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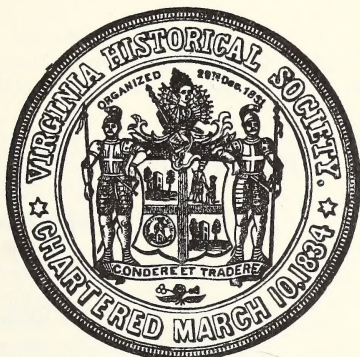
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THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE

OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY
THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1915.

VOLUME XXIII

RICHMOND, VA.
HOUSE OF THE SOCIETY,
No. 707 EAST FRANKLIN ST.

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New York

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VOL. XXIII.

JANUARY, 1915.

No. 1

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AND GENERAL COURT
1622-1629*.

From the Originals in the Library of Congress.

(CONTINUED FROM XXII, 139.)

*All erasures in the original are here printed in italics.

[ink folio 91.]

Marche the xxx 1625.

Thomas Crispe(1) of the Countie of Kent in England gent
Areved heere in Virginia in the moneth of december
1621 in the good shipp Caled the Warwicke
who brought over of his owne p'per Adventure
and Charge. These Servants followinge (vidlt)

Margrett Riche

Thomas Gynner

Richarde Peck

1-About this period there were three members of the ancient Kentish family of Crispe named Thomas, either of whom might have been the emigrant. Thomas Crisp was living at Elizabeth City in 1623.

And in January 1622 ther cam into this
 Countrey of Virginia in the good shipp called the
 Abigall at his owne P'per Adventure these
 servants followinge (vidlt)

Thomas Meare
 John Whittaker

And this the said M^r Thomas Crispe hath earnestly
 requested of the Right woorp'll Sr: Francis Wyatt
 Knight Gouvernor &c. to have them recorded

P.me

John: Southerne Clerk

(Reverse page is marked "93")

[ink folio 93]

A Courte held the 4th of Aperell 1625 beinge
 present Sr: Frauncis Wyatt Knight Gouvernor
 etc. Sr: George Yardley Knight, Capt' Roger Smith
 Yt is ordered yt Mr Pallmer shall deliuer back John
 Kennell to Rice Hoe, accordinge to A letter sent
 from Mr. Besse in the good shipp called the Ann.

Yt is ordered y^t a warrant be sent to Francis
 Chamberlen(2) gent to Apeere heere at James Cyttie
 one Tewsday the xixth dye of Aperell, to answer
 to such matters as by Ann Wood shalbe obiected
 against him.

John Chew(3) marchant sworne and examined sayeth y^t when
 the shipp caled the Adam came downe from the

2-At the census of 1624-5 "Mr. Francis Chamberlin's Muster" was at Elizabeth City. It included himself, aged 45, who had come in the *Marmaduke* in 1621, Rebecca Chamberlin, aged 37, no doubt his wife, who had come in the *Bona Nova* in 1622, Francis Chamberlin, aged 3, born in Virginia, and four servants.

3-John Chew, one of the leading merchants of the Colony, and member of the House of Burgesses. For notes in regard to him see this Magazine I, 87, 88, 197; II, 347; III, 391, 392; V, 341. He was ancestor of the Virginia and Maryland families of the name. The best genealogical account of the Chew family is in the "Thomas Book."

vpper partes, The M^r of y^e shipp told this Exam^r that y^e Tobacco, wch was receved of Sr George Yardley was nott good and marchantable, whervppon this deponent Took Nicholes Skinner(4) John Bates Nicholes Barran and Lawrence Rogers wth him and went aboorde y^e shipp, where they opened fower or five pipes of that Tobacco, And this Exam^r asked those who went abourd wth him whether that Tobacco would cary well into England w^{thowt} danger of rottinge, they answered y^t yf the ship had any quick passage home, there was no danger of Rottinge, Then this deponent told them that Sr George Yardley said to this Exam^t y^t yf the tobacco were not good and merchantable he should bringe vpp two o^r three pipes of that Tobacco to James Cyttie where it should be vewd by men of experianc, and that yf it were not good and marchantable it should be burnt all and Sr George would pay him better, And

[ink folio 94]

M^r Threr also remembreth y^t he hard Sr George say to this deponent, that yf the Tobacco ware not good it should be brought ashore and there it should be burned, and *he would* proffered to paye him better other.

Yt is ordered y^t M^r John Chew shall bringe in his Accompt Concerninge Mr Bennetts estate wthin one moneth next ensuinge to the Gou^rnor and Counsell at James Cyttie, yf Mr. Buckley come not in before that tyme.

Roger Dilke sworne and Examined sayeth

Walter Casellwoode sworne and Examineth sayeth

Yt is ordered y^t Mr Chew shall presently lett Richard

4-Nicholas Skinner lived at Warwick Squeake in 1623; in 1625 John Bates, aged 25, who had come in the *Southampton* in 1623, was one of Abraham Persey's servants at Persey's Hundred.

Bartlett(5) have a barrell of ears, and to paye him the rest of the three barrells of Corne when Capt Hamer doth Come in and Richard Bartlett to goe forward wth the finishinge of Mr Chews house.

Yt is ordered y^t Nathaniell Jeffreys shall paye to the heyres of Robert Whitehed for his freedom fower hundred pownd waight of the best marchantable Tobacco in *leafe* whereof two hundred to be paid in hande, theother at the Crope and to give securitie for the same.

[ink folio 95]

Thomas Pawlett(6) gent Symon Tingis(?)

Rise Hoe and W^m Bayley sworne & exam'd sayeth y^t Andrew Dudley servant to Richard Biggs at West and Sherley hundred, was slayne by the Indyans, the 18th of March 1623 at Sherley hundred aforesaid And that these deponents livinge at Sherly hundred aforesaid did see when the enymie was fowle vppon, and did vew the bodie of him after he was dead.

This Exam' takeng Aperell the 7th 1625 befor the right Worrple Sr: Francis Wyatt Knight Gou^rner, George Sandys Esquire Threar and Capt' Raph Hamer.

A Copie of Capt Hamers Lre
To M^r William Horwood

5-Richard Bartlett lived at Warwick Squeake in 1623; Nathaniel Jeffreys lived at James City in 1625. The instance of a servant buying his freedom is worth noting.

6-Thomas Pawlett (1578-1644) was son of Chidcock Pawlett, and grandson of William, 1st Marquis of Winchester. He came to Virginia in 1618, and on Jan. 15, 1637, received a patent for 2000 acres at the plantation called Westover, in Charles City County. He was living at Westover in 1625, and before that time at Shirley Hundred nearby. He was a Burgess for Argall's Gift in the first Assembly of 1619; for Westover and Flowerdieu Hundred Feb. 1632-3, for Charles City Co. Jan. 1639, was appointed to the Council in 1641, and died unmarried in 1644, leaving Westover to his brother Sir John Pawlett. See *William & Mary Quarterly* IV, 151-155.

Rice Hooe, ancestor of one of the oldest Virginia families has been noticed in XXI, 287.

Mr. Horwood I presume you will not fayle to paye
 that 100^{li} of Tobacco to Mr Chew accordinge to you^r
 promise, yf you shoulde [not?] you shall doe me more iniurye
 that the Tobacco is woorth, yf you pay it I pray you
 seale a bill to him for a 100^{li} more ye next yeare
 and then I shall acquaintt you of your bonde, I pray
 you Comand my man Tho: Waterman to returne home
 to me, I heere he is at your plantation, yf he come
 not home the sooner, I shall feach hym to his coste
 Aperell the 20th You^{rs} in 'wt I may
 1624 Raphe Hamer

[Page 96 is blank]

[ink folio 97]

Aperell the 7th 1625

Before the Gouvernor.

William Perry(7) affirmeth y^t himself and M^r
 John Boyse Richard Brewster and Sargeant
 John Harrys and others of Planters in Virginia
 fyndinge when they came into England y^t the
 pryse of Tobacco was very lowe, and they as
 then vnable to gett theire Tobacco owt of y^o
 Custome house, Resolved to peticon to his
 Ma^{ties} and desired M^r Ferror y^t the
 Virginia Compeny wold ioine wth them as
 the Company of the Burmodus had done
 wth the planters there, shewing him
 ,also the Peticion w^{ch} he very well
 liked of, But for some reasones

7This examination throws light on the working of the factions in the Virginia Company. Perry and others who were in England had a grievance—chiefly it appears on account of the low price of tobacco. When they endeavored to obtain some redress they were told by Argall and Alderman Johnson, both active opponents of the liberal wing of the Company, that if they would send in a petition against the administration in Virginia their chance for favors from the government would be much better. Their petition is printed in Vol. II, 257, of *Abstract of Proceedings of the Virginia Company of London* (Va. Historical Society, 1888). Notes on most of these men have been published in former volumes of this magazine.

refused to ioyne wth them, Where vpon
 they went to Sr Samuells Argalls Chambe^r
 and shewed him the peticone, to w^{ch} Sr:
 Samuells saide. you should do well to put
 in you^r grevances, because yf you onely
 desire abatement of the Customes: w^{thowt}
 puttinge in your grevances, the kinge
 will nott soe well harken vnto it, And
 Mr Roth likewyse advised the same
 Wherevppon one M^r Johnson altered y^e
 peticone in puttinge in the grevances

[98]

Then Sr. Samuells Argall P cured a L'ce in
 theire behalfe to one in the Courte, And
 the said Planters delivered There Peticion
 to the kinge, And ther vppon had refferenc
 to my Lor. Threar' and Sr. Richard Weston
 who referd them for theire grevances to my
 Lor: of Suthampton and the Virginia Compeny
 Who made Answere they would cale a Courte
 by such a daye yf they would bring in their
 grevances, w^{ch} they did, but
 would nott sett theire hands thervnto
 And sayeth y^t some of them would iustifie some
 articles or some p^tes of them, and other
 iutsifie someother p^{tes}, but not all of
 them agreeing in iustifinge the whole, or
 any one of them y^t would iustifie the whole
 p^{tes} of the said grievances to his knowledge

William Pery

[Page 99 is blank]

[ink folio 100]

A Courte held the xl'o of Aperill 1625, beinge
 present Sr Francis Wyatt knight Gour &c
 Sr. George Yardley, knight, George Sandys Treasurer

Capt Roger Smith Capt Raphe Hamer
 Capt Samuell Mathews, Abraham Persey
 William Cleybourne *Surveyor*

Yt is ordered y^t wheras Edward Sharples(8) by his peticione
 preferde in Courte, Complayneth y^t for his offence
 formerly Committed against y^e Governor and Counsell he
 suffered punishment, vppon the Pillory, and was also
 Condemoned to serve the Colony for 7 years
 w^{ch} doth is *false* a manifest vn trewth appereth vppon the

Record, so to be

Yt is therfore ordered y^t he shall contyney his
 service to Mr Dilke Accordinge to the Gouvernors
 appoyntment formerly made.

Yt is ordered y^t notice be given to Capt Francis West to
 bring in his proofes concerninge the Cattle, made over
 to Capt Croshow by Livt Sheparde, and to be
 heere vppon mondye the five and twentieth of this
 instant moneth of Aperell And y^t Persavall
 Ibbotson John Powell John Woolley Wm Wadford and Wm
 Smith

do likewyse appeer heere at Courte the same
 daye to give Testimony concerninge the same.

Yt is ordered y^t wheras M^r Copelande sent over into this
 Countrey

A servant boy named Elyas Gale beinge bound Aprentice to
 the said M^r Copelande for tenn yeers, as by prooffe p^rduced
 in Courte appeereth, The Courte do Censure that ye saide
 Elias doth p^rparly belonge to Mr Copelande, and *nott*
 to M^r Burrows wth whom he now remayneth.

And in p^rformance of y^e said Courte it was agreede between
 M^r Emersone

and M^r Burrowes as followeth (vidle) y^t M^r Bourrowes
 shall pay to M^r Emersone at y^e next Cropp for y^e service of
 the said boye 100 lb waight of *Tobacco* ye best merchantable
 tobacco in leafe and one barrell of Indyanee Corne

8-Edward Sharpless, Clerk of the Council, had been sentenced to lose his ears for betraying the secrets of the Va. government. See XIX, 119, 229.

and then to deliver y^e boy to M^r Emersone to y^e vse
of M^r Copelande (yf he be livinge)

[ink folio 101]

Robert Edmundes sworn and Examined sayeth y^t one Tewsdye
beinge the 28th of March 1625 Cominge alonge wth M^r
Threar to the house of M^r Hugh Crowther, he
did see the body of John Verone a servant boye
of the same M^r Crowthers *who had hunge himself*
wth an Irone dogg Chaine and it hunge in a Chaine in a loft in
the house

and y^t he holpe to take him downe, and vewed the
bodie beinge stript by Pawle Reighnolles servant to
M^r Crowthers, and found noe shew of any blowes
or stripes vppon his body but only vnder his
Jawe w^{ch} was done wth the Chayne as he verly
beleueth, And y^t he never hard from the boye
him selfe in his lyfe tyme, nor by any servant in ye
house nor otherwyse, of any threatninge or harde
vsinge offered to y^e said boy or Complyned of by him
self: And further this Examined thinketh y^e said
boy did willfully hange him self, for y^t he might
easily have saved him self by the stanchione one
other hande by w^{ch} he might have staid and recovered
him selfe, and more he cannot saye.

W^m Pilkington, John Erwins, and James Chambers
sworne and Examined affirme the same in every
poynte and more they cannot saye

Thomas Hawkins sworne and Examed sayeth y^t vppon
Tewsdye the 28th of march 1625 Cominge owt of
the grownd from worke about twelve of y^e Clock
Cominge into the house miste the said boy, and
then this Examinat, and M^r Crowther went down to
the well thinkinge he had been there but found
found (sic) him nott, And Cominge back again to the
house Richarde went up the ladder thinkinge the
boy had been a sleepe in the loft, and openinge
the trapp doore he saw where the boy did hange

[ink folio 102]

And so caled to this Examinat' and others in the house and told them *that the boy ha* vsinge these woordes (lord have mercy vppon me) the boy hath hanged him selfe, whervppon this Examinat' bided him cut him downe, w^{ch} he denyinge, this Examinat went vpp wth him into the loft, and felt the boys hande w^{ch} he founde to be colde, then Barthellmew Hoskins, went vpp likewyse, And then all of them findinge him to be dead, did send for M^r Threar and Capt' Mathews This Exam' goinge for M^r Threar and Richard Baule and M^r Crowther went for Capt' Mathews, soe Capt' Mathews came first, And M^r Threar cam wth 5 of his men, and then they tooke downe the body and Pawle Reynolls stript it but this Exam' did not vewy^e body where it was stript And sayeth y^t he never hard the boy Complaine of any harde vsage, nor y^t any of y^e servants reported they ever hard the boy complaine or any wyse dislik but verily beleeveth y^e boy willfully hunge himself because he might so easily have saved himself by the stanchions, further this Examt sayeth y^t all the People of the howse were in the field at work and cam home togeather againe, and none of them went home before to his knowledge mo^e he cannot saye John Arundlle sworne and Exa'd sayeth as much and to the same effect and substance, And verily beleeveth he wilfully made him self awaye, *But when they* and that Pawle Reignolls went into the house for a stick of fier, but did not staye, And after they all cam in togeather.

[ink folio 103]

March y^e xii o' 1625.

The names of the Coroners Enquest Impaneled vppon the inquisitione of the death of John Verone, A servante boye of M^r Hughe Crowthers.

Livt Edwarde Barkley	John Burrowes
Livt Gyles Allington	John Jacksone
Thomas Edwards merchant	Thomas Allnutt
George Menefre marchant	Thomas Passmoure
John Chew marchante	James Hickmote
John Bate marchant	Nathaniell Jeffereys
John Bate, marchant	Peeter Langman
Depholus Cann marchante	

You shall trulie inquire for our Sou'aigne Lorde y^e King
 accordinge to the evidence you shall receave howe
 John Verone the late servante of Mr Hugh Crowther
 cam to his death, you shall heerin present ye truth
 of your knowledg, and nothings butt the truth, wthowt
 favor or affectione soe helpe you God, and by the
 Contents of the Booke.

Bartholomew Hoskins)were sworne and Examined and Testified
 Richarde Baule)the truth of their knowledg to y^e Jurie
 Paule Reighnoldes)Concerninge the death of the saide boye.
 Nicholas Smith

The Jury doe finde and soe they bringe in
 their verdict, that John Verone was
 giltye of his owne death And that
 the Cheayne where wth he hanged himselfe
 doth fall to the kinge for A diadon.

[ink folio 104]

A Courte helde the xix^o of Aperill 1625 beinge
 present Sr Francis Wyatt Knight Gouvernor &c
 Capt' Francis weste Sr: George Yardley Knighte
 George Sandys Threar Capt' Roger Smith Capt'
 Raphe Hamer Capt' Samuel mathews M^r Abraham
 Persye M^r william Cleybourne.

Yt is ordered y^t m^r John Vptone(9) shall give as much
 to m^r Abraham Persie for the eight moneths

9-John Upton, who was born about 1599, came to Virginia in the *Bona Nova* in 1622, and in 1625 was living at Persey's Hundred in the employment of Abraham Persey. He afterwards settled in Isle of Wight County, and was long a man of prominence. He died without issue in 1652. See III, 60-66.

service he absented himselfe from m^r Perseys Service, soe much as any of m^r Perseys men did ganne to his share y^t yere, beinge y^e yeere after y^e massacre, And m^r Vpton to give m^r Persy sufficyant securitie to pforme the same.

Whereas Robert Adams and m^{rs} Alice procter have bene accused by Edward Smith for the Killinge of A hogg of George Graves, for two yeers and a halfe agoe, And whereas there is not Evidence brought in but only *o*f the said Edward Smith, who hath been fownd in divers Contrary tales, And by many stronge presumptions is Conceaved to haue Done it in malice act also for y^t the said m^r Addams hath heretofore had his tryall and the law past vpon him for Killing of Certen hogs about the same tyme and it is no way apeeringe to be any other but those for w^{ch} he receaved his Censure

The iujgment of the Courte is y^t the said m^r Adams and M^{rs} Proctor be acquitted for ever of and from y^e accusations of y^e said Edward Smith for w^{ch} specyfied, And y^t the said Edward Smith shalbe whipped, and receive thirty stripes for his offence

[ink folio 105]

Mr. Thomas Edwardes beinge Demanded w^t he could sayd^d concerninge the Accomodatinge of passenge's y^t cam in the shipp called the Ann said that he wold never Desire to be better vsed

Yt is ordered y^t m^r Daniell Lacye shall haue four acres of grounde in the Islande adioyne on the grounde of m^r Kingsmells, w^{ch} is the rather granted for that m^r Kingsmell Doth Desire the same

Moris Thomsone and John Dodson sworne and Exand sayeth that

for *ye* they were a fortnight or three weeks abourde befor
 they had any breckfast Drinke allowed them, And
 after they had Complayned, they had to smale
 Cans of beere for breckfast to 5 men w^{ch} Contynued
 soe for some six weeks or two moneths
 And they had a quarter can of beere to a
 meale for 5 men w^{ch} Contynued for the
 space of sixteen weeks, And after that
 for the space of Six *weeks a three* weeks they had
 three smale cans of beere to A messe.
And a pounce and a halfe
 And that they had three pownd of bred
 a Daye to A messe for the space of some
 sixteene weeks. And after till theyr cominge
 in thre bisketts a meale to A mess.
 And for A sixteen weeks they had three flesh
 Dyes A week, And after that for about
 a *moneth* fortnight they had too flesh Dyes a week
 and after y^t 2 flesh meales a week till
 theire Cominge in foorthier they say that
 ther beere was well condicioned except a
 butt or two

[ink folio 106.]

And foverther they say have harde some of
 the passengers Complayne but w^t cause
 they had they know nott.

Whereas Israell Knowles by his last will and
 Testament did ordaine and make John Souther^{as}
 his Executor, The said John Southerne
 in Courte Renounceth the same, But is
 Contented to bee Administrator, and soe
 to be lyable to pay his debts soe far as his
 goodes will extende and amount vnto, And
 to bringe in his Accomp into the Courte when
 he shalbe thervnto caled

A note of things of Thomas Peerce
 pryzed by M^r Richerd Buckmaster and

Capt' W^m Pearce.

Imprimis one case of bottles.....xiis

it' 12 pownd of Pewter.....xviijs

it' 1 fether bedd and two naggs.....iiij^lxs.

it' 2 barrells for peeces.....xvs.

Richard Buck

Capt Pearce

VI^lxvs.

his mark X

More a peece.....liijs.

And there is one gowne w^{ch} Francis

Chamberlene is Content to accept at vjl^lster

the rate of

And we the prysers do think it sufficyent

Toto ys xij lⁱ xvijs.

Richard Buck

Capt Pearce

X

his mark

[107 is blank]

[ink folio 108]

A Courte held the 25th of Aperill 1625 beinge

present Sr Francis Wyatt Knight Gou'nor &c

Capt Francis West, Sr George Yardley knight M^r

Threar, Capt Smith, Capt Hamer Capt' Mathews Mr Abraham

Persey, Mr W^m Cleybourne

Yt is ordered vppon L^{re} receaved from his Ma^{ties}

Commissioners, y^t vppon Mondye the ixth of maye next

M^r Abraha' Persey bringe into ye Courte the list of

Sr: Samell Argalls Cattle lost wth him and others

and y^t vppon y^e same dye Sr George Yardley p^duce in courte

the Counsell of Virginia there L^{re} Concerninge the

disposall of the said Cattle in Controversie between them

and Sr Samuell Argall, together wth y^e order made

heere by Sr George and y^e Counsell for y^e disposall

of them Accordinglie

And it is futher ordered y^t there be warrante directed to M^r John Vtie and Roger Webster for Suthampton hundred, M^r W^m Horwod and John Jacksone for Martins hundred, John Gils and Rich Miltone for Barkley hundred *Cow keepers* for Mr Powntis To be heere the same dye, And that John Elyson be heere the same dye [d (a) ye] And y^t y^e same dye Mr Abraham Persey bringe in his Accompt for six of the said Cattle

It is further ordered y^t m^r Edward Cage, M^r George menefree Mr Richard Kingswell and the Provost Marshall shall take A p'fect Inventory of the Estate of Mr John Powntis w^{ch} he hath heere in Virginia

And y^t Publication he made throwwt the Colony y^t y^t (sic) yf any cam demand any depts from Mr Powntis they at or before y^e xx xxijth of may next they make their Claime of such depts as Mr Pwntis oweth them and to bringe in their proofes.

[ink folio 109]

(10)Wheras there are divers important ocasiones, w^{ch} hereby concerne the generall Estate of y^e Colony, These are y^t you cale together all the fremen of y^e plantac' vnder your Comand And by the maior p'tie of y^e voyt to elect two of y^e most Sufficent vppon whose Judgements the rest

wilbe Contented to rely y^t they Appere at James Cyttie the 10th of Maye next ensuinge, where we hope the business will not detain them aboue three or fower dyes.

Wm Atkins sworne and Examined sayeth y^t he did see heere John Stephens give his consent to deliver the will and Testament

produced in Court to Mr Tobyas Felgate but did nott see him seale and signe it but sayeth

10-This entry shows that the gatherings of representatives during the period when regular Assemblies were not authorized by the Crown were chosen in exactly the same way, but owed their authority to the common consent of the people.

y^t John Stephens was in p^rfect memory when he delivered the same, to his knowledg
Mr. Richard Brewster sworne and examd sayeth y^t by John Stephens directions he wrott his will, And that y^e said John Stephens did seale and signe the same beinge in p^rfect memory.

And forther sayeth y^t he wrott the will and testament of Robert Mansteed and he signed seald and delivered it beinge in p^rfect memory.

John Sparke(11) gent sworne and Exam' sayeth that he as A witnes did sett his hande to Mr Mansteeds will, butt did not see M^r Mansteed signe seale and deliver the same, but y^t the will was brought brought (sic) by Mr Bruster to have his hande therto

Robert Dennys also beinge sworne and exam'd as a witness Affirmeth as much as M^r Sparkes hath done

[ink folio 110]

Yt is ordered y^t Wm Horwood(12) and John Southerne by vertue of A Lre of Attorney made to them by Richarde Stevens shall receive in goodes of John Stephens now brought over in the good shipp called the James and to take A trew Inventory therof. And y^t Andrew Waters brought over by John Stephens to be ymployed by them Accordinge to the trew intent and meaninge of his Indenty of Covenant And y^t they bringe in a trew Inventory of the said goods uppon mondaye the second of maye into the Courte.

11-In the census of 1625 John Sparks, who came in the *George*, in 1621, is included among the "servants" of George Sandys.

Note (12) Wm. Horwood, or Harwood, was Commander of Martins Hundred and was appointed member of Council in 1620. Richard Stephens was also a member of Council in 1629. See Note in regard to him, this Magazine I, 82, 83. In the census of 1624-25, John Stephens, servant, aged 35, who came in the *Warwick*, lived at Martin's Hundred.

Wm Greene(13) sworne and Exam'd sayeth y^t he was in place and did see when M^r Robert Monstidge did signe seale and deliver his last will & Testament and y^t M^r Mansteed was in p^rfect memory when he sealed and dated the same.

And soe much he affirmeth Concerninge the last will and Testament of Jo: Stephens.

Yt is ordered y^t Mr Francis Chamberlen shall paye to Persiyall Wood(14) a hundred pownd wantage of Tobacco in hand *as one hand*

Yt is ordered that John Powell(15) shall have threscore pownde of Tobacco in recompense of his charge in building and Cleering of grounde vppon the Companys land at Kickotan, wherewth he is well contented and Satisfied w^{ch} is the Compenys desire.

Yt is ordered vppon the Testimony of Richard Alforde(16) that Robert Marshall shall accordinge to Agrement hold and enioy halfe the grownd w^{ch} Thomas Grubb beinge newly fencet in.

[ink folio 111]

Yt is ordered y^t M^r Threar goinge for Englande

Yt is ordered y^t Vincentia and Bern[ardo?] shall have their passe to goe for Englande they entering into a thowzand pound bonde to y^e Adventurers

Note (13) In the Census of 1624-25 William Greene, aged 28, who came in the *Hopewell* in 1623, appears as a servant of Francis Chamberlaine at Elizabeth City.

Note (14) Percival Wood and his wife Anne, both of whom came in the *George*, were living at Mulberry Island in 1624.

Note (15) For John Powell see this Magazine I, 192.

Note (16) Richard Alforde, aged 26, was living at Capt. Roger Smith's over the water from James City 1624-5.

of the glasse workes(17) to serve the remainder of y^e tyme of theire Covenants, yf they shall require it either in England, or transportinge them into Virginia to serve the time owt in Virginia And the M^r of the shipp in w^{ch} they shall goe to take charge of them to deliver them to the adventurers Commissioners, And to signifie in ou^r Lres y^e necessitie of sendinge them home

Thomas Spillman(18) gent sworne and examined sayeth that Capt' Cownes did offer Capt' Henry Spillman his brother twenty five pownde in satisfacione of Fyftie bushell of Corne. And further he sayeth y^t Capt' Cownes beinge dead, Livt John Chesman P'mised to paye the fyftie booshell of corne to this Examinat' And Capt' Shipwarde cominge into y^e Countrey would not lett Livt Cheasman pay the said Corne, but afterwarde this Exat'

Note (17) The Second Supply which reached Jamestown in October, 1608, brought eight Dutchmen and Poles to teach the Colonists to make glass, &c. A house for the manufacture of glass was soon after erected on the other side of the isthmus "neare a mile from Jamestown." Newport, on his return to England in Dec., 1608, carried specimens of glass made there. Strachey, in 1616, mentions the "goodly house" for the glass works with all offices and furnaces pertaining to it. In 1621 a company of private adventurers contracted with the Virginia Company to manufacture glass in Virginia. They sent over Capt. Wm. Norton and several Italians who restored the glass works and "made all manner of glass," especially beads for trade with the Indians. Many of these beads have been picked up about Jamestown. In 1623 Norton died and George Sandys took charge of the works; but experienced great difficulty. The Italians became dissatisfied, and it was charged by Sandys that Vincenzo, the foreman, in order to get an excuse to return to England, broke the furnace with his crow-bar. In Feb., 1625, there were still five of the Italian workers living at the Glass House. The work soon failed, and the land was granted to various persons, the last grant, June 1, 1654, to Francis Moryson for 24 acres.

Note (18) At this time there were two persons of the name Thomas Spilman, one, a planter, who was born in 1601, and came in the *Bona Nova* in 1620, with his wife Hannah, and another, a servant to Richard Stephens, who was aged 28 in 1624-5 and came in the *George* in 1623. The first, styled "Thomas Spillman of Va. gent," died in 1627. The administration of his estate (in P. C. C.) April 4, 1627, speaks of him as "late of Truro in Cornwall." His brother Francis Spilman administered on the estate in England. See this Magazine I, 195, 196. Captain Henry Spelman, or Spilman, has usually been said to have been a son of Sir Henry Spelman, but see this Magazine XV, 305. See *Wm. & Mary Quarterly* XIV, 178, 179, for notes on the Spelmans or Spilmans of Virginia.

recd fower bushell of Corne of Capt' Shipwarde
 And after he made over fortye six bushell of corne
 beinge ye remander of the fifty boushell to Capt'
 Croshaw

Yt is ordered y^t notwth standinge the depositions of ye witnesses
 produced in the behalf of Mr Daniell Gookine y^t a warrant
 be granted for the Pforminge of the former order.

[page 12 is blank]

[ink folio 113]

A Court held the second of May 1625
 beinge p^{nte} Sr Francis Wyatt knight Gou^rno^r &c
 S^r George Yardley knight, George Sandys Threar
 Capt' Smith Capt Hamer Capt' John Martin
 Mr Abraham Persy M^r W^m Cleybourne.

Yt is ordered y^t a generall warrant be granted be
 granted (sic) for all those who are indepted to y^e adventu^{res}
 for y^e magazine of the maides(19), and eyther to make

Note (19) On July 16, 1621, a subscription was read at a meeting of the Virginia Company for the purpose of sending one hundred maids to be made wives for the Va. settlers. On Nov 21, 1621, further action was taken in regard to this project and it was stated that "Care has been taken to provide these young handsome and honestly educated maids whereof sixty are already sent to Virginia being such as were specially recommended to the Company for their good bringing up by their parents or friends of good worth, which maids are to be disposed in marriage to the most honest and industrious planters, who are to defraye and satisfye to the adventurers the charge of their passage and provisions." In June, 1620, the *Jonathan* arrived in Va. with 200 passengers, many of them being maids for wives for the oolonists, and in the same month arrived the *London Merchant*, with "some more maids." The *Marmaduke* arrived in the fall of 1621 with one hundred and eleven maids for wives "every man that marries one to give 120 lbs of best leafe tobacco for her, and in case any of them dye [before marriage] that proportion to be advanced to make it up upon those which survive, they not to be married to servants, but only to such freemen or tenants as have means to maintain them." The Va. officials are urged to be as fathers to them. The *Warwick* came in on Dec. 20. 1621, bringing among other passengers "an extraordinary choice lot of thirty-eight maids for wives." The *Tiger* which came a little later also brought several. A letter from Va. Jan., 1622, states that the maids had been disposed of. Many prominent men in the Virginia Company were interested in the plan of sending over the maids. As the price paid by the men who married them only about covered their transportation and provisions, the plan seems really to have been an unselfish and praiseworthy desire to furnish decent young women to be wives for the ordinary planters in Virginia. There seem to have been about 150 of these maids sent over. Sir Edwin Sandys wrote the Governor that these marriages were not to be forced as that until they were married they should be placed in the homes of married men of good repute.

present payment of the Tobacco dew from them, or to appeere at James Cyttie before the Gouvernor & Counsell to shew cause to the Contrarye.

Yt is ordered y^t Robert Poole who hath benn Interpreter long tyme to the Colony, at his humble suite and request, shall have his Passe granted him to goe for Englande.

Yt is ordered y^t notwithstandinge A Lre Pduced in Court by M^r W^m Horwood from Capt' Hamer that the former order shall stand in force for y^e payment of fiftie waight of tobacco and fower barrells of Corne, and A warrant to be granted to Capt' Hamer for y^e recovery thereof to be paid the fowerteenth of maye next.

Yt is ordered y^t A warrant be directed to y^e officer of y^e Plantatione where John Clarke A Sawier A Tyaves man to *Company* y^e adventurers of y^e Shipwright doth remane, to sende vpp the said Clarke to James Cyttie *wth all Convenient speede* by the first boate and to deliver him to y^e Provost Marshall

[ink folio 114]

Yt is ordered that m^r Greene shall receive of William Kempe for a Dept Dew to M^r Leech fower hundred and Thurtie pownd waight of good marchantable Tobacco when M^r Greene shall demande the same

Yt is ordered y^t there be A warrant granted to Capt' Hamer for the Attachinge of John Jefferson (20) the Smith and Capt' Hamers Maide in any Plantation where they shall be found.

Note (20) There were, about this time, two persons named John Jefferson. One was the one named above, whose name first appears here, and the other was John Jefferson, merchant, of London, who lived for a time in Virginia, and who, in 1624, was one of the commissioners appointed by the King to inquire into conditions in Virginia.

Yt is ordered y^t m^r George Keth(21) and Susan
Bush Do appere before the Gouverno^r
and Counsell at James Cyttie vpon
Mondye the xvjth of maye.

Randall Smallwood(22) sworn & examined
sayeth y^t he warned George menefrey
to appeere before the Gouvernor and
Counsell three seuerall tymes

Yt it ordered y^t the Company give satisfaction
to m^r Harwood for two hogshed of meale
and one hogshed of *meale* pease w^{ch} william
Geny receved of him for Capt muce &
ymployed by him for the Company

Yt is ordered y^t m^r W^m Ferrers bonde shalbe
Cancelled

[ink folio 115]

W^m Geny sworne and exm'd sayeth that m^r Eden
was content to accept of him for the payment
of twentie bushell of Corne, being Dew from
M^r Threarer, And y^t this Deponent Did p'mise
to give m^r Eden satisfacione for it

Yt is ordered y^t Luke Eden for his *wronged* by his loud behauior
vsed to *of* an vnreverent speeche M^r Threare in the Counsell
Chamber to ye great abuse of the
Governor and y^e rest of the Counsell beinge then
in *place* Courte y^t he shalbe laid neck and heele in
the market place, and shall also pay for a fine
two hundred waight of Tobacco and enter
into A recognizance of a hundred pownd wth
Sufficyent securities to the good behaviour

Note (21) Rev. George Keith came to Va. in 1617 in the *Susan*. Mrs.
Susan Keith who died at James City in 1624 was probably his wife.
Susan Bush, aged 20 in 1624-5, who came in the *Susan*, 1617, was a neigh-
bor of Mr. Keith's at Elizabeth City and owned a plantation and five
servants. George Keith was "pastor of Kiskeake" (Hampton) in 1635.
See this Magazine III, 279.

Note (22) Randall Smallwood lived at James City 1624-5.

[ink folio 116]

A Courte held the 9th of May 1625 beinge p^rsent
 Sr: Francis Wyatt knight Gouvernor &c Capt Fra: West
 Sr. George Yardley knight, Mr George Sandys Threar'
 Capt' Roger Smith, Capt' Raphe Hamer Captain
 Samell Mathews, Capt Jo: Martyns, Abraham Persey
 Esquire, William Cleybourne *S Gwyn*

Yt is ordered y^t the bonnde of fower score pownde
 sterlinge p^rduced in Courte by Capt' William
 Tucker and beinge dew to Capt' Tucker
 shalbe paid by George Menefre and John
 Harte of London for the dept of Mr
 John Ferrer and Mr John Bland & Compeny
 Capt John Marten Esquier and one of the Counsell
 of state affirmeth in Courte that Ensigne Isack Chaplen
 is a periured man.

And further sayeth y^t Ensigne Chaplen was A
 Condempd man, and as yet never had his
 pardone for to acquitt him, soe that y^e
 said Ensigne Chaplen is not capable in
 law to pursue him.

Richard Kingsmell gent sworne and examined sayeth
 y^t one Thursdye last paste Robert Fytts was
 disordered in drinke not beinge able to goe home
 Contrary to the Proclamation made againste
 drunkennes.

And further sayeth y^t John Radishe(23) Caryed
 over Sr George Yardley his servant to his
 house at vnseasonable tyme of the night and there gave them
 Entertainmt' & made
 them drunke and the next dye gave drinke
 likewyse to Robert Fytts, wherwth he made
 him self drunke.

Note (23) John Radish, aged 23, came to Virginia in the *Plaine Joan*, which sailed from London in May, 1635. John Reddish lived at the Neck of Land near James City 1625. The spelling of the name in this instance as in the text shows that it was then pronounced as the vegetable now is.

[ink folio 117]

Yt is ordered y^t Robert Fitts for his offence
beinge disordered in drinke shall pay fortie
shillings, accordinge to the p'clatione.

Yt it also ordered y^t John Radishe for his
offence shall pay twenty shillinge and lye neck
and heels or to make A good & sufficyent
payre of stocks for to punishe offenders
at o^r before the xvjth of may next cominge.

M^{rs} Elizabeth Hamer sworne and examined sayeth, y^t
M^{rs} Blany(24) did miscary wth a Childe, but
sayeth she doth not know whether M^{rs} Blaynie
did request A peece of hog flesh of M^r
Doctor Pott or nott, or that the wante
of the peece of flesh was the occasione of
her miscaryinge wth Childe, but sayeth y^t
M^{rs} Blany did tell this Emamt' y^t she sent
to Doctor Pott for A peece, and was denied

M^{rs} Joane Peerce sworne and Examd' sayeth y^t
M^{rs} Blany cam to this examts house, requestinge
her to send to Doctor Potts in her owne name
for A peece of hogse Flesh M^{rs} Blayny
sayinge y^t she had spoken *sent* to Doctor Pott for A
peece, but was denied it, And y^t after
M^{rs} Blayny had miscaried, but y^e tyme she knoweth
not, nor whether y^t were the occasione

M^{rs} Isabell Perry sworne and examd sayeth, y^t
she beinge in Mrs Blanys howse, Docto Pott

Note (24) She was the wife of Edward Blayny, who was appointed to the Council in 1626. Isabella Perry was wife of William Perry, also later a member of the Council. Mrs. Elizabeth Hamor was wife of the well-known Ralph Hamor. Mrs. Pearce was the wife of William Pierce, also later a councillor.

cam into the house And Mrs Blany said vnto him & M^r Doctor Pott (you have kild a hog of myne, I wold you wold lett me have a *peece* part wth you) To w^{ch} Doctor Pott replyed, it is trew there is A hog kild, but whether it be yours I know nott, M^{rs} Blany replyed it is aparent enouffe y^t is myne (y^e Doctor said) as I take it my wiffe hath given it amongst her peeple.

(To be Continued.)

VIRGINIA IN 1677.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald
and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

Oct. ? 1677

PETITION OF SARAH DRUMMOND relict and administratrix of Wm. Drummond late of Virginia deceased to the King and the Lords of the Privy Council. To the same effect as her petition to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.) read 10 Oct. 1677.

N. B. A Mem. in Col. Entry Bk. No. 80 p. 196 says that Miss Drummond by order of the Committee petitioned his Majesty in Council whereupon was made the Order in Council of 2 Nov. 1677, which see.

Whitehall, Nov. 2, 1677

ORDER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON PETITION OF SARAH DRUMMOND authorizing and requiring Sir John Berry to cause the petitioner's plate, clothes and goods to him seized and remaining unsold, also the product of other goods disposed of, together with the papers and protested Bills of Exchange to be forthwith restored to her. As to the wines and brandy their Lordships will report thereon to his Majesty.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 80, pp. 196-7.)

Nov 6, 1677

PETITION OF RICHARD CARVER son and heir of Wm. Carver(1) late of Lower Norfolk County in Virginia to the Lords of Trade

1-Captain William Carver, one of Bacon's most active adherents, was captured by Berkeley's forces and executed. He had been a justice and sheriff of Lower Norfolk and a Burgess for that County in 1665 and 1666. His son Richard seems to have recovered some of his father's property as in 1681, as "son and heir of Capt. William Carver," he sold two tracts of land in Lower Norfolk. In the *Wm. & Mary Quarterly*, III, 163-165 are some interesting extracts from the records of Lower Norfolk in regard to Capt. Carver.

and Plantations Setting forth the Estates of the late Wm. Carver in Virginia, who, under colour of the late rebellion was executed by martial law, and all his property seized 'till his Maj. pleasure be known and praying, as heir to the same, for Orders to the Lieut Governor and Council of Virginia to give petitioner assistance in recovering his father's and his own Estates. With three Depositions on oath before the Committee.

(Colonial Papers, 4 pp.)

There is another Petition from Rich. Carver to the same effect.

Whitehall, Nov 6, 1677

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS—That the petition of Richard Carver is received and John Warner sworn to a paper in his behalf.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 105, p. 144.)

Whitehall, Nov. 8, 1677

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS—The Depositions of Lucy Bower and Mary Dannel in the case of Richard Carver are taken & petition of Carver read—Their Lord'sps of opinion he ought to make a legal proof that he is the true son & heir after which he may have recourse to his Maj. grace and favour for the recovery of his estate—Sir John Berry declares William Carver to have been a principle Actor in the Rebellion and to have endeavoured the surprisal of Gov. Berkeley at Accomack in which expedition he was taken and soon after executed. After which his Maj. Proclamation of 27 Oct. 1676 is read also an Act of Indemnity made in Virginia 29 Feb. last wherein amongst others said Carver is excepted, together with an Act of Attainder of 20 Feb'y in which Carver & others are attainted of High Treason & their Estates forfeited to his Maj. Debate whether same be taken off as was resolved 9 Oct. last to be further considered.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 105, pp. 146-7.)

Nov 19, 1677

CERTIFICATE OF LORD JOHN BERKELEY that he employed M^r Culpeper to view the Virginia Papers and to take copies of such as most concerned his deceased brother which Berkeley desires he may continue to do.

For Sir Thomas Doleman or any other Clerks of the Council in waiting.

(Colonial Papers.)

Copy is entered in Col. Entry Bk. No. 80, p. 209.

Nov 21, 1677

Petition of Henry West(2) a Planter of Virginia now in England in behalf of himself and brother to the King: William West was seduced to accept a Commission under the late Rebel Bacon against the Indians who had inhumanly murdered the petitioners parents about thirty years since—both brothers surrendered themselves to Col. Bridger on promise of pardon but were tryed by a Council of War & William was sentenced to death & Henry to be transported to England & to give bond to his Maj. to leave Virginia—Prays for leave to return to his family to Virginia & to be discharged of his bond and for pardon for his brother William who made his escape out of prison & is ready to take the oath of obedience & give security for his future good behaviour as many other more notorious offenders have been admitted to do. Indorsed "Read in Council Nov. 21 1677."

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Nov 22, 1677

PETITION OF THOMAS SANDS of London Merchant to Lords of the Privy Council. For leave to ship 580 hogsheads of Tobacco from Virginia for England free of the Virginia impost, in lieu

2-By order of a court-martial held Jan. 24, 1676-7, Henry West was found guilty of treason and rebellion and banished from Virginia for seven years. By a similar Court on Jan. 24, 1676-7, William West was sentenced to death. These Wests lived in Isle of Wight County and as a family of the name lived there later it is probable that one or both of the brothers left descendants in Virginia.

of a like quantity upon which he paid the duty of 2s. per hogshead but was taken by the Dutch. Indorsed "Read 22 Nov. 77. Read in Council 23rd"

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Nov. 23, 1677

PETITION OF WILLIAM HOWARD (3) a loyal subject of Your Majesty's and a great sufferer by the late unhappy troubles there, now in England, to the King. Has lived 41 years quietly in Virginia, & served as a volunteer under Sir Wm. Berkeley against the Great Indian Emperor Appochankonaugh when he received several wounds. His great age prevented his serving in the time of the late Rebellion but he sent his only son well mounted and several of his ablest servants against the Rebels. Some of Bacon's men were forcibly quartered at petitioner's house when Major Robert Beverly with a party of 30 armed men took them prisoners & plundered petitioner's house to the value of £500. sterling. Is now come to England and prays that his servants and goods, possessed by Beverly, may be restored to petitioner. Indorsed "Read in Council Nov^r 23, 1677."

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Nov. 24, 1677

PETITION OF COL. FRANCIS MORYSON to the King. Has all his life served his Majesty and particularly as one of his Maj. late Commiss^{rs} in Virginia. Is now grown aged and having as yet no other employment as the other Commiss^{rs} have, he prays that his Maj. will give such directions in the premises as in his princely wisdom shall be thought fit.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81, p. 272.)

3-William Howard came to Virginia in 1636, and served in the expedition against Opecancanough in 1644. During Bacon's Rebellion his house, in Abingdon parish, Gloucester Co., was occupied by a Baconian officer, Lt.-Col. Thos. Harris, who was captured there by Major Beverley. The register of the parish shows that a family of Howards long lived there.

Whitehall, Nov 24, 1677

ORDER OF THE KING IN COUNCIL UPON PETITION OF COL. MORYSON (see previous Entry) Looking upon the service of the pet^r to be no way inferior to that of the other two Commiss^{rs} for Virginia, who had. to wit, Col. Jeffreys, Command of a Company of foot and Sir John Berry of a Man of War, his Maj. is pleased to make up pet^{rs} allowance equal to the best of said two Com^{rs} and to refer it to Lord Treasurer Danby to adjust the same accordingly and report how it may be best effected.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81, pp. 273-4.)

Nov. 29, 1677

MEM. THAT THE LORD PRIVY SEAL is desired by the Lords of the Committee for Trade & Plantations to report to his Majesty in Council that the Lord Culpeper humbly prays that his Commission and Instructions as Governor of Virginia may be taken into consideration in order to his dispatch.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 80, p. 229.)

Whitehall, Dec. 4, 1677

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. Lord Culpeper the Commissioners for Virginia and Col. Culpeper called in when the Breviary of the Narrative of the late Rebellion in Virginia & the account of the Condition of that Colony presented by said Com^{rs} are read—A paper called an Answer to the objection against Sir Wm. Berkeley in justification of his proceedings presented by Lord Berkeley & signed by Colonel Culpeper also read. The Comm^{rs} assure their Lordships they had never any design to diminish the credit of Gov. Berkeley—Report to be made to his Majesty upon the Answer in favor of Sir W. Berkeley for his directions thereon. In reference also to Major Robt. Bristow who Lord Berkeley alleged had taken the oath of fidelity to Bacon, tho' recommended by the Com^{rs} for his loyalty and sufferings—To move the King that directions be given for the dispatch of Lord Culpeper and the consideration of his Commission and Instructions.

(Colonial Papers, 3 pp.)

Also Entered in Col. Entry Bk. No. 105, pp. 170-172.

Whitehall, Dec. 5, 1677

ORDER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL That M^r Secretary Coventry move his Majesty for his directions about preparing the Instructions and other necessary Despatches for John Lord Culpeper as his Maj. Governor of Virginia.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 80, p. 230.)

Whitehall, Dec. 6, 1677

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS:—A list of the business of Virginia depending at the Committee read. Answer of the Commiss^{rs} presented to his Maj. in reference to their instructions: remarks thereon. Sir W. Berkeley's refusal to inform the Commiss^{rs} on certain heads: the grievances in relation to the great Salaries paid to the Assembly redressed: the characters of some of the Council, Col. Ballard(4) as rash & fiery to be excluded the Council and Col. Swan continued: Bray & Col. Philip Ludwell also rash & fiery men: a list of the Council to be prepared by the Commiss^{rs} that his Maj. may distinguish who are fit to be continued & who to be excluded—As to the 9th Instruction requiring the Commiss^{rs} to return copies of all laws in force in Virginia; the Commiss^{rs} declare that Sir W. Berkeley did not observe the directions of 14 April 1676 as to certain heads of Inquiry annexed—Inventory of Delinquent Estates delivered to their Lordships: agreed to recommend that the gentlemen be rewarded for their labour therein. The case of Hunt recommended by the Commiss^{rs} as very hard and severe: he was never in arms and died before Bacon, yet his estate confiscated: Refusal of Berkeley to receive his Maj. Commiss^{rs} into his house; Col. Swan to be recommended to Col. Jeffreys for some reward for his kindness and expense in doing so. The Narrative of the Commiss^{rs} of the rise, progress and cessation of the late Rebellion read—The Observations of their Lordships thereon as to the occasions of the troubles for which Sir Wm. Berkeley is greatly blamed in disowning the expedition of Brent and Mason, in the small care that was taken to subdue the Indians, his

4-Notes on all the members of Council here referred to have been published in former volumes of this magazine.

private trade with them, his sudden motion to pardon Bacon when he was taken prisoner & admitting him again of the Council; his conduct to Gardner who took Bacon prisoner and how he might have prevented Bacon having his (the Gov^r's Commission against the Indians. A brother to the Queen of Wianoke taken prisoner by Bacon & brought to England by Col. Culpeper Administrator to Berkeley, at Kent in Lord Culpeper's house—Agreed to report in Council for some consideration to Sir John Berry & Col. Moryson for their attendance on his Maj. Commands since the return of their Commission. 7 pp. (Col. Entry Bk. No. 105, pp. 173-9.)

Whitehall, Dec. 6, 1677

COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS upon the account delivered by his Maj. late Commiss^{rs} for the affairs of Virginia. Sir John Berry and Col. Moryson to give in a list of the Council in Virginia, some of whom are described as rash, fiery &c. without naming any other than Col. Ballard, together with a particular character of each Member—and also, according to the 9th Article of their Instructions, to examine the laws of Virginia: and return their opinions how far they find them consistent with his Maj. authority and welfare of his Colony and what they find inconvenient and fit to be altered or discontinued.

(Colonial Papers, 2. pp.)

Copy is Entered in Col. Entry Bk. No. 80, pp. 209-210.

1677

Sir John Berry and Colonel Francis Moryson, late Commiss^{rs} for Affairs of Virginia to the Lords of Trade and Plantations—Present a list of the Council of that Colony with characters of those who may be thought most fit for his Maj. service at this present juncture—To the names of Sir Henry Chicheley, Thos. Ludwell, Col. Thos. Swanne, Col. Nath. Bacon, Col. Robt. Smith, Col. Wm. Cole, Col. Nich. Spencer, Col. Dan. Parkes, Col. Rowland Place, Capt. Ralph Wörmeley, Col. Augustine Warner, Major Rich. Lee and Major General John Custis, the word "Stet" has been afterwards put (by I think Secretary Blathwayt) to those of Major Robt. Beverley and Col. Edward

Hill, the words "putt out" To Col. Francis Willis "not now in the country", the words "To be inquired of"—To Col. Thomas Ballard and James Bray "discont: [inue?]"—Col. Thos. Bridger "In"—Col. Philip Ludwell "determine"—Opinion upon the Acts of Oblivion and Attainder—and as to taking into deliberate consideration the Laws of Virginia "a work of time and difficulty" requiring the assistance of some learned Counsel to advise with.

(Colonial Papers, 5 pp.)

Council Chamber, Dec. 7, 1677

MEM. THAT THE LORDS COMMITTEE FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS desire the Lord Privy Seal to report to the King in Council that there is lying before them An Answer to Objections against Sir Wm. Berkeley in justification of his proceedings upon which they desire his Maj. directions, as also in relation to the return the late Commissioners of Virginia who have been long attending his Maj. commands, have made of their Commission. Indorsed "Read in Council Dec. 7, 1677."

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Another copy is Entered in Col. Entry Bk. No. 80, pp. 239-240.

Dec. 7, 1677

Mem. - That in consideration of the former (see mem. of 6. Dec.) it was Ordered in Council that no further notice should be taken of the aforesaid papers. Also that his majesty was pleased the same day to dismiss the Commissioners from further attendance.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 80, p. 340.)

Whitehall, Dec. 11, 1677

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. In reference to the Commiss^{rs} account of the condition of Virginia and of their transactions during their stay there, with their opinion what means will best conduce to the firm grounding and securing the future peace thereof (which is read) and on Lord Berkeley's remarks on the unusual manner in which they made their inquiries into the state & grievances of the Country,

seeing Sir W. Berkeley refused to give them any account of the state of matters, their Lordships "seem to remain satisfied with the proceedings of the Commiss^{rs} in this regard." Lord Culpeper and Col. Moryson called in, the Laws lately made in Virginia for pardoning, attainting and punishing offenders considered: also Berkeley's Proclamation in contradiction to that of his Maj. for pardoning all except Bacon. Agreed that the Gov. Council & Assembly have too far extended their authority & privilege in enacting them against justice itself particularly in the case of Hunt. Agreed to report to his Maj. their advice that all Laws made contrary to the powers residing in the Govern^t of Virginia or in derogation to his Maj. Proclamation be disannulled & other Laws sent to Virginia more agreeable to his Maj. justice & honor—How far his Maj. will extend his mercy toward the several Degrees of Offenders in Virginia is left to his Maj. determination.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 105, pp. 180-1.)

Dec. 12, 1677

PETITION OF THOMAS GARDNER late Commander of the ship Adam and Eve of London, to the King—That by command of Sir Wm. Berkeley he seized the late Rebel Bacon with forty armed men in a sloop in James River and delivered them all prisoners to the Governor at James Town—that he was soon after committed to prison by the then Assembly till he should pay Seventy Pounds for the loss of Bacon's sloop—that after the Gov^{rs} return from Accomack and until the arrival of his Maj. Commis^{rs} he attended to said Governor's orders—Prays for satisfaction for his services. Indorsed "Read in Council Dec. 12, '77."

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Another copy is entered in Col. Entry Bk. No. 80, pp. 216-7.

Dec. 12, 1677

Certificate signed by Sir John Berry and Col. Francis Moryson in favour of Capt. Thomas Gardner that his ship was a receptacle for the loyal party and a Gaol for the late Rebels and is

now taken from him by reason of the neglect and losses occasioned by his attending the Governor's orders. Indorsed "Read 18 Dec. 1677."

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Another copy is entered in Colonial Entry Bk. No. 80, pp. 217-8.

ORDER OF ASSEMBLY TOUCHING CAPT. GARDNER.

(Copy)

Die Sabbato

June 24th 1676

By the House of Burgesses.

Whereas this house has considered the complaint of the people of Henrico County, against Capt'n Gardner for violating the privilege of a Burgess in the person of Nathan'l Bacon Esq^{re} returned from Henrico County aforesaid to serve in this house and of damages about a Sloop by him the said Bacon sustained and the loss of Arms. This House doth order that for Reparation of the premisses the said Capt'n Gardner pay unto the said Esquire Bacon Seventy pounds. And further that he apply himself unto the said Esquire Bacon and the people and crave their pardon, And that upon such payment and submission the said Capt'n Gardner do take, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid Sloop and Arms (wheresoever they shall be found) as his proper goods.

Teste James Minge, Cl. Ass.

(To be Continued)

COUNCIL PAPERS, 1698-1701.

(From the originals in the Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

HER MAJESTYS DECLARATION OF WAR(1) AGAINST
FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Anne R.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call us to the Governm^t of these Realms at a time when our late dear brother William the third of glorious memory had in pursuance of the repeated advice of the parliament of this Kingdom Entred into solemn Treaties of Alliance with the Emperor of Germany the States General of the United provinces & other princes and potentates for preserving the Liberty and balance of Europe and for reducing the exorbitant power of ffrance Which Treaties are grounded upon the unjust usurpations & encroachm^{ts} of the ffrench King who had taken & still keeps possession of a great part of the Spanish Dominions exercising an absolute authority over all that Monarchy having seized Milan and y^e Spanish Low Countrys by his Armies, and made himself Master of Cadiz, of the entrance into the Mediterranean, and of the ports in y^e Spanish West Indies by his ffleets, every where designing to invade the Libertys of Europe and to obstruct the freedom of Navigation & Commerce: And it being provided by the third and fourth articles of the said Alliance that if in y^e space of two moneths w^{ch} are sometime since expired the injuries complained of were not remedied the parties concerned should mutually assist each other with their whole strength: And whereas instead of giving the satisfaction that ought justly to be expected the ffrench King has not only proceeded to further Violences but has added thereunto a great affront and indignity

1-The War of the Spanish Succession known in American history as Queen Anne's War.

to us and our kingdoms in taking upon him to declare the pretended prince of Wales King of England Scotland & Ireland and has also influenced Spain to concur in y^e same affront & indignity as well as in his other oppressions, We find ourselves obliged for maintaining the publick faith for indicating the honour of our Crown, and for preventing the mischiefs w^{ch} all Europe is threatened with to declare and we do hereby accordingly declare War against France & Spain & placing our entire confidence in the help of Almighty God in so just and necessary an Undertaking We will in conjunction with our Allies vigorously prosecute y^e same by Sea and Land being assured of the ready concurrence and assistance of our Subjects in a cause they have so openly & so heartily espoused. And we do hereby will and Require our Lord high Admiral of England our Gen^{ll} of our fforces, our Lieutenants of our sev^{ll} Countys Governors of our fforts & Garrisons & all other officers & Soldiers under them by Sea & Land to do and execute all acts of hostility in the prosecution of this War ag^t France & Spain their Vassals & Subjects & to oppose their attempts: Willing and requiring all our Subjects to take notice of the same whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence or Communication with France or Spain or their Subjects: but because there are remaining in our Kingdoms many of the Subjects of france & Spain We do declare our Royal intention to be that all the Subjects of france or Spain who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us shall be safe in their persons & Estates. Given at our Court at St. James's the fourth day of May 1702 in the first year of our Reign.

God save the Queen.

Albany July the 4th 1702

Sir

Yesterday an Express from New York brought me Sev^{ll} pacq^{ts} in one of which I find the two enclosed for yo^r Excellency, I would have sent them sooner if possible, but the wind being contrary no Sloop could go till now. I suppose in one of them you will find a Declaration of war by England against France & Spain: I therefore intreat the favour of you to take such measures in the province under yo^r Government that in case of

need the Frontiers here may receive the assistance requisite and according to y^e directions from England. I have no news to acquaint you with, therefore shall trouble you no farther at this time but to assure you that I am

Yo^r Excellencys most humble Servant
Cornbury.

LETTER OF MARQUE TO CAPT. THOMAS TUDOR

Barbados

By the hon'ble the president & Council
To Cap^t Tho. Tudor Comand^r of the Brigandine George.

Whereas his late Maty William y^e third King of England &c. did by Commission under the great seal of England bearing date at Westminster the 24 day of July in the ninth year of his Matys reign Constitute and appoint his late Excellency Ralph Grey Esq^r. now the R^t hon'ble Ralph Lord Grey Baron of Wark Cap^t Gen'l & Commander in chief of this and other the Carribbee Islands to windward of Guardaloope &c. by w^{ch} Commission his Maty was pleased to declare & appoint that in case of the death or absence of his said Excell^y the present Council of this Island should take upon them the administracon of the Governm^t & execute y^e s^d Commission and the sev'll powers and authoritys therein contained untill his s^d Matys pleasure should be known therein. And whereas his s^d Excell^y is gone off this Island by means whereof the several powers and authoritys therein contained are devolved upon us the hon'ble John ffarmer Esq^r President, the Hon'ble William Sharp Patrick Meyne Tobias ffirere Michael Terrill David Ramsay Rich^d Scott Benj^a Cryer Thomas Merrick and Sam'll Cox Esq^rs the now present Council of this Island. And whereas her most sacred Majesty Anne by the grace of God Queen of England Scotland France & Ireland &c. did by her Royal proclamation bearing date at the Court of St. James's the ninth day of March 1701 declare and appoint that all her Subjects both Military and Civil should continue in their several Stations and employments for the space of Six moneths or her Matys further pleasure.

We therefore the said president and Council reposing especial Trust and confidence in the Loyalty faithfullness Courage valour and ability of you Thomas Tudor Do hereby give you this our Letter of Marque and instructions hereunto annext, authorizing and Commanding you the said Thomas Tudor to resist pursue take, sink, burn or otherwise destroy any Pirate or Pirates or any other Ship or Vessell belonging to her said Majestys Enemys that you shall happen to meet with, proceeding on yo^r aforesaid intended Voyage and you are to have a due regard to the Laws of Nations and all other Laws Statutes & Ordinances in such case made and provided. In testimony whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & caused the great Seal appointed for this and other the Caribbee Islands to be appended this twelfth day of August 1702 and in the first year of her said Matys Reign.

John ffarmer Pred^t.

[Seal]

On the back of this Commission was written this
Virginia ss.

[Seal])By his Excell^{cy} Francis Nicholson Esq^r her Matys
)Lieu^t & Gov^r Gen^ll of Virginia and Vice Adm^ll
)of the same

In her Matys name I do hereby strictly charge and require all officers Military & civil and all other her Matys Loving Subjects of this her Matys most ancient and Great Colony & Dominion of Virginia to be aiding & assisting to y^e within named Thomas Tudor command^r of the within named Brigandine George in the execution of the within Letter of Marque given him by the R^t hon^{ble} Jn^o Farmer Esq^r President of her Matys Island of Barbados &c. They are not to fail in complying with these my commands as they will answer the contrary at their perill. Given under my hand & Seal at armes at her Matys Royal College of W^m & Mary this 22^d day of Septem^r 1702 in the first year of her Matys Reign.

ffr: Nicholson.

Barbados

By the President

Whereas I have this day given you a Commission or Lett^r of Marque, you are carefully to observe these my following instructions

ffirst you are to observe that you offer no act of hostility to any of the subjects of our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne their Ships or Vessells or to any of the subjects ships or Vessells of her Allies or of the nations in Neutrality.

2'dly. You are to offer no interruption or attempt to seize or take any Ship or Vessell belonging to our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne or any Ship or Vessell under command of any of her s^d Maj^{ties} Subjects.

3'dly. You are to use all yo^r endeavours to bring all and every such pirate & pirates or any other Ship or Vessell belonging to her s^d Matys Enemys whatsoever as shall surrender by conquest and strike into yo^r Commission ports, and to bring the Master or Mate with three or four Seamen to justify you that you killed no man in cold blood, but give quarters after they have struck. Given under my hand this 12th day of August 1702 and in the first year of her Maty Queen Anne's Reign.

John ffarmer Pred^t.

PERMISSION FOR LEWIS BURWELL(2) TO RETIRE
FROM THE COUNCIL.

Anne R.

Trusty and welbeloved We greet you well Whereas it hath

Lewis Burwell of "Carters Creek," Gloucester, and "Kings Creek," York, had been not long before appointed to the Council, but had asked to be relieved. He died Dec. 19, 1710. An abstract of his will, recorded in York Co., is printed in *Wm. & Mary Quarterly*, II, 231. His tomb, formerly at "Carters Creek," but now in Abingdon Churchyard, bears arms and the following inscription:

"Here Lyeth the Body of
Hon'ble Lewis Burwell Son of
Maj. Lewis Burwell & Lucy his wife
Of the County of Gloucester who first married
Abigail Smith of ye family of ye Bacons
by whom he had four Sons and Six Daughters
and after her death to Martha the Widow
of ye Hon'ble William Cole by whom he
also had two Sons and three Daughters and
Departed this Life the 19th Day of December
Anno Domini 1710 Leaving behind him
Three Sons and Six Daughters."

been represented to us that our Trusty and welbeloved Collonel Lewis Burwell appointed to be one of the members of our Council of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia, is desirous by reason of his age & infirmity to be excused from undertaking the said place, And we being willing to grant his said Request have therefore thought fitt hereby to signify our will and pleasure unto you that forthwith upon receipt hereof You do discharge him the said Lewis Burwell from the place of Councelor of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia aforesaid And for so doing this shall be your Warrant And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's this 21st day of May 1702 in the first year of our Reign.

By her Matys Command
Nottingham

To our Trusty & welbeloved Francis Nicholson Esq^r our Lieu^t & Gov^r Gen'll of our Colony & Dominion of Virginia in America or to our Commander in chief of our said Colony for the time being.

COMMISSION OF PHILIP LUDWELL AS COUNCILLOR
Anne R.

Trusty and welbeloved We greet you well Whereas we are well satisfied of the Loyalty integrity and ability of our Trusty and welbeloved Philip Ludwell Esq^r. We have therefore thought fitt hereby to signify our will and pleasure unto you that forthwith upon receipt hereof you swear & admitt him the said Philip Ludwell to be one of our Council of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia. And for so doing this shall be your warrant. And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's the 21st day of May 1702 in the first year of our Reign.

By her Matys Command
Nottingham

To our Trusty and welbeloved Francis Nicholson Esq^r our Lieuten^t and Govern^r General of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America, or to our Commander in chief of our said Colony for the time being.

COMMISSION OF WILLIAM BASSETT(3) AS COUNCILLOR

Anne R.

Trusty and welbeloved We greet you well Whereas we are well satisfied of the Loyaltie, integrity and abilitie of our Trusty and welbeloved William Bassett Esq^r We have therefore thought fitt hereby to signify our will and pleasure to you that forthwith upon receipt hereof You swear and admitt him the said William Bassett to be one of our Council of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. And so we bid you farewell Given at our Court at St. James's the 21st day of May 1702 in the first year of our Reign.

By her Matys Command

Nottingham.

Directed as Coll'o Ludwell

COMMISSION OF HENRY DUKE(4) AS COUNCILLOR

Anne R.

Trusty and welbeloved We greet you well Whereas we are well satisfied of the Loyaltie Integrity and ability of our Trusty and welbeloved Henry Duke Esq^r We have therefore thought

3-William Bassett, of "Eltham," New Kent Co. (born 1670, died Oct. 11 1723). For an account of his family see Keith's "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison." His tomb, formerly at "Eltham," but now in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, bears arms: three bars wavy gules, and the following inscription:

"Here lies inter'd ye Body of ye Hon'ble
William Bassett of ye County of New Kent
Esg'r, son of William Bassett, Esq'r and
Bridget His Wife of ye County of
Southampton in ye Kingdom of England
He married Joanna, Eldest Daughter
Of Lewis Burwell, Esq., with whom
He Happily Lived 29 years and 10 months
And was Blest with 5 sons and 7 Daughters.
He Departed this Life ye 11th of October
1723, in ye 53d year of his Age. He
was a good Christian A Kind and Indulgent Father
An Affectionate, Obliging Husband, A Good
Master: His Loss was
Greatly Lamented by His Country
County and Family, and inexpressibly to
His mournful, Disconsolate Widow,
who also departed this Life ye 7th day
of October, 1727, in the
53d year of her age."

4-Henry Duke, of James City Co., who died in 1713.

fitt hereby to signify our will and pleasure to you that forthwith upon receipt hereof you swear and admitt him the said Henry Duke to be one of our Council of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. And so we bid you farewell Given at our Court at St. James's the 21st day of May 1702 in the first year of our Reign.

By her Matys Command
Nottingham

Directed as the former

LETTERS IN REGARD TO COL. QUARY(5)

Whitehall June y^e 18th 1702

Gentlemen

Collonel Quary Judge of the Admiralty and imployed by you in her Matys service in Pensilvania having been detained here longer than was expected upon several affairs before this Board for her Matys service in the plantacons: We have thought fitt to acquaint you therewith, and to let you know that we hope to make such dispatch in those matters as that he may be ready to embark for America the next Week. We take this occasion to informe you that the said Coll'o Quary in his attendance as well as in his former Correspondencies with us has shown so much Zeal for the service of the Crown, and given such evidences of his ability in the matters committed to his Trust that we conceive he will deserve all further encouragement from her Majesty and yo^r Board. We are

Gentlemen

Yo^r very humble Servants:

Rob: Cecil

Ph: Meadowes

W^m Blathwayt

Jn'o Pollexfen

Matth: Prior

A true Copy

W'm Popple.

5-Robt. Quary who was long an agent of the Commissioners of the Customs in America was appointed to the Councils of several Colonies, to that of Virginia in 1702.

Whitehall June y^e 24th 1702

Sir

You being now upon yo^r departure to Pensilvania and the three Lower Countys, We desire you upon yo^r arrival at New Castle to acquaint the Gentlemen of those Counties that we have received their Letter of the 25th of October last, and have the same under consideration in order to their relieff, And further to assure them from us of her Matys Royal protection and care of their welfare & security. So we bid you heartily farewell

Yo^r very loving Friends

Weymouth

Dartmouth

Rob: Cecill

Ph: Meadows

W^m Blathwayt

John Pollexfen

Mat Prior

To Coll'o Quarry

Whitehall June y^e 24th 1702

My Lord

Collonel Quarry Judge of the Admiralty Court in Pensilvania, and otherwise employed there and in the adjacent Countys by the Comm^{rs} of the Customes in the affairs under their management, having frequently attended us, during sev'll moneths in the prosecution of diverse Complaints ag^t Mr Penn, and the Government of Pensilvania, and in other matters relating to her Matys service in those parts and being now obliged to return thither with the Newfoundland Convoy has offered to us a Memorial Setting forth amongst other things that he come purposely to England for this service, which hath and will cost him 300^lb before he can return besides the charge of several vexatious suites that have fallen upon him here in England: And has thereupon desired us to represent his case to her Majesty for the payment of his said Charges and expenses and that he be secured in the discharge of his duty from the effect of the prejudice and malice of his Enemys occasioned by his Zeal for the service of the Crown.

Whereof being very sensible we desire yo^r Lordp to represent to her Majesty that the said Coll'o Quarry as well in his correspondence with us whilst in America, as in his attendance upon us here hath given us such Evidences of his faithfullness and ability in the matters committed to his Trust, and has been (as we have reason to believe) at so much expence by his Stay and attendance in England, and in defending himself from two vexatious Suits as abovementioned, That we humbly offer he may be reimbursed his said Expences by her Majesty amounting to 300 pounds.

And for his further encouragement and security in the discharge of his duty we humbly propose that her Majesty would please to grant him her Royal Letters of favour & protection, according to the draught here inclosed

And whereas her Matys affairs under his management and the correspondence he is to maintain with us, frequently require his presence in several Colonys, We further conceive that it will be for her Majestys service that he be appointed of the respective Councils of Virginia, Maryland, and New York, and that he be assured of her Matys Royal protection We are

My Lord

Yo^r Lordps most humble Servants

Weymouth

Dartmouth

Rob: Cecill

Ph: Meadows

W^m Blathwayt

Jn'o Pollexfen

Mat Prior.

To the Earl of Nottingham

A true Coppy

W^m Popple.

[Seal]

Anne R

Anne by the grace of God Queen of England, Scotland, France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting Whereas we are well satisfied with the faithfullness, dilligence and ability of our Trust and welbe loved Robert Quarry Esq^r and of his Zeal and good affection for

our Service, and he being now returned to America in order to the further carrying on our said Service there in the discharge of the several Trusts committed to him; We do hereby will and Require all our Governors, Lieuten^t Governors, Commanders in chief Magistrates and Officers as well Civil as Military, and all other our Loving Subjects in those parts to be aiding and assisting in their several Stations to the said Robert Quarry, and to have a due regard to him as a person employed by us, and to whom we have thought fitt to extend our Special favour and Royal Protection. Given at our Court at St James's the six & twentieth day of June 1702 in the first year of our Reign.

By her Majestys Command
Nottingham

Sir

I delayed answering Coll'o Nicholson's Letter which you brought me till yo^r Return, I have referred his Excellency to yo^r Narration of affairs here, and I am sure after my duty you will informe him of my good intentions to promote what in me lyes the Interest of the College, and the affairs of his Government; You are sensible of my hurry, and therefore you'll the more easily pardon me for not enlarging I wish you a good Voyage, and all imaginable prosperity being

S^r

Yo^r most faithfull humble servant.

Rich^d Savage.

Custom house Lond'o 1st July 1702.

For his hon^{red} friend Coll'o Robert Quarry

These

Sir

We have received yo^{rs} of the 4th instant from Portsmouth, and as you informe us that you have some particular Instructions from her Maty, and also from the Lords Comm^{rs} for Trade & plantacons to visit several of the Governments on the Continent of America, We are of opinion that you may be of service to this Revenue in the plantacons where you come, and though they be not within the compass of yo^r Commission and Instructions from this Board, Yet we do hereby desire and authorise you to inspect the Bookes and accompts of the several

Officers, as well as their actions & behaviours, and to redress what you shall find amiss, and prejudicial to the interest of the Customs and the Trade and Navigacon of this Kingdom, giving the said Officers the needfull orders and Instructions for the due observance of the Laws in their respective Stations & Capacitys and as anything remarkable shall occur to you, we desire you will not fail to represent them to us for our consideration, We are

S^r

Yo^r Loving friends

Sam Clarke

Ben Overton

Will Culleford

A Maynawaring

Custom house London

7th July 1702

To Collonel Robert Quarry

These.

PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO MINISTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Anne by the Grace of God Queen of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the faith &c. To our high Treasurer now being, and to the high Treasurer and under Treasurer of our Excheq^r or Comm^{rs} of the Treasury for the time being Greeting Whereas our late Royal brother King William the third (of blessed memory) by letters under his privy seal bearing date the one and thirtieth day of January last one thousand Seven hundred and one upon the humble peticon of the members of the English Church in Philadelphia praying an Allowance of fifty pounds per annum to a protestant minister, and thirty pounds per annum to a School-M^r for their maintenance out of the duty of one penny per pound in Pensilvania upon Tobacco exported from thence to other our plantacons in America, was graciously pleased to grant and allow the same. And it being our Royal intention that for the encouragement of such Minister and School M^r the said allowance be continued to them. Our will and pleasure therefore is that you give the necessary Orders

and directions to the Collectors of the Customes within the Provinces of Pensilvania, the County of New Castle, and the Lower Countys upon Delaware River, out of the said duty of one penny per pound or such arrears thereof (if any) as have not been appropriated by an act or acts of parliament, to pay or cause to be paid the said allowance of fifty pounds per annum Sterling to such protestant minister as shall be residing within our said province of pensilvania, and thirty pounds Sterling per annum to such Schoolmaster there, The same to be paid quarterly, and to commence from such time as they were paid to, quarterly regularly by vertue of the Letters of privy Seal above mentioned; but in case no payment hath been made thereupon, then to commence from such times as they came and resided respectively in our said Province and to continue during our pleasure. And these our Letters shall be yo^r Suffi-
cient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Given under our privy Seal at our palace of Westminster the fifteenth day of July in the first year of our Reign.

[Seal]

Th'o Gosling.

(To be Continued)

VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C. London (including "Gleanings" by the late Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

DUDLEY DIGGS (late of the city of Oxford—P. A). The thousand poundes which was parte of my father's legacie, I bequeath after this manner following: To my brother Hammon and my sister I give £100 apiece. The remainder I give equally among the rest of my brothers and sisters. Concerning my personall estate now in my owne possession I bequeath it after this manner following: All my bookes I give unto the college of All Soules, except 20, which I bequeathe unto Master Warden, of which he please to make choise. The money in my possession and the averages of my annuitie in my brother's handes, being seaven quarters, amounting to £100 and more, I desire Master Warden to bestowe according to his discretion to some good and pious uses. To Doctor Edward Graves my physitian I give 50s. To Master Thomas Gorges, Mr. Thomas Darell, master Henry Barker, Master John Wainewright, M^r Thomas Smithe, Master John Watkins, Master Thomas Croft, Doctor Nicholas Graves, Master John Lloyd, Master Tymothie Baldwin, Master Francis Newman and Master William Bowman 20s. apiece. To my servant Richard Payne £5 and all my clothes which are useful for him. I desire that Thomas Flowre a tailor in London, to whom I owe about £20 may be paid out of the £1000 above mentioned I owe to Humphrey Boddicot about £9 or £10 for stable rent and other things. To the apothecaries (sic) These wordes the daie before he died September the thirtieth 1643 he spake in the presence of us, Thomas Gorges, Edward Graves.

27 March 1647 commission issued to Edward Diggs, brother of the deceased, to administer etc. etc. *Fines*, 53.

[Dudley Digges, son of Sir Dudley Digges, of Chilham, Kent, matriculated at University College, Oxford, June 18, 1630, aged 16, B. A. Jan. 17' 1631-2, fellow of All Souls 1632, M. A., Oct. 15. 1637, a member of Grays Inn, 1641, died at Oxford of camp fever Oct. 1, 1643, buried in All Souls Chapel. The brother Edward, named administrator, was afterwards Governor of Virginia and ancestor of the Virginia and Maryland families of the name.]

SAMUEL BUSHROD in the countie of Dorset, clothier. Will 13 Aprill 1647; proved 1 June 1647. I give unto the ministers hereafter named viz; to Mr. William Bon £5, Mr. John White the elder £3, Mr. Hugh Thompson 40s., Mr. Peter Ince 40s, Mr. Gundry, clerke 40s, and Mr. John Barnard 40s. Also I give unto Mr. Frederick Losse £3, and to Mr. John Forward 40s. To my daughter Martha £200 to be employed for her education and maintenance, and to be paid over to her together with the increase and benefit thereof, at her age of 21 or marriage. If she die before I give £100 thereof to my wife Martha, £20 to the children of my brother John Bushrod living at the tyme of my decease, £5 to my sister Mary Allambridge, £10 to my cousen Mary Whitfield and the residue to the children of my sister Marshall living at the time of my decease Also I give to the three children of my cosin John Gilbert which are now living, and to the five children of my cosen Henry Bushrod now living, 20s. apiece. To Ann Squib 20s. To the poor of Trinity parish in Dorchester 40s. To the poor of St. Peters and All Saints there 20s. severally. To my brother John Bushrod to be recovered at his cost, all the debt due to me by Thomas Whitle, merchant, and the moiety of of all the judgements recovered by my father Mr. John Allambridge deceased, against the said Thomas Whitle given me under the last will of the said John Allambridge. To my brother Thomas Bushrod halfe the summes of money that he oweth me, the other halfe I give to my brother Richard Bushrod, for the recovery whereof the said Richard is to bear the cost and charge, To my brother Marshall's children equally among them, all debts due unto me from Joseph Cole and Nathaniel White, merchants, save only £20 thereof, which I give unto my cousin Mary Whitfield. To my

three cosens John, Elizabeth, and Joseph Scovile, the money owing unto me by John Stansby, mariner, who was heretofore master of the barque called the George of Weymouth, whereof Mr. George Churchey was owner or part owner, which money is for the proceed and provenue of three serges, costing £12. 15s. delivered by me upon adventure unto the said John Stansbye. All the rest of my goods I give to my wife Martha, whom I make my executrix, and I desire my kinsman John Bushrod clothier, my friend George Cole, marchaunt and my brother Scovile to be overseers of this my will, and to take security of my executrix in behalf of my daughter. And as a testimony of love and thankfulness to my overseers I bequeath unto them 20s. apeece to be bestowed in rings. Witnesses: Ri: Scovile, Richard Rapson of Dorcester, clothier, Mary Coke of Dorchester spinster. Proved by the executrix. *Fines*, 120.

[This will at least gives a clue to the English ancestry of the Virginia Bushrods and very probably is that of a brother of the emigrants. These emigrants were two brothers Thomas and Richard, Thomas came first to Mass. and afterwards to Virginia. He was long a prominent man in York County and was Burgess for the county 1658-60. His frequent clashes with the parish clergy and the direction in his will that there should be no "common prayer" at his burial would indicate that he was a Puritan. The numerous legacies made by Samuel Bushrod to ministers would indicate that he was of the same faith. Thomas Bushrod married twice but left no children. His will was probated in York Co. in 1677. Richard Bushrod, his brother, lived in Gloucester Co., and according to a deposition was born in 1626. He married Apphia—, and was ancestor of the Virginia family of the name. See *Wm. & Mary Quarterly*, XIV, 177.

George Scovel, born "infra the Isle of Purbeek, Dorset" about 1601, was a merchant in Virginia 1640.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, WILLS, ETC.

 Contributed by W. D. Cridlin.

(Continued.)

Holloway, William	1784	2	429	
Hambleton, Joseph	1785	2	459	
Hobbs, James	1785	2	501	
Harvey, Thomas	1785	5	134	
Howell, Frances	1786	5	156	<i>a/c</i>
Harrison, William	1786	5	161	
Harrison, Henry	1786	5	174	
Harrison, Janey	1787	5	195	
Hamilton, Nancy	1787	5	206	
Holloway, Daniel	1788	5	225	<i>a/c</i>
Hancock, Benjamin	1789	5	295	
Harris, Matthew	1789	5	343	
Harrison, Benjamin	1790	5	345	
House, Henry	1790	5	350	
Hardaway, John	1790	5	387	
Harrison, William	1790	5	414	
Hicks, James	1793	5	510	
Hampton, Henry	1794	5	542	
Howard, William	1794	5	547	
Harrison, Benjamin	1794	5	552	
Harper, Nathaniel	1795	5	557	
Haskins, Christopher	1795	5	570	
Howerton, Thomas	1795	5	594	<i>a/c</i>
Hancock, Henry	1795	5	607	
Harper, Thomas	1795	5	647	
Huff, Daniel	1795	6	2	

Harrison, James	1796	6	14	
Harwell, Darkis	1796	6	15	
Harrison, Nathaniel	1796	6	63	
Harmon, George	1797	6	96	
Haskins, John	1798	6	170	%
Howard, Tabitha	1798	6	179	
Huskey, William	1799	6	215	
Hill, William	1799	6	242	
Harrison, Benjamin	1799	6	244	
House Isham	1800	6	292	
Harwell, Dorcus	1800	6	296	%
Harrison, Thomas	1801	6	337	
Hightower, Rawleigh	1801	6	385	
Heartwell, Israel	1802	6	416	
House, Phillips	1802	6	441	%
House, Jordan	1803	6	493	
Harrison, Polly M.	1803	6	495	%
Hightower, George	1803	6	509	%
Heartwell, Elizabeth	1804	7	1	
Hicks, Robert	1804	7	29	
Heartwell, Paul	1804	7	60	
Haldane, Jane	1805	7	77	

[Omitted in proper place.]

(To be continued.)

LETTERS OF THOMAS ADAMS(1) 1768-1775.

(From Original Drafts in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society.)

THOMAS ADAMS TO WILLIAM BYRD.

London April 10th 1768

William Byrd Esq

Dear Sir

Inclosed you have a Note of the Lottery(2) Tickets sold, I still hope to dispose of the Whole before the Time of drawing. I little expected to have met with any opposition in a Thing of this sort here, but I have been informed by some Tradesmen of Note who had promised to take a good many of me, that they had been spoke to & Caution'd by some Merch'ts in y^e Trade but would not say who they were, not to be concern'd and excused themselves by saying they should be glad to do it if they could without giving offence to those Gentlemen—a narrowness ["littleness," interlined] of Soul that does not exist in any other Mortal but a Virginia Tobacco merch't.

I am now on Terms of a Partnership with a Gentleman of Considerable Fortune to Commence Virginia Merch't. We are determined to content ourselves with a fair & honest Commission & whether we succeed or not I shall have the Satisfaction of laying open the Trade, for there shall not remain in it a Mystery unrevealed nor a Secret undisclosed, in this I hope to meet with your Countenance & encouragement. I have a Charter on

1-The letters of Thomas Adams printed below throw light on Virginia trade just before the Revolution. The writer was brother of Col. Richard Adams, some of whose letters were published in October. See note to those letters in regard to him.

2.The lottery was to dispose of Byrds lands at Richmond and Manchester (or Rocky Ridge as it was then called). the following advertisement of this lottery appeared in the Virginia newspapers in 1768:

Capt. Fearow for one hundred hhds Tobo. in Case Tobo. falls short to be made up by any produce of the Country. Any Thing

"A SCHEME."

For disposing of, by way of LOTTERY, the LAND and TENAMENTS under mentioned, being the entire towns of Rocky Ridge and Shockoe, lying at the Falls of James River, and the land thereunto adjoining.

The advantageous situation of this estate is too well known to require a particular description, though it may be necessary to inform the publick that the obstructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will be shortly removed, and the river made navigable to the said towns: The navigation will thereby be extended and made both safe and easy for upwards of two hundred miles above the said Falls, and a communication opened to the western frontier of the middle Colonies, whereby there will not be more than sixty or seventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*, so that the immense treasures of that valuable country must necessarily be brought to market to one or the other of the aforesaid towns, which will occasionally [be the occasion of raising?] raise the rents, and enhance the value of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots	Value	Rents
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the use of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each side, and 2000 acres of back land, the farthest part of which is not more than five miles from the forge.		£8000	
Inspection at Rocky Ridge, at 12 years purchase	780	£65	
<i>James Lyle</i> , his tenement, at do.	540	45	
<i>Archibald Buchanan</i> , at do.	540	45	
<i>Alexander Stewart</i> , at do.	510	42	10
<i>Elizabeth Todd</i> , at do.	480	40	
<i>Robert Gordon</i> , at do.	90	7	10
<i>Joseph Hopkins</i> , at do.	60	5	
<i>John Shackleton</i> , at do.	36	3	
<i>James Gunn</i> , formerly rented to <i>Thomas Yuille</i>	540	45	
Ferry on the south side, at 20 years purchase, with half an acre of land on the bank.	2000	100	
A fishery on the south side at 20 years purchase.	600	30	

Number of improved lots..... 12 £14,176 £428

Number of unimproved lots, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings..... 300 7,500

The amount of lots on the south side of *James* river, in *Chesterfield* county..... 312 £21,676 £428

<i>Shockoe</i> inspection, at 12 years purchase	£780	£65
<i>Byrd's</i> do, at do.	780	65
<i>Watsons</i> , at do.	720	60
<i>James Buchanan</i> , at do.	710	60
<i>Patrick Coulls</i> , at do.	420	35
<i>George Ellis</i> , at do.	120	10
<i>James McDowell</i> , at do.	480	40
<i>Dand Ross</i> , at do.	480	40
<i>Thomas Younghusband</i> , at do.	540	45
<i>James Roger</i> , at do.	60	5

it may be convenient for you to do in order to forward his Dispatch.

THOMAS ADAMS TO PERKINS, BUCHANAN AND BROWN(3)
LONDON.

[Dated April 1770]

Since writing the other Day I have perused your Charter Party, and find it a very uncommon one, first that the Ships Lay Days shall commence from her reporting at the Custom House & in the Second Place that he shall not fetch Tob'o from other Rivers. I never before knew Lay Days commence 'til the Ship arrived at her moorings & was ready to take in her Cargo, it might happen that a Vessel would be a month in getting

<i>James Hawling</i> , at do.....	60	5	
<i>John M'Keind</i> , at do.....	144	12	
<i>M'Pherson & Menzies</i> , at do.....	420	35	
<i>James Daley</i> , at do.....	36	3	
<i>Lewis Warwick</i> , at do.....	60	5	
Ferry, at 20 years do.....	2000	100	
Fishery, at 20 years do.....	2000	100	
Number of improved lots.....	17	£9820	£685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30s. per acre.....	100	15,000	
10 islands, on some of which are very valuable fisheries.....	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25 l. each.....	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north side of <i>James</i> river.....	527	£35,120	£686
The amount of lots on the south side of do, as above.....	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.....	839	£56,796	£1113
9161 Blanks.....			

10,000 Tickets, at 5 l. each..... £50,000

The said lottery will be drawn at SHOCKOES, in June 1768, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLEY THORNTON, Esq., PEYTON RANDOLPH, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL. Esquires, trustees for the same, who will execute conveyances for all the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the trustees, also of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the subscriber,

W. BYRD."

In the *Virginia Gazette* of June 9, 1768, it was advertised that the lottery would be drawn in Williamsburg in the succeeding November.

3-Perkins, Buchanan and Brown, a firm of London Virginia Merchants.

from Hampton Rhode to Bermuda Hundred & deliver her Cargo, in the Present Case I expect it will be not much less as Woodford is obliged to have his hove down & Corked before he can receive any Thing on Bd. In Regard to Tob'o from the other Rivers the Difference in the Country Freights (tho' not more than two or three Shillings the Hhds.) The Shippers here will not pay, it always has been Customary for it to be put on Board at the Ships Expence, tho' not at her Risque, indeed at this Time of the Year the Risque is not worth mentioning. I hope we shall never again have a Sep-Gust. Our Astronomers say they are fully convinced the last was occasioned by the Commet. I mention these Objections to the Charter to put you on your guard for the future—I mentioned to you in my last I had been to Maryland & had seen Mr. Jordon(4) & gave him an Account of the Situation of your Affairs here with which he was extremely well pleased. I told him it was in Vain to Solicit Tob'o to him while he remained in Maryland & that I had confined my Solicitations to Perkins B. & B., he said the firm of the House was J. M. Jordon & Co. and he should insist in its being in future constantly used. Mr. Jett has Letters under wrote by yourselves that seem to imply something like it. I have as I expected to to know whether Mr. Jordon was a Partner or not? I have generally answer'd that he was interested in the Concern but I did know that he was a Partner, you remember you told me he was not—I must recommend to you in future to use the Firm you Purpose to continue and if you are determined to enter into this Trade do it with Spirit, & you need not Doubt Success, a good Deal of money will be necessary, but not half the sum of what has been heretofore advanced by others. You need not write again to any of the Gentlemen who do not write to you an answer except I mention it to you as necessary. I have now in hand notes & orders for about two hundred hhds. Tobo. which I shall immediately put on Board Woodford. I am going round my Friends to collect

4-John Morton Jordan (whose mother was a widow Morton, of Virginia) lived in Richmond Co., Va., in 1759. He was long an eminent merchant. At the time of his death, in 1771, is described as of "Annapolis, Md., and London, merchant." In 1766-69 he was partner of Robert Maxwell, of London. See this Magazine XII, 98, 99.

the residue of his Load which I make no Doubt I shall affect to get him away in Time.

There was some Gensang shipped me last year from People with whom I had before no Connection. I hope you will attend to their Orders. Among others a Parcel for George Thomas which Mr. John Johnson & others here Claim as their property this matter cannot be settled 'till I get Home. I wrote for Insurance on 52 hhds Tobo shipped on Woodford by Mr. Samuel Griffin & advised you that he would draw on you this Court for £10 p hhd. for that Sum Mr Jordon told me I might engage to my Friends should be paid upon inclosing Bills of lading to you. Those Tobo's I have the notes for & they will be on Board in a few Days. You need not Doubt but I shall avoid every Thing of this sort as much as possible, but a considerable shipper must be indulged some Times this Way especially this Year when they can sell for more Sterling money in the Country without any Risque. The Scarcity of money is so great in this Country that is impossible for ablest men to comply with their Engagements, Our assembly meets by adjournment the 21st this month when it is thought they will issue notes of Credit & establish a Loan office, if this is affected under prudent Regulations it will be of Singular service to the Merch'ts in Britain as well as America as it will lessen the advancing of with you & enable your Correspondents here to be more punctual—at present let a Mans Estate be what it will & his Necessities what they may, he cannot borrow One Hundred Pounds—I have some Expectations I shall be obliged to return with Woodford however of this I shall be able to inform you by the 10th next Month.

Mr Buchanan & Family are well he has been kind enough to promise me a visit next Month. I shall lead around here by which he will be able to Judge what you have of doing Business among us. I have to Acknowledge the many Instances of your Friendship for me and to assure you nothing shall be wanting in my Power to make the best Returns—without descending to Particulars I shall attend to everything recommended in yours of the 1st Feby last.

THOMAS ADAMS TO JOHN M. JORDAN AND COMPANY.

Messrs Jno. M. Jordon & Co.

Virginia Oct. 23, 1770

Gentlemen.

I have before me your Favor of the 8th & 29th June and assure you it gives me infinite Satisfaction to find my Conduct has met with your approbation you may depend I will continue to deserve it if a constant Attention to your Interest and a true honest State of Things here may merit it. My Letters by Woodford gives you my candid Opinion with Respect to your Time but as you have adopted J. M. J. A. C. it being more eligible than the first plan. I would not have you hastily alter it, least you appear to be indeterminate or what your Enemies might call trifling, in the Course of this year correspondence you will have an Opportunity of Judging for yourselves whether hereafter any alteration may be necessary. I have lately been favored with the Sight of a Letter from a Certain House in London

in Terms to the following purfort

"We can truly say we were never more concern'd, than
"in not receiving your Consignments last year, we
"remember some years ago when you shipped a Part
"of your Crop to Wroughton & Alston, you wrote us, you
"would in future never be concern'd with but one
"House we were pleased to find ours that House.
"We wish you better success with your new Friends, than with
"W & Alston, we dont in the least Doubt but you will
"soon return to us again.

The Insinuation in the Letter (tho' no Names are mentioned) is too plain not to be understood. The fate of W. & Alston is well known both in London & Virginia. I give you the Information to put you upon your guard profit what you can by it, but by no Means take any public Notice of it 'till you see me when I will present you with the Original & perhaps some others written with less Caution. This letter if there was nothing else makes it indispensably necessary that I should postpone my Jaunt to England 'til next Summer, you may

depend your Enemies must be very Cunning to circulate any Reports to your prejudice in this Country that I dont trace to the fountain head.

We have engaged to Load in J. R. the Bottetourt a fine new Ship belonging to Colo Benjamin Harrison of Barclay (5) on Jas. River. She will carry about 380 hhds Tobacco and is to be addressed to P. B. & B. for Sale. This Gentleman is one who will by no Means be concerned with our Friends name. We have engaged a full Load to that House provided The Tobacco can be got down in Time but as we are apprehensive of great Disappointments on that Head in order to give Dispatch & get the Tobo to a forward Market we shall set her up on Liberty, my Brother Ships on her 50 hhds of his own crop & Own Acct & 50 for himself & Partners, we have also ordered Hatch Bach from Boston to be here the last of November to Load in York River, which of these Ships will be dispatched first is a dispute among ourselves, we have a Bottle of Claret depending. Coultts(6) & myself have backed the Bottetourt that is now ready to take in. My Brother backs Hatch who is not expected 'til next month, as there is a very plentiful crop we do not Doubt but we shall also be able to dispatch Woodford who I hope will arrive earlier than last year & in a better Ship, the Trents will ship on him 100 hh^{ds}.

You will receive by this Opportunity a Letter covering an Invoice from Thomas Stewart I have to assure you that he is very able to make good any Engagement he will enter into, and is as punctual as any Man in England, he purposes to make Remittances in Skins & Bills & I make no Doubt but he will do it in full by the Ship.

Mr. W^m Griffin will ship you on the Bottetourt 20 hh^{ds} Tobacco his Brother Mr. Cyrus Griffin(7) who has been several years at Edinburgh Studying the Civil Law we expect by this

5-Benjamin Harrison, of "Berkeley," Charles City Co., afterwards signer of the Declaration of Independence.

6-Patrick Coutts, a Scotch merchant of Richmond and Manchester.

7-See this magazine I, 254-256, XXI, 275, for Cyrus Griffin. Very probably the Earl of Traquair considered the unknown Virginian a "plebeian," but in his own county his people had been for generations among the gentry, were large landholders and mention portraits and coats-of-arms in their wills.

Time is at the Temple, has latly been privately married to the oldest Daughter of the Earl of Traquair, and as we suppose his Lordship may have some Struggles to reconcile himself to such a Connection with a Plebeian, we are apprehensive that Mr. Griffin from this Extrordinary Call ("unexpected Event"—interlined) may have Occasion for more money than he can readily command as he has been so unfortunate as to have some Bills remitted him return'd protested, I shall therefore esteem it as a great Favor if you will present him the Inclosed and give him every assistance in this way in your Power you will find him a Solid Sensible young man well worthy your Notice & Friendship. Mr. W^m Griffin will be immediately chargeable with whatever you advance him, having purchased a considerable Part of his Estate for which he is in Arrears to him tho' of the five Brothers he has in this Country there is not one but what would chearfully reimburse you two or three hundred Pounds advance on such an Occasion, which I dare say doubles the some he has present Occasion for Mr. Sam'l Griffin is a Brother of his who shipped you 52 hh^{ds} Tobacco by Woodford and I expect from the Family this year at least one hundred. If he should still be at Edinburgh you'll forward the inclosed under cover of a Line from you offering him such Services as may be convenient & agreeable to you.

I am extreemly sorry your Accts, Sales of Hatch's Cargo is not yet come to hand especially those of my old Uncles as I imagine there will near a hundred hh^{ds} depend upon their giving Satisfaction not with standing any dirty Insinuations that may come from on your Side the Water the Earnest Endeavours of his Son. [Rest of letter missing.]

THOMAS ADAMS TO JOHN M. JORDAN AND CO.

Messrs Jno. M. Jordan & Co.

Williamsburg Nov 9th 1770

Gent'm

I wrote you a few Days since by this Ship to which refer. I am now to advise you that my much esteemed Friend Mr.

W^m Acrill desires you will make Insurance for his Brigg the America Cap'n W^m C. Latimer in Case of Loss to receive £400—she is chartered by a gentleman on Rappahannock & is now in Hampton Rhodes & will sail tomorrow or next Day and in case she arrives Safe you are to receive her Freight & sell the Vessel provided you can obtain £400 for her, the money arising from the Sale and Freight to remain in your hands 'til his farther Orders. But in case such Price cannot be had for the Vessel You will I dont Doubt afford her all the Freight Back you possibly can. Mr. Acril I expect will become a Valuable Correspondent, he will give us some Assistance towards the Bottetourts Dispatch. Mr. Coult's & myself are upon Terms with Colo. Harrison for the Purchase of the Bottetourt we have offered him £1100 Sterling to be drawn for here next April & in Case he accepts of it (in which we are to have his answer Tomorrow) we expect you will hold a Part with us, she is as Stout a Ship as ever was Built in America & we expect will carry about 380 hh^{ds} Tobo. if we become Purchasers she shall sail for hence in six Weeks from this Time—My Brother intends to take half of the Brigg with Hatch, to be kept running from York River as Regular as a Packet, we hope to be able to do the same with the Bottetourt from James River from which you may depend great Advantages will be derived.

Mr. Jordan was in this Town early in the Court & left it the Day I got down so that I was deprived of the Satisfaction of seeing him, he still continues loss in Flesh but has never failing Spirits, he has taken up Mr. John Randolph Ju'r(8) upon Terms which I make no Doubt he has by this Opportunity communicated to you. Mr. Randolph has a fine Estate I hope it will be a means of saving him from the impending ruin which he was under with ["the H" erased]. A considerable part of the Bottetourt's Cargo will be from new Correspondents who will draw on you for so much as they would sell for here, if we had waited Woodford's arrival we should lost Part of them, one strong motive for engaging this Ship & hope you will think it sufficient to justify the measure.

8-John Randolph, Jr, may have been either the son of Sir John Randolph, who was Attorney General, or the John Randolph of Chesterfield Co., father of John of Roanoke.

My good Kinsman Bowles Cocke Ju'r will inclose you soon a Copy of the letter mentioned in my last, when you are sufficiently provided some Publick Notice should be taken by you on your Side the Water of such vilanous Conduct,—the Contents of the Letter must inevitably transpire here, the old Gentleman is almost in his Dotage & will be very apt to mention it to the first Person who speaks to him about Tobo—He says with him 'tis past an Insinuation, & to do your Reputation Justice you ought to sue them in a Court of Law ["tho' I suppose a pull of the nose a kick or a gentle Horse whipping might operate as well provided it could be done in a publick manner"—erased], you may rely on me here in this & every Thing else that one Friend can perform for another—I shall write you again Tomorrow or next Day. I remain

Yr ever obliged &

obt Ser't

Thos Adams

Mr Ry. Randolph(9) desires his Comp'ts & is very sorry he cannot remit you fully 'til next month when he assures me it may be depended on.

THOMAS ADAMS TO PERKINS, BUCHANAN AND BROWN.

Messrs Perkins Buchanan & Brown

Williamsburg Feb'y 1st 1773

Gent

I wrote you by Recks & a Ship for Bristol to which refer. The Disappointment of one hundred & fifty hh^{ds} Tob'o from Messrs Trents & Co. and forty from Col' Harwood has been the only cause that Capt. Lowes has not been loaded in Time. the Truth for which I appeal to M^r. Peter F. Trent(10) who I hope is now with you in London, he made a Point that I should take two hundred hh^{ds} on Board Lowes and engaged that they

9-Ryland Randolph, of the "Curles" branch.

10-Peter Field Trent long a prominent merchant of Rocky Ridge, or Manchester. His old home, "Trenton," in Manchester, was near the southern end of the Free Bridge, and was pulled down not many years ago. Trents Bridge across James River was built by him or his sons.

should be delivered before Christmas when I considered their Situation & the State of their Affairs with you I thought it but prudent to engage to take it as such a Quantity of Tob. in Remittance is no trifling object in these Times. I have been mortified in this Disappointment which I think would not have happened had Mr. P. F. Trent. Lowes will Sail I expect about fourteen Days hence and will have on purchase near three hundred hh^{ds} Tob'o on your own Acct. so that I think you may insure that Quantity or run the risque as you think proper the Tob'o is purchased of your Debtors here at the Prices now going to be paid for in my Bills on you at sixty Days Sight payable only to themselves, consequently not negotiable but to be placed to their respective Credits when they become due. I inclosed in a Second of Col'o Byrds Bills for £229.3 to be applied as before directed that is to say forty nine Pounds seventeen Shillings and eight Pence to the Credit of Mr. Sam. Griffin and the Residue to my own—The Counterfeit Bills which have appeared at this meeting have put a stop to all Business our general Assembly will be immediately called to fix on some expedients to remedy the Evils they have introduced, we have some Reasons to induce a Belief that they were manufactured in Holland—below you have the Price of the Tob'o

about 110 at 20—

50 at 16—6

5 at 18—

The Residue at 16—8

Exchanges 25—6.

I think they will before the last of June.

THOMAS ADAMS TO THOMAS HILL, LONDON.

Virginia Dec'r 2^d 1773

Mr. Thos. Hill,

I wrote you in great haste the 22^d of Oc'r last acknowledging the Receipt of your several Favors of the 20 & 24 July and 3^d 4th of August, with an Assignment of Debts & letters of

Attorney proven under the city seal, and acquainted you with the Steps I had taken by the Advise of the best Counsel here, in Order to secure your Debt, due from P. B. & B. their Effects in the several Persons Hand which I have attached I suppose (for I have no Accts) may amount to ten or twelve thousand Pounds my Counsel advise me that every Creditor who may put in his Claim before you obtain a Final Decree will be equally entitled in proportion to his Debt in the Distribution of these effects, but this they Confine to the Country creditors & such in England as do not Choose to come in under or take the benefit of the Statute. Some of our Lawyers Doubt any Person in England can have a Recovery under our Act of Assembly, it being as they argue solely intended for the Benefit of Country Creditors who can have no benefit under Statute. In Case the Court here should determine this Point against you it will be necessary to use your Interest to engage some Gentlemen of Character & Fortune in this [country] to enter your Security here for prosecuting an Appeal to the King & Council, this must by no means be delayed for another Reason which I shall presently give you. I remember when I was in England about eleven years since Lord Mansfield declared that any creditor in England had it in his option either to come in under the Statute or go where the Statute did not extend & have his Recovery under the Mode adopted by the Laws of that Country, but that they should abide by one or the other, they should not do both, that is [word illegible] & come in under the Statute there. he mentioned the Case of a Bankruptcy in England where the Creditors rode Races to Scotland to Seize on the Bankrupts Effects there & he said they did Right because it was there first come first serve—that the Statute did not extend to Scotland, much less to the Colonies.

I wish my dear Friend I could with Truth tell you that Courts of Chancery in this Country were free from Delays. I am sorry to say they are too nearly related to those with you. I suppose it will be eighteen Months perhaps two years before we shall obtain our first Decree—which will be that so much Money as appears to be your due, shall be paid you, on your giving security in this Country to refund so much as shall be

the Proportion of any Claimant who may come in or be adjudged equally entitled with your self at any Time before the passing of a final Decree—this final Decree may be eight or ten years off. In the foregoing State of Things I have not flattered you, the Conditional Decree may by consent of Parties be brought on next October which my most earnest Endeavours shall not be wanting to affect from which you will perceive the absolute necessity of your procuring some Gentlemen here to be your Security as soon as possible and by no Means fail sending me your Note mentioned in yours of the 3^d August for £1186 in order Ascertain your whole Claim. I must Trouble [you] to Speak to the Acting Person in Messrs Perkins, Buchanan & Brown's to send immediately accts sales of what Tobacco Gensang Snake Root &c has been disposed of, in Particular from Casks W B which Mr. Brown wrote me the 6th Dec'r 1769 they had sold, out at [Remainder of letter missing]

THOMAS ADAMS TO ROBERT WITHERS.

Virginia April 6th, 1775.

Mr Robt Withers

Good Sir

I received your Letter of Attorney & Testimonial of your Demand against Messrs Perkins Buchanan & Brown of which I took the earliest Opportunity to advise our worthy Friend Mr Thomas Hill, I have taken every Step in Consequence that the Laws of this Country will warrant to secure your Debt, and hope it is now on a good Footing, but the alarming Accounts from your Side Water bid us prepare for mournful events in Consequence, it is impossible for me to say what is sure or what is certain here, Our general Convention held at Richmond by their Resolves has shut up our Courts except in Particular Cases for the P'ob't of Wills, Deeds, Attachments on Perishable goods &c. The general Congress had before stopped all commerce with Great Britain at Day which is now approaching, & we are well assured your Men of War are to line our Coast

to protect our Trading elsewhere when this is the Case it will be easie for a Man of your Experience in the World to Conclude that he who cannot sell cannot pay however honestly disposed to do it, The Cause of all this must be known to every inquirer among you & felt by every true Briton who knows & rightly values his Birthright—Civil and religious Liberty.

THOMAS ADAMS TO J. M. JORDAN & CO., LONDON.

[No date]

My Friend Coult's owed me when I left London upwards of £2500 he has paid me little since my arrival except what he has remitted you. The Ballance of his Acct with me he expects you will debit him with & place to my Credit when I arrive in London & indeed I have not a Debtor here who I have not in some measure made Serviceable to your Interest. Mr. Edmondson is one who ships you eight hhds by this opportunity & I expect will order the Proceeds to my Credit, in short whatever I do not receive before my Departure I shall expect by Woodford, and in Case that Fails I have another Resource which I will make you acquainted with when I arrive. If I had pressed my Friend Coult's, who I know to be safe & honest, for payments here, it would have prevented him from shipping so largely as he has & will Continue to do, he is now throwing his whole Fortune into your Hands & deserves the Notice & Success of an honest, generous Adventurer. I am far from taking any Thing amiss that you wrote on the Subject of Remittance. I am extremely obliged for your Attention to my Credit in discharg'g the List on the Red-Book, that I may not have my Peace disturbed on my Arrival with the Duns of Morduit the only Tradesman who has written a Letter of Complaint to me since I left London. I hope the Remittances before and at the arrival of Woodford Home will be such as will give you fresh Spirits.

[Endorsed in pencil] Copy of a letter from Thos. Adams to J. M. J. & Co.

ANIMADVERSIONS ON A PAPER ENTITLED VIRGINIA ADDRESSES, PRINTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Continued.

To prove the latter part of this Remark, we wish they would shew us anyone that voted for this Address who has since disclaimed it, or since they pretend to be sure of the Majority of votes, that they would let the Assembly meet and retract it there, till which time it is an Easy thing to say what they will, of an Assembly without doors.

2. Remarks on the Grand Jurys Address.

It is said of the Grand Jurys Address, that it was sign'd by 21 Gentlemen, whereof divers are Equall in Estates to the Council and none so inconsiderable as some of the Addressing Burgesses, and to show how disinterested they were, that but one of them had a place of profit under the Governour.

Ans^r There is nothing but fallacy in all this remark consisting in the words *diverse* and *some*. If they had a mind to compare Estates would they not have compared the Grand Jurty's Estates in generall with those of the Addressing Burgesses in generall? And tho this would not have been equall except this Grand Jury had been confined to two of a County as the Burgesses are, yet it will be found for all this, that the advantage lyes on the Burgesses side. As for the Comparing them with the Council, that had been better let alone, because it only gives occasion to remember that the Council used to be chosen of the men of the best Estates & Interests of any in the Country, till the Governour broke thro' this, as he had broke thro' many other Good Rules by bringing in one into the Council who has neither Estate nor Interest, but however the other Ten that are left are able to buy out his 21 Grand Jury men twice over.

It is indeed more material to observe that there was but one of them that had a place of profit under the Governour. But

besides that one place in his own gift, the Clerks (it is well known) are preferred or turned out at the Governours pleasure, sererall others had had places of profit from him while the Agencies lasted, others are engaged with him in the same bottom of the Indian Company and some others are their Store-keepers, if all these should be drawn out and their near kindred and adherents, there will be few or none left, and these fraught with Expectations which commonly have as great Influence as Actuell Possession.

2. Remarks on the House of Burgesses

Address.

Opposite to this of the Estates, of the Grand Jury it is said, that this Address of the Burgesses is voted by 22 of the most wrathfull Members severall of which had been turned out of place for Seditions & Scandalous behaviour.

Ans^r. This is nothing but meer Spite and malice, the Gentlemen are known to be as free from sedition as any men in the Country. There were some of them indeed the Governour had turned out from being Justices of the Peace and other Officers because they had thwarted some of his projects in the Assembly. But the mention of Scandall had better have been forbore because a principal Member of this Grand Jury, and a very great favourite was formerly so Scandalous that the Governour himself heretofore said Publickly on the bench in the Generall Court, if he happened to sit near him he would look to his pockets, and that Gentlemen had never offered to clear himself that we have heard, of that Scandalous fact, which occasioned that Expression, tho he has been often urged to it.

3d. Remark on the Grand Jurys Address.

This Address was formed after 22 Countys and the Clergy in Convention had Addressed to the same purpose.

Ans^r. The Clergy in Virginia are in such precarious Circumstances, and many of them otherwise so obnoxious, that if they do not keep in the Governours favour, they run the hazard of loosing their Benefices, and therefore it is no wonder

the Major part of them have alwayes been ready vouchers for all Governours to secure themselves in their vicious behaviour. As to the Laity of the 22 Countys we are to understand it only, that some in each of these 22 Countys have addressed but farr from the generallity of the Principle Inhabitants, nor do the Addresses all run in the same strain of condemning the House of Burgesses. The only Sure way to try the pulce of the Country to venture a New Election and that will discover how many of the wrathfull Burgesses will be laid aside, and how many of this flattering Grand Jury will be chosen.

3. Remarks on the House of Burgesses Address.

This Address was framed when the Burgesses had not one single grievance offered to them from the Country.

Ans^r. There is a great fallacy in this remark for the Country had sent diverse Grievances the Session before this, and the Assembly to the great expence of the Country had sat long, and provided Laws; all which Laws the Governor had frustrated by a Prorogation. So they began now to think they had but one Grievance, which till it was removed, it was in vain to think of sending any more. Strangers may think this not sending of Grievances proceeded from the easiness and good humour of the Country, but the Inhabitants knew it was Quite otherwise, and that they thought the Assembly ought to begin where they left off or not proceed at all.

4. Remark on the Grand Jury's Address.

This Address is Justified by the Voluntary Declarations that have been Subscribed by the Generallity of the Justices, Clergy, & principall Inhabitants of Virginia.

Ans^r. Strangers may think that this is something different from the last of the 22 Countys: But it is nothing but the same thing over again, only the calling their Addresses, voluntary declarations, one would think by what is here said of them, that they came freely without so much as asking, whereas it is notoriously known all over Virginia, that they were pressed with all the Interest and artifices of the Governour and his friends many honest Gentlemen were trapped into them by being persuaded that they were only Compliments to the Governour, And really knew not what they sign'd, others have

been scared into them by threats, nay they have been told in many Countys that if they refused to Sign the Address they did thereby declare themselves the Governours Accusers, some persons names have been forged to them to draw others into them. And to persuade the people into them a Story was set abroad, that the old Council was changed and that the Governour had a new Council to his own mind And that the King had refused to receive an Address from the House of Burgess because it was not Transmitted thro' the hands of the Governour, all which proved false tho' it served a turn in blinding and wheedling some people into these Addresses. But after all it is not the generallity of the principall Inhabitants that would come into them notwithstanding all the misinformations, and promises, and threats that were used to promote them.

4th. Remarke on the House of Burgesses Address.

This Address has but four Ridiculous Articles to Support it, and the Contrivers thereof are so sensible of the fallacy that they have refused to give Security for the proof of their charge.

Ans^r. These Articles which the Author of the Remarks out of the abundance of his good manners calls ridiculous relate to matters of the greatest Consequence.

1st. One of them relates to the Tenures of their lands, whither they should be forfeited contrary to their Pattents for non-Payment of Quitt Rents tho there are Effects upon the land to pay them?

2. Another is concerning the Priviledges of their House, whether they had power to punish those that stood out in Contempt of their Authority, and broke away from the Custody of their Messenger? and whether their Members are to be hectorred and abused when they are sent by the House in Civil Messages to the Governour.

3. A third was concerning the Burgesses Sallarys, whether they should be levied of Course by the County Courts, as they had been time out of mind, or whether they must be every Session put into the Book of claims, and so run the Hazard of being rejected by the Governour & Council, if the Burgesses

do not behave themselves to their likeing, to the utter otherthrow of the liberty not only of that House but of the whole Country.

4. A Fourth was whether by a misinterpretation of an Act of Assembly the Governour should have power to call for what money he pleased out of their Treasury, to be spent about his House, Gardens, Fish ponds &c. after he had made them believe that £250 would finish all, Instead of which he has already called for £1600, and they see no End of his further Demands.

If these be ridiculous Articles let any one Judge, As to what is further said in this Remark that the Contrivers of the Articles had refused to give Security for the proof of their Charge. This is to lead the unwary Reader into an Opinion that they only intended to defame the Governour but not to prosecute their Charge before his Majesty whereas the only thing they refused, was to lay a Thousand pound Wager upon the Success of their Complaint at the Court of England, wisely Judging that it was neither a piece of good manners to his Majesty to use their Complaints to him like Stock jobbers, as if his Majestys Justice were as casuall as an Horse race or a Battle, nor Suitable to the Dignity or Gravity of their House or the Trust reposed in them by the people to spend their time so ridiculously in Wagers, nor Suitable to Justice, if they must do it upon their own Money, to give their minds a byass by getting or loosing in any Cause of the Publick.

So much in Answer to the said Printed Addresses & Remarks.

And now to add a few Short Remarks into the Bargain.

First the House of Burgesses was chosen fairly by the body of the freeholders of the Country. The Grand Jury was pickt by an under Sherrif a Creature of the Governours.

2. The House of Burgesses Address with the Articles that Support it were fully debated in the House and then voted and passt. The Grand Jurys Address was not debated at all, but as it was brought in ready framed, so it was Swallowed without chewing.

3. The House of Burgesses Address was Surported with facts of their own knowledge, so notorious that no body that is Acquainted with the Country can have the least doubt of them.

The Grand Jurys and the other Addresses were procured by many Sinister practices, giving out false news of the change of the Council and downright Scandalous lyes of Severall particular Gentlemen.—

4. The House of Burgesses were under no temptation to make their Address if they had not thought it their duty and a Service to their Country, for they were sure to forfeit all hopes of preferment to profit and Honour they might otherwise have expected from this Government.

The Grand Jury were under all the temptations, that the favour of a Government brings along with it, for they knew he has all places of profit and Honour in the Government at his disposall, and they were cheifly Persons that had been made use of to run about the Country to procure the Addresses in the County's.

COUNTY COURT PROCEEDINGS IN VIRGINIA 1734.

John Quin came this day before me and made oath that some time before John Madden went down to Williamsburg as a Witness for John Colvill Dennis McCarty Francis Aubrey and Richard Osborn Agst John Mercer, he heard the said Madden say that Captain Colvill and Maj^r M^cCarty promised to give him Money to bear his Charges to Williamsburg, and that Captain Colvill told him he shou'd live at M^r Stotts on free Cost, while he Continued there, and that he wou'd Engage to get him his Land Clear, which the said Madden had Mortgaged to M^r Debutes and that he wou'd Clear him from A Judgment which Jannet Connyers Recover'd ag^t him at prince William Court, and the said Madden said That Captain Colvill told him that he Expected Some Servants in a Short time, and he wou'd let him have one, and if he never paid him he wou'd never Trouble him, provided he wou'd goe to town as a Witness Against Mercer and that Captain Colvill treated him at his house with Claret, Beer, and Several other Sorts of Liquors, and that he wou'd be his friend for Ever; if he wou'd goe.

And the said Quin further says that he has been told that the said Madden has reported that he Offer'd to give him the above said Judgment of Connyers's provided he wou'd not goe to Town Against M^r Mercer, which the said Quin Utterly Denies, and declares that he never harbour'd such a thought neither did he Ever directly or indirectly receive Any Instructions from M^r Mercer, or any other person for him to tamper with Any Wittness's in the Affair.

JOHN QUIN.

June y^e 21st 1734 the above
Deposition Swore to before
Benj^a Grayson.

[Endorsed]

Deposition of John Quin as to Cap^t Colvill's bribing Witness in
case Colvil et al v: Mercer. 1734

[Enclosure]

Cavan Dulany being Sworn & Examin'd Say'th that he being
In Company wth Jno. Mercer & others at Prince William County
in October 1733 & a Discourse happening concerning an action
brought by William Hall agst one John Quin, the Said Mercer
(being Concern'd for the S'd Quin), affirmed he was Soe Sure of
getting the Cause that he wou'd Pay the whole Costs & Charges
of the Suit for two hundred pounds of Tob'o which the Said
Quin upon that Consideration render'd by an Inspector's Note,
& was by the S'd Mercer accordingly receiv'd: This Deponent
further Say'th that the said Mercer affirmed that In case of
an Appeal in thfs Suit, he wou'd take the whole cost upon him-
self: & this Deponent further says not. & further this Deponent
Says that (as to his own knowledge) he Can allege no irregu-
larity to M^r Mercer in his practice except in one case between
Davis & Chambers Ex^{rs}, but has heard Divers others Complain.

CAL: DULANEY.

Sworn to before us

John Tayloe

Thomas Lee

[Endorsed]

Cavan Dulany—Deposition as to irregularity in practice
of John Mercer. No date—probably 1734 or thereabouts.

John Sherman being Sworn and Examined Saith that in a Suit
brought by John Mercer against Nelson and an attachment
Served in the hands of one Spiller that the said Mercer advanced
in Court that the Garnishee Could not be allowed his Discount
because he had not attached in his own hands upon which one
of the Court asked M^r Mercer Whether he affirmed that to be
law which the Said Mercer Said he did and that it was law and
the practice of other Courts and another of the Justices Speak-
ing to the Said Mercer to the Same purpose the Said Mercer

Said wth a Smile you may hold your Tongue for it is your own Case in Stafford and he believes the Discount was not allowed by the Court and he believes the Said Mercer did not Design to affront the Justice in Saying he might hold his Tongue and that he does not know of any unfair practice of the Said Mercer in Prince William Court other than what is Contained in this deposition and that the Said Mercer has had the opportunity of bring someSuits against this deponent wth he did not bring out of favour to this Deponent: Mercer brought a Suit in the Said Court on a bill found among the papers of Elias How Said to be made by one Johnston payable to Whiteman that it appeared to the Court that there was no such person as Whiteman but That Thomas Cave the Subscribing Swore he made the Bill by Johnsons order and that upon the bill the Court gave Judgment and it was Entered up for Whiteman with Costs.

And that a Suit being brought against an acting Executor the Said Mercer waited on the Court to have the Suit Dismist because all the Executors were not included and the Said Deponent Saith that upon a Petition brought in the name of Thomas Chapman against the Executors of John Lewis and Leonard Barker obligatory to give Chapman an inspectors note for four hundred pounds of Tob'o or thereabouts by a Certain time in the Said note Specified Chapman not being able to Come to Court Caused a letter to be wrote to the Court to inform them that he knew nothing of bringing the Said Petition and that John Lewis in his life time had Complied with the Same note and given him an inspectors note for the Sum mentioned in the Same. Thomas Lewis one of the Executors of the Said John Lewis produced a receipt to the Same Effect M^r Mercer opposed the reading of Chapmans Letter and prevailed wth the Court So far that it was not read altho' there was a witness present to prove the Said letter and receipt and that neither the Said letter or receipt was of any use for that if Chapman was in Court himself to forbid it he had Still a right to maintain the Petition and that this Suit was brought Some time last Summer (as he believes) that upon being asked by one of the Court whether the Said Mercer had a right to bring Suits in other peoples names Without their Consent he Said

he had and would bring Suits in his name or any other persons in the like Case, and upon one of the Courts asking M^r Mercer who would defray the Clerks fee in the Said Suit M^r Mercer made answer & Said Coll'o Mason would pay them and we know how to Charge them.

In the Suit brought by Dan'll McCarty, Gen^t against John Gardiner for rideing a Stray horse of the Said McCartys y^e Def^t proved he had posted the Said horse but not at Every Church and Chappell and at the Court house of the Said County as the law Directs The Jury found a verdict for the Pl^t forty five Shillings Damage to the best of this Deponents remembrance. M^r Mercer Insisted that the Damage Should be Doubled and it was So and Judgment Entered for the Same.

In the Suit brought by Dennis McCarty Gen^t against John Young a Verdict was found for the plaintiff the Damage being under forty Shillings and it being a Tresspass for breaking his Close and takeing a Colt M^r Mercer Desiered that the Court might order that it Should be Entered on Record that the tresspass was Willfull to the intent the plaintiff might recover his full Costs and it was Entered accordingly.

Upon Some Debates wth arose last year upon Cap^t Colvils proposeing the Stay of Executions till Some time in the Spring following M^r Mercer opposed the Same and Said the Court had no power to do it upon which Cap^t Colvil told him that his advice was not asked and that he had no business to Speak or Concern himself wth it. M^r Mercer answered he had for that he was Employed by Severall persons against Rob^t Jones Gen^t Sherif of Prince William County the person about whom the Debate first arose and had Some Demands of his own: and that neither he nor his Clients ought to be delayed of their debts upon which Cap^t Colvil in Some warmth rose up and told M^r Mercer he had no business to meddle in the debate and bid M^r Mercer goe to his place pointing to the Barr M^r Mercer being then at the Clerks Table M^r Mercer Said he was at his place and that he had Sat there before Capt. Colvil was a Justice and would not remove unless he was ordered by the Court, that Cap^t Colvil being but one, he would have the opinion of the rest of the Members then Sitting wth Cap^t Colvil

told him he Should and asked the Courts opinion accordingly and the majority of y^e members agreeing that M^r Mercer might Stay where he was Cap^t Colvil asked two or three of them their names w^{ch} he Seemed to Enter in a minute book he had then in his hand upon w^{ch} M^r Mercer Sat Down and S^d I Dont Value your Impudent Malice (as this Deponent understood the Words) M^r Mercer Likewise told Cap^t Colvil that he had an Evidence then at Court who would prove that Cap^t Colvil Said in his own house Some Small time before that he would not have accepted of the Commission of the peace but to oppose M^r Mercer and to Serve M^r Sturman w^{ch} Cap^t Colvil Denied and Desiered M^r Mercer to name his Auther M^r Mercer named Mr. Nathan^{ll} Chapman who was Sent for Into Court and being Examined about the Same Said he heard Cap^t Colvil Say Some words like it or to that Effect Could not Charge his memory wth them in particular.

In the Suit brought by George Home Against Benj^a Grayson Gen^t this Deponent heard M^r Mercer Say at the tryall that he knew Home to be a rogue.

At a Court held for the Examination of Wm. Sparks for felonious takeing a hhd of Tob^o out of the house of Tho^s Carney: M^r Mercer Said y^t the Evidence was not full Enough to prove the felony and that the Court Could only fine and imprison him Cap^t Colvil Said that as they were only an Examining Court he thought they had no Such Power Mr Mercer Said they had and prevailed wth the Court to be of his opinion and Sparks was accordingly fined fifteen hundred pounds of Tob^o and imprisoned till he gave Security for his good behaviour.

Mary Turner being imprisoned on Suspision of being Concerned wth her Son and others in Comiting Severall felonys M^r Mercer told y^e Court that they Could not keep her in prison w^{thout} Some Evidence appeared against her Whereupon the Court upon the informacon of John Young that he had Seen an Advertisement for apprehending Such a p^{son} in Maryland Made an order that She Should be Sent into that Province & She was Soe.

Jacob Smith being taken & imprison^d for harbouring the sons of the aboves^d Mary Turner, & other felonious p^{sons}

in his house, & the Evidence Swore that the s^d Turners & others were in Smith's house when the Constable & the & sons whom he took to assist him Come there to take them; & that Smith's Wife assist'd them in keeping the Constable out of the house, so that they cou'd not be apprehended, but it did not appear that Jacob Smith was at home at that time. M^r Mercer told the Court that Smith was not answerable for what his wife had done, & that he ought to be discharged upon giving Security for his good behaviour & he was discharged upon the Same.

Thomas Farr was Comitt'd on the Complaint of one Rout upon the felonious Stealing of Some Tann'd Leather from the Said Rout and a Court was appointed for Examination of the Said Farr the Justices did not any of them meet at the day appointed upon w^{ch} the Said Rout applyed to this Deponent and asked him what he should do in the affair this Deponent avised the Said Rout to goe to a Justice and get another warrant to apprehend the Said Farr and have a further day appointed for his Examination w^{ch} the Said Rout told this Deponent he Did and that the Magistrate hee applyed to refused to grant him a warrant Saying that the Sheriff might keep him in Custody by Vertue of the warrant he had upon w^{ch} Farr was released out of Custody and this deponent does not know of his being taken up for the Same Since.

This Deponent Saith that he heard M^r Mercer Say that the Persons who Signed the Petition and articles against him were Raskalls Rogues and Villians and might * * * * this he Said to M^r McCarty when they quarelled at March Court and the night before at Supper in on^e Dents house at one of w^{ch} times he added that he would tell them So before the Governor.

This Deponent Saith that he did tell M^r Mercer at Prince William Court in march last that the affair of the petition and articles Exhibited against him by Cap^t Colvil and others was allway kept Secret from him and that he never knew anything of them till M^r Barry told him of them when he Came from Stafford Court y^e week before.

This Deponent Saith that he hath hear Severall persons Complain that they had been hardly used by M^r Mercer and particularly in Serving Executions wthout giving them time to raise the Tob'o or get it ready to pay him.

JOHN STURMAN

Sworn to before us

John Tayloe

Thomas Lee

[Endorsed]

John Sturmans Dep'n.

FIRST LIST OF TITHABLES OF PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, YEAR 1767.

(Contributed by Mrs. N. E. Clement, Chatham, Va.)

A List of Tithables and Lands Taken by George Jefferson
(1) in Pittsylvania County and Cambden Parish for the year
1767.

	tithe	land
Levy Shockley.....	1	
Francis Kirby	1	100
Elisha Estis.....	1	260
Jacob Hubbard.....	1	100
Josiah Kerbey.....	1	
William Young.....	1	270
John Kirby & Jesse Kirby	2	135
Daniel Collins.....	1	
Geo. Peak & Wm. Peak	2	100
Charles Lucas & John Lucas.....	2	50
David Kirby	1	100
James Shockley.....	1	400
John Kirby Jr	1	100
John Peak (Pr. Edward County).....		185
Wm. Mullins & Wm. Mullins Jr.....	2	100
Robt Neilly	1	178
George Jefferson (Mecklenburg), John Davis, overseer, & negroes, to-wit: Sam, Chance, Pompey, Phillis, Patt & Lacy	7	8000
William Terrell Mills & Thomas Hudson, Joseph Toler, John McLin Handy, Sam & Israel, negroes.....	7	

(1.) George Jefferson was one of the Commission of Peace & Dedimurs
appointed for Pittsylvania's first Court, held Friday 26th, June, 1767.
Appointed Captain of Militia in 1768.

Elizabeth Irwin (Bedford), John Carter, Ov'sr & negroes Tom, Dick, Sam Estes, Lucy & Iris.....	7	130
Jeremiah Salesbury & negro Lacbey.....	2	
John Smith & Henry Hains.....	2	
William Justice.....	1	100
John Lucas.....		100
William Neilley.....	1	170
Isham Hodges.....	1	150
John Hodges.....	1	
Robert Hodges.....	1	
Robert Frazier.....	1	
William Dillingham.....	1	97
Fredrick Rives & negro Phillis.....	2	2500
William Stegal.....	1	
John Glass & Stephen Thompson.....	2	
Thomas Ramsey.....		200
Fulker Fulkerson.....		119
Total.....	56	13644

A List of Tithes &c taken by John Donelson (2) 1767.

Francis Bucknall.....	1	
William Holder.....	1	
Robert Martin.....	1	
Charles Rigney.....	1	
Thomas Greenwoods List, Peter Brooks, Ov'sr, negroes Duk, Sam, Matt & Judith.....	5	260
Hall Hudson & negro woman.....	2	650

(TO BE CONTINUED)

(2.) John Donelson one of the earliest settlers in this section, was appointed surveyor of Pittsylvania in 1767, which office he held till 1779, when "John Wimbish, Abram Shelton, and Wm. Todd are appointed to view and inspect the Records of John Donelson, Gent, late Surveyor of their County, and report to the Court the condition thereof." Nov. Court 1779. Nov. 1767 John Donelson took oath of Vestryman of Camden Parish—Member of House of Burgesses for Pittsylvania County in 1769-70-71-72-73-74. Wed 25, Sept. 1775, John Donelson Esq. was appointed County Lieutenant. Served as Colonel in the Cherokee Expedition. In 1779 he emigrated to Tennessee. See V. Hist. Mag, Vol. 8, Page 13—His daughter Rachel became the wife of President Andrew Jackson.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF GOOCHLAND COUNTY.

(Continued from XXII, 318.)

Will of John Phelps (x), sick, son John the use of the land where he (the son) lives, and at his death to his heirs; also one negro; to son Samuel the use of the land where James Stratford lives and at his death to his heirs, and also 6 negroes, also 500 acres on Fleamon's Creek, cattle &c; to son William the remainder of the land on Fleamon's Creek, 560 acres, and also land testator lives on (after the death of testator's wife), 3 negroes &c; to grandson John Phelps 54 acres and one negro; to granddaughter Mary Phelps, one negro; granddaughter Sarah Phelps, one negro; wife Margaret, 3 negroes for her life and then to son William, the use of plantation where testator lives, &c &c; the negroes given grandchildren to be in the care of Wm. Phelps. Sons Samuel and William executors. Dated Feb. 14, 1747; proved in Goochland March 1747.

Before Oct. 1764, Susanna, widow of William Walton Sr., married Clayborn Rice, of Goochland Co., and Frances Walton, daughter of Wm. Walton Sr. married Henry Mullens, of Louisa County.

Will of George Payne, proved 1781, see this Magazine VI, 315.

Will of John Payne, proved 1784, see this Magazine VI, 315.

Deed, March 21, 1785, from Robert Lewis, of Goochland, to his son Howel Lewis, conveying 490 acres on Bird Creek, which said Robert Lewis lately removed from, and also 15 negroes.

Indentures, March 21, 1785, of Nathaniel Price, son of Meredith Price, deceased, binding himself, with consent of his mother Elizabeth Price, to David Ross, to learn the trade of merchant, storekeeper and accountant.

Will of Thomas M. Fleming, wife Ann Spotswood, son Tarlton, daughters Martha Dandridge, Mary Page and Ann Spotswood, Father-in-law Archer Payne one of executors. Dated June 22, 1800, proved in Goochland Sept. 21, 1801.

Deed, Feb. 15, 1802, from Robert Lewis of Goochland, conveying 12 slaves to his son Warner.

Inventory of estate of Robert Lewis Jr., deceased, March 1802.

Will of Nathaniel Massie, of Goochland, sons Nathaniel and Thomas all his lands in Kentucky; daughter Mary Robards has had her proportion of my estate; daughter Elizabeth Massie has had her proportion

of my estate; Constance Miller [probably a daughter] has had her proportion of my estate; son Gideon the land I live on, reserving to my six youngest children a home; also 2 negroes; bequests to six youngest daughters "I had by my last wife;" Rebecky, Nancey, Sarah, Patsy, Charlotte and Ginney Massie. Dated Dec 16, 1801, proved in Goochland July 19, 1802.

Will of Robert Lewis; son Howell the estate already given him, son Robert the estate already given him; son Warner, 12 negroes; daughter Sarah Price the 10 negroes heretofore given her; daughter Elizabeth Lewis, the 10 negroes heretofore given her; wife Jane rest of my estate; to son Warner the land I live on called "The Bird," and also 100 acres adjoining I purchased. Sons Howell, Robert and Warner executors. Dated Jan. 30, 1801. Codicil stating that since will was made son Robert had died. Proved Feb. 21, 1803.

Deed July 20, 1789, from George Woodson Payne and Mary Claibourn his wife [Abstracts of almost all the Payne wills, deeds, etc., in Goochland have been printed in Vols. VI and VII of this Magazine].

ORDER BOOKS.

Feb. 1780. Claim of Thomas Wilkinson who served as a soldier in the war between Great Britain and France and the Indians.

Claim of John Mays who served as a corporal in the same.

Claim of James Turner who served as a sergeant in the same.

Claim of Thomas Harding heir-at-law of Nathaniel Harding, deceased, who served as a sergeant in the same.

Claim of John Hucksip who served as a soldier in the same.

Claim of Mersaux Hicks who served in same.

March 1780.

Claim of John Strong that his brother Martin Strong was heir-at-law of Sherwood Strong who was a soldier in the 2d Virginia Regiment in the French & Indian War, and that said John Strong also served.

Claim of George Matlock who served as a soldier in the French and Indian War.

Claim of George Dunum who served as a soldier in the same.

Claim of Nathan Wheedon who served as a corporal in the same.

May 1780.

Recommendations for militia commissions: John Hopkins as colonel in room of Robert Lewis, resigned; Jolley Parrish as colonel in room of John Hopkins; John Curd Jr as major in room of Jolley Parrish; Edward Smith captain in room of Josiah Leak, resigned; Thomas Hatcher captain in room of John Curd Jr; Dabney Walker 1st. lieutenant in Capt. Edward Smith's company; Milner Redford 1st lt. in Capt. Thomas Hatcher's company; David Rutherford 1st lt in Capt. Humphrey Parrish's company; John Herndon 2d lt. in Captain Edward Smith's company; William Cole 2d lt. in Capt. Samuel Richardson's company; Joseph Lewis 2d lt.

in Captain Edmund Duke's company; Edward Redford 2d lt. in Capt. Thomas Hatcher's company; Sherwood Parrish 2d lt. in Capt. Humphrey Parrish's company; Major Hancock ensign in Capt. Edward Smith's company; Nathaniel Raine ensign in Captain Thomas Hatcher's company; Nicholas Lewis ensign in Capt. Edmund Duke's company; Matthew Lacy ensign in Capt. Humphrey Parrish's company.

The following produced commissions from the Governor and were sworn: John Hopkins Lt Colonel, Jolly Parrish colonel, John Curd Jr. major, Edward Smith and Thomas Hatcher, captains, Dabney Wade 1st lt., Miles Redford 1st lt., David Rutherford 1st lt., John Herndon 1st lt., William Cole 2d lt., Joseph Lewis 2d lt., Edward Redford 2d lt., Sherwood Parrish 2d lt., Major Hancock, ensign, Nathaniel Raine, ensign Nicholas Lewis, ensign, Mat. Lacy, ensign.

February 1781.

Recommended: Tandy Holman, 1st lt., Richard Allen, 2d lt., John Butt, ensign, in Captain Wm. H. Miller's company.

August 1781.

Nathaniel G. Morris commissioned county lieutenant in the room of John Woodson resigned; Major John Curd, colonel in the room of John Hopkins, resigned; George Payne, lieutenant colonel and John Guerrant, Jr., major.

John Shelton appointed ensign in Captain Edward Smith's company; Learner Bradshaw, ensign in Capt. Thomas Hatcher's company.

November 1781.

Thomas Holman recommended as captain in room of Capt. William Miller, resigned.

March 1782.

Thomas Harding, commissioned 1st lt., William Willis, 2d lt., and John Pleasants, ensign in Capt. Stockley Towles' company.

July 1780.

James Bennett, lt., Sherwood Parrish, Edward Redford and Lewis Robards as 2d lts., and Major Hancock ensign, commissioned and sworn.

Oct. 1780.

Andrew Ware, ensign, commissioned and sworn.

Feb. 1781.

Edward Redford, 1st lt., Nathaniel Raine, 2d lt., John Guerrant, Jr., ensign, Richard Allen, 2d lt., John Butt, ensign, Tandy Holman, lt., Robert Bradshaw, lt., Thomas Miller, lt., and Thomas Harding, ensign, commissioned and sworn.

Jan. 1782.

Tandy Holman, captain, commissioned and sworn.

April 1782.

Daniel Guerrant, lt., commissioned and sworn.

Aug 1781.

John Woodson resigned his commission as county lieutenant.

John Hopkins resigned his commission as colonel.

John Phelps qualified as under sheriff July Court 1734.

Deed recorded March 1730, from Thomas and Leonard Ballew to William Walton.

Richard Parker lived in Goochland 1730.

(To be Continued.)

RANDALL REVELL.

[Randall Revell settled first in Northampton County, Va., which he represented in the House of Burgesses in March 1657-8, and afterwards removed to Maryland. According to Mr. T. T. Upshur, he married Katherine, daughter of the first Edmond Scarburgh].

In the name of God, Amen. I, Randall Revell Senior of Somerset County in the Province of Maryland, Gent, being in good health and memory blessed be God and calling to mind the uncertain estate of this transitory life, do make, ordain and declare this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following (viz):—My soul I give unto Almighty God who gave it resting upon my Saviour and Redcemer Jesus Christ for the pardon of my sins and my body I commit to the earth be to decently buried as my Exec'rx shall think fit and my wordly estate that God hath given me I give and dispose the same as followeth:—

Imprs.—My will and desire is that all my just debts be paid.

Secondly—It is my will and desire that my beloved wife Katherin be my whole Executrix and that she have her five hundred acres of land due to her by conveyance from Mrs. Anne Toft, also I give and bequeath unto my said wife four hundred and five acres of land being another part of the land called Double Purchase lying and adjoining to my daughter Sarah's land, also I give unto my son Randall five hundred acres of land being another part of a Double Purchase lying and adjoining to that five hundred acres I formerly conveyed to my son Randall aforesaid; also it is my will and desire that my daughter Ann, my daughter Hannah, my daughter Katherin and my daughter Sarah do peaceably and quietly enjoy and possess each of them and their heirs their respective parcels of five hundred acres of land being parts of the aforementioned land called Double Purchase and by me the said Randall Revell already conveyed over to them as will appear by deeds of writing under my hand and seal and upon our records, and lastly as to my personal estate (viz't) all moveables as goods and chattels I give and bequeath unto my said loving wife and sole Executrix after my decease to dispose of as she shall think fit excepting one shilling of current English Money which I give unto my son Edward Revell that lives in Accomack.

Signed, sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the said Randall Revell as his last Will and Testament this twenty-seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-five.

Randall (his Marke) Revell (SEAL)

William Warwick, William Dredde, Agnes (Signum) Dredde, John West. Probated 8th March, 1686—William Stevens. Liber No. 4 folio 241 &c.

28th April, 1640—Randall Revell demandeth One hundred acres of land due him by conditions of plantation for transporting himself into this province Anno 1636.

28th April, 1640—I would have you lay out for Randall Revell One hundred acres of land upon the point called Greens' Point and is for so much due to him by Conditions of plantation for transporting himself into the Province at his own charge in the year 1636 and to draw him a Patent for it in Freehold and this shall be your warrant.

(Signed) Leonard Calvert.

17th Oct., 1640—Laid out for Randall Revell a Neck of Land within the Mannor of West St. Marys called St. Georges Point bounding on the east south and north with St. Georges River on the west with a line drawn cross the woods beginning at the westernmost branch of the creek called Oyster Creek and ending at the head of a bite on the south side of Thomas Surgeons Creek called Cooper Bite—Containing in the whole One hundred acres or thereabouts.

29th Nov., 1642—The said Randell surrendered his Patent unto his Lordships hand to the use of Jane Cockshott, Widdow.

July 27th, 1641—Randall Revell demandeth One hundred acres of land for transporting Rebecca his wife into this Province and fifty acres more for transporting his son John since the year 1634 and one hundred more for 1 man-servant Richard Nevill and one hundred more assigned from Thomas Letherborow.

25th Aug., 1641—And assigned his right in fifty acres unto Richard Nevill.

Dec. 14th, 1641—Laid out for Randall Revell a parcell of land lying on the south side of Brittons Bay bounding on the east with a line drawn from the head of a marsh called Randalls Marsh south into the woods for the length of thirty-five perches on the south with a parallel line drawn to the west from the end of the former line into Brittons Bay and on the west and north with the said Bay—Containing Three hundred acres or thereabouts.

Above was taken from Liber A. B. H. folio 79.

Note:—Nothing further is known of Rebecca and John—supposed to have died shortly after arrival.

Die Saturny, 5 May 1688—Randall Revell Jr of Somerset Co. shows that Katherine Revell late of the same county deceased intestate therefore prays adm-n of the said deced estate might be unto him committed with comission to swear the said Adm-r & Warr'ts to app'rs with warrant to Stephen Luffe of the said county Gent to Adm'r the oath of Adm'r & swear app'rs Robert king & John King Apr s.

Test—proceedings Liber No. 14. folio 70.

The Inventory of the personal estate of Katherine Revell shows her to be possessed of 30 lbs. 5 s. no. d. inv. & accts Liber No. 10. folio 16.

CHARLES CITY COUNTY RECORDS.
(Continued)

Will of John Minge, dated Nov. 26, 1760, proved May 7, 1772, legatees: daughter Mary Minge land in Granville Co. N. C., 1280 acres, two negroes and £500 current money; son David all his lands in Halifax County, N. C.; to wife Rebecca one third of his lands, slaves and personal estate for life, rest of estate to son David.

Will of John Wayles, dated April 15, 1760, proved July 7, 1773; to wife Elizabeth all the slaves divided to her by the will of Reuben Skelton, deceased, also the land where testator lived, stocks of houses, hogs &c, and the equipage and household furniture for life; states that his daughter Martha is amply provided for by a settlement made by her mother and himself and by her mother's will. To three daughters Elizabeth, Tobitha and Anne all the rest of his estate. Francis Eppes and his children as they reach age to be executors. Codicil Feb. 12, 1773. All estate to be kept together until Farrel and Jones of Bristol are paid. Executors are to purchase for his grandchildren Richard Eppes, John Wayles Eppes, and Patty Jefferson each a slave

Will of Peter Eppes, dated July 7, 1773, proved March 9, 1774, to son Peter the land called the River Plantation and five negroes, to daughter Elizabeth Eppes five negroes; refer to legacy made by his father Lewellin Eppes, to daughter Angelica Eppes five negroes; refers to father-in-law Mr. John Hardyman, deceased; son John Temple Eppes.

Will of Littleberry Cocke, dated Feb 11, 1754, proved June 2, 1773, wife Rebecca Hubbard Cocke all estate.

Marriage Bonds

Job Woodruffe and Mary Clarke, June 12, 1769 (Consent of Benjamin Cocke, guardian)

John Minor and Ann Whitlock Wills, Jan 28, 1797

William Gregory and Ann Royster, spinster, July 24, 1764

John Parks and Agnes Holdsworth, May 26, 1805

Richard Taylor of Norfolk Co, and Lucy Gregory, widow, Oct 13, 1773

John T. Harwood and Mildred Morecock, Dec 20, 1821

John T. Marston and Francis B. Parker, Nov. 15, 1827

Frederick Gathright and Eliza Jordan, April 30, 1806

Charles Christian and Rebecca Terrell (consent of Wm Christian)

Edward Walker (x) and Nancy Lored, Dec. 28, 1795

John Christian and Mary Maynard Feb 3, 1768

John Timberlake and Susanna Christian, May 20, 1778 (Consent of her father Gideon Christian)

Brazine Williams and Agatha Johnson, widow, June 16, 1762

Henry Southall and Elizabeth Holdsworth, Dec 27, 1793

William Sutherland and Sarah Dudley March 3, 1780 (Consent of John Dudley)

James Hopkins of James City Co. and Elizabeth Marston, Jan. 17, 1763

John Carter and Elizabeth Collins Jan 12, 1787

William Chaney and Mary Timberlake Jan 5, 1780

Braxton Harrison and Cammilla A. M. Johnson, April 13, 1836

Henry Skipwith and Anne Wayles July 7, 1773

William Wright and Martha Jackson Dec 23, 1781

Levi Jenkins and Mary Waddrop Jan 3, 1785

Ishmael Carter and Elvey Martin, June 20, 1809

Armistead Atkins and Nancy Plumer, July 15, 1814

Thomas Mathis and Rebecca Moody 1788

William Marrable and Susanna Weaver Jan 1, 1772

Nathaniel Maynard and Elizabeth Matthews Dec. 21, 1789

Crawley Maynard and Elizabeth Merry, May 27, 1791 (Consent of her father David Merry)

Henry Lacy and Lucy Duke Timberlake Jan 23, 1787

Christopher Hynes and Annie Young March 20, 1791

John Riddlehurst and Judith Miles, May 2, 1764

Jeremiah Johnson and Nancy daughter of John Bell Dec 16, 1799

Isaac Lacy and Elizabeth Walker Sept 15, 1791

John Lefrane and Jane Bolling Kenny April 15, 1781

Littleberry Hardyman and Elizabeth Eppes April 12, 1784

William Dennis and Jane Parish Nov 5, 1764 (Consent of William Parish (x) her father)

Thomas Blanks and Julia Warburton Nov 19, 1818

Arthur Hamlett and Susanna Crutchfield

William Bullington and Frances Bradley April 7, 1790

John Gregory and Elizabeth Maynard Aug 3, 1774

Michael Bradley and Elizabeth Otey Nov 5, 1805

Lewis Crutchfield and Mildred Jameson Oct 29, 1779

John West and Rebecca Wilcox April 5, 1786

Thomas Wilkerson and Nancy Bradley Feb 8, 1808

Thomas J. West of Henrico, and Lucy Ann Randolph, May 27, 1820 (Consent of her father Isham Randolph)

William Burton and Mary Bailey March 31, 1808

Henry Phillips and Frances Pearman Oct 26, 1784

James Miles and Mary Thompson May 3, 1784

James Trower, of Richmond City and Alice Christian, of Henrico, June 19, 1787 (Consent of her father Gideon Christian)

SMITH, OF GLOUCESTER, YORK, &C.

Major Lawrence Smith (spelled Laurence in the Va. Magazine), born in England, and came to Virginia early in the 17th Century, died 1700. In March 1676, in order to stop Indian depredations, the Governor

ordered a number of Forts to be built along the Rapahannock and Potomac and placed Major Smith in charge of all of them. In 1679 the Assembly granted a tract of land along the Rappahannock $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 4 miles wide, provided that he seated there fifty armed men and 200 others. He was made Commander of the force and given legal jurisdiction. He was a lawyer of the counties of York and Gloucester in 1685. In 1691 he laid off Yorktown. Temple Farm, on which the surrender of Cornwallis was made in 1681, was sold to Major Smith in 1686. He was recommended by the Governor to sit in the King's Council, but died before taking his seat. P.327

Va. Hist. Mag. Vol. 3, P. 36; Wm. & Mary Mag., Vol. 1, No. 2, P. 6, Hennings Statutes V 1, P. 327, Major Lawrence Smith bore the arms of the Smiths of Tottn Co., Devon, Eng.

Wm. & Mary 2-212 His will dated 1700 PP. 10 and seq.

Major Lawrence Smith married Mary children:

1. Elizabeth, married Capt. John Battaile, Va. Mag. Vol. 3, p. 1.
2. Sarah, married John Talliaferro.
3. Charles, lived in Essex Co., Surveyor in 1706, Va. Mag. Vol. 2, p. 5.
4. Augustine, married Susannah, surveyor in 1710, Va. Mag. Vol. 2,

p. 5.

5. John Smith, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cox and Arabella Strachy (D.1704) was a member of the House of Burgess 1685; of the Council; 1706 County Lieut. of Gloucester 1706; County Lieut. of King and Queen 1707; died 1719 or 1720. Issue: (a) William, (b) Hon. John, (c) Lawrence. Burgess 1736 left son Lawrence. (See Va. Hist. Mag. Vol. 7, p. 400).

6. William, married ?—— Ballard, lived in Gloucester Co.

7. Col. Lawrence, married first Mildred Cheesman; second Mildred Reid, widow Goodwin (widow of Col. John Goodwin, sister of Margaret Reid, who married "Scotch" Tom Nelson).

Lawrence Smith (D.1739) was sheriff of York County and member of the House of Burgess. He became owner of Ludlow Land, Temple Farm.

By his first wife Mildred Cheesman, he had one son Edmund who married Agnes Sclater, their children: Mildred, married Jameson; Lawrence died in 1788 leaving two children Peyton and George by his second wife, Mildred Reid Goodwin, Col. Smith had

1. Margaret

2. Catherine

3. Lucy, married Augustine More, who bought and owned Temple Farm at time of surrender 1781.

4. Robert, born 1733, died 1787, *Of whom later*

5. Lawrence, died 1799, married Demaris Gibbon (D1806), issue: (a) Robert, (b) Lucy

Robert Smith, born 1733, died 1787, married first Mary Calthorpe, second Rachel Kirby.

Robert Smith and Mary Calthorpe had:

1. Calthorpe.
2. Lucy.
3. George.
4. Mildred.
5. Dr. Augustine, *Of whom later*

Robert Smith and Rachel Kirby had:

1. Thomas.
2. John.
3. Robert.
4. Mary.

Dr. Augustine Smith, married 1793, Alice Grymes Page (B1775), daughter of Gov. John Page and his first wife Frances Burwell, children:

1. Robert Nelson, *Of whom later*
2. John Page Smith, d. 1859 in Louisville, Ky., married twice, left issue.
3. Augustine, died in Mobile, Ala., left issue. Married Ann Sebina Fuqua.
4. Lucy Calthorpe, married 1835, Ralph Diggs of Louisa Co., Va., no issue.
5. William Thomas Nelson, b. March 18, 1804, in Yorktown, Va., married Dec. 23, 1830. Elizabeth M. Fuqua (b. Dec. 2, 1805, d. Dec. 18, 1854). W. T. N. Smith was killed in the first battle of Manassas 1861.

6. Frances Burwell, died in infancy. (See Genealogy of Page Family, R. C. M. Page).

Robert Nelson Smith, born at Yorktown, Va., June 6, 1794, died Apr. 10, 1877. He was reared by his uncle, Col. Hugh Nelson, of Albemarle Co.; in 1817 he removed to Kentucky and for 27 years was the head of a classical school near Louisville. In 1844 he removed to LaFayette Co., Mo., and engaged in farming six miles south of Lexington, where he lived until his death. He married Dec. 14, 1815, Mary Margaret Fry, daughter of Reuben Fry and Ann Coleman Slaughter, 1796-1866.

Robert Nelson Smith and Mary Margaret Fry, had:

1. Eliza Nelson, born in Virginia, Oct. 16, 1816, married Adj.-Gen. Lauchlan Allen Maclean, of Gen. Price's Staff, C. S. A., Feb. 15, 1849. She died July 9, 1854, leaving one son, Nelson, now living in Chicago.
2. Reuben Augustine, b. in Kentucky Aug. 10, 1818, d. single Sept. 12, 1845 at Lexington.
3. Hugh Nelson, b. in Kentucky, Aug. 10, 1820, d. single Sept. 13, 1859, at Santa Fe, N. Mex.
4. Robert Burwell, *Of whom later*
5. Joseph Fry, b. in Kentucky, July 31, 1826, d. Feb. 23, 1909, married first Ellen Lea Shoemaker, July 24, 1861; second Helen Maitland; no issue.
6. Henry Fry, b. Feb. 5, 1828, died infant.

7. Alice Page, b. July 26, 1832, died infant.
8. Phillip Fry, b. Nov. 21, 1832, d. infant.
9. Lucius Calthorpe, Jan. 28, 1835, d. infant.
10. Francis Coleman, b. Feb. 11, 1842. Enlisted and served C. S. A. in 1862, 3, 4, 5, with Shelby's Brigade in Missouri and Arkansas. Married April 11, 1876, Magdalene McNaught Taylor; issue (a) Mary m. Newton Edger Young; (b) Robert Johnston m. Pexie Wood; (c) Ellen Taylor; (d) Magdalene McNaught m. William T. Phillips; (e) Susan Preston; (f) Alice Page.

Robert Burwell Smith, M. D., b. May 1824, d. Feb. 24, 1871; married Sarah Ann Ruffner, March 16, 1848. He was appointed Surgeon in Col. Coffee's Reg., Gen. Rains Brigade, Mo. State Guard in 1861, which position he held until the Mo. soldiers went into the Confederate Service in March 1862. He was taken prisoner, but was exchanged and went to Richmond, Va., where he was commissioned Surgeon with the rank of Major, C. S. A., October 8, 1863. He was stationed at Dublin Depot, as Post Surgeon, in Pulaski Co., Va.; he resigned March 29, 1865. He was educated in medicine at Louisville, Ky.

1. Lewis Ruffner, m. Caroline Evelyn Rollins: (a) Robert Nelson, (b) Samuel Rollins m. Gladys Comstock; (c) Lewis Ruffner; (d) Francis Joseph, died about 14 years old; (e) Caroline Evelyn; (f) David McCusick.

2. Mary Fry married Edward Kemper Drane: (a) Roberta Ruffner m. D. G. Gunn, D. D.; (b) Edward Kemper, Jr. m. Lillian Wilson; (c) Francis Marion m. Mary Humphreys; (d) Eliza West m. Ralf Goddard; (e) Elizabeth Madeline m. Robert Bruce Heller; (f) Sarah Evelyn m. Otto A. Schroer; (g) Hugh Nelson m. Jane Humphreys; (h) Mary Alice m. Charles S. Morrow, M. D.; (i) Joseph LaMar (j) Phillips Brooks.

3. Elizabeth Madeline m. Edwin Robert McKee. (a) Robert Edwin married; (b) James Glenn; (c) Sarah Elizabeth m. George Henry.

4. Robert Burwell, died unmarried aged about 21.

5. Sarah Shrewsbury m. William King Trigg: (a) Anne LeSueur m. Charles B. Howry, Jr; (b) Lilburn Shields m. Harriet Hamilton; (c) Helen Elizabeth m. H. N. Vandenberg.

6. Julia Gwynn m. George Alfred Caldwell Rochester: (a) Junius Caldwell; (b) Mary Louise; (c) Alfred Ruffner; Julia Lee, killed in an accident aged about 12 years.

7. Hugh, died in infancy.

8. Joseph Augustine, m. 1st Harriet Dunn, and had Elizabeth; 2nd, Jessie Warren and had Octavia Warren.

9. David Coleman, m. 1st, Sallie Higgins, widow Buckner; 2nd, Clara Matthews, no issue.

10. Alice Page, m. John Lee Buckner.

(a) Madeline m. George Monroe Moffitt; (b) Francis Julian. John Marvin Tait; (c) John Lee, Jr.

Mrs. C. S. Morrow,
Nashville, Tenn.

WEBB OF ESSEX.

James Webb, b. 1705, married Mary Edmonson 1731, died in 1771. his father-in-law was a vestryman of South Farnam Parish, Essex Co. Virginia between 1731 and 1750.

Children of James Webb and Mary Edmonson, 1st, William, b. Feb. 10th, 1732, in March 24th 1733; 2nd, James, b. July 2d, 1734, m. Mary Smith, daughter of Captain Francis Smith & Lucy Meriweather of Essex Co. Virginia.

3, Mary, b. October 4th, 1736, died September 6th, 1739.

4th, John, b. April 3d, 1739, died Sept. 20th, 1740.

5th, Mary, b. Oct. 18th, 1740, m. Samuel Smith, May 1761, moved to North Carolina, died Nov. 20th, 1827, she had three sons, Col. Maurice Smith, Col. James Webb Smith of Jackson Co. Tenn. and John Webb Smith of N. C.

6th, John, b. April 2d, 1743, d. Aug. 1745.

7th, William, b. May 1st, 1748, m. Frances Young of Essex Co. Virginia May 1st, 1771, moved to Granville Co. N. C. 1776, he d. 1809, she d. 1810. They had nine children.

8th, John, b. Jan. 18th, 1747.

9th, Thomas, b. Feb. 27th, 1754.

10th, Elizabeth, b. June 20th, 175-.

Record of James Webb, Jr., b. July 2d, 1734, d. Dec. 1773, found in old Bible of Dr. Wm Smith Webb of Clark Co. Ky. (part of leaf torn out or worn out)

"James Webb, jr. was b. Feb. 24th, 1734, m. Mary Smith, 1757., da. of Francis Smith and his wife Lucy. Lucy Smith's maiden name was Meriweather, she was the daughter of Francis Merrweather and wife Lucy."

"James Webb and wife Lucy had four sons and two daughters."

James Webb, son of this James Webb d. 1773.

"Mary Webb daughter of Francis Smith and wife Lucy died Anno. Dom. 1787."

Children of James Webb jr. and wife Mary Smith.

Frances Webb, no records.

James Webb, no records.

†George Webb.

*Dr. William Smith Webb of Clark Co. Ky. was born May 17, 1768, in Essex Co. Virginia, was graduated at the Medical College of Philadelphia, under Dr. Benjamin Rush in 1790, and died June 15, 1845 in Clark Co., Ky.

HAYNIE.

This was taken from my great grandfather, Matthew Thomson's Day Book, and was all in his handwriting until his death, when his sons continued it. There are also many other dates of the births and marriages

of the children of Haynie Thomson, and different members of the Thomson family:

X Louisville, Ky.

(Memorable Dates)

Wm. Haynie was born November 12, 1739, and died December 7, 1816, married in August 1767 Sarah , born April 26, 1739, and died November 13, 1809.

Henry Haynie was born December 6, 1768, died May 1837.

Richard Haynie, born April 1, 1771, died in 1779.

Betsy Haynie, born June 17, 1773, died December 1779.

Sally Haynie, born August 14, 1775, and married first George Cleveland April 16, 1792, then Francis Kirtley, died a widow August 8, 1825.

Nancy Haynie, born July 25, 1777, married Edward Whaley April 15, 1794.

Richard Haynie born September 26, 1779.

Betsy Haynie, born December 17, 1781, married Wm. Smith April 16, 1800, died February 5, 1803.

Sibel Haynie, born November 20, 1783, married Matthew Thomson April 16, 1801, died March 20, 1843.

Anna Haynie, born March 19, 1785, married Joseph Thomson August 16, 1808.

The children of Matthew Thomson and Sibel Haynie:

Haynie Thomson born July 16, 1802.

Harrison Thomson, born January 6, 1804, died February 5, 1804.

Kitty Thomson was born April 14, 1805.

Emily Thomson, born July 31, 1809, died January 10, 1816.

Harrison Thomson, born September 8, 1811, married November 27, 1828.

James Lewis Thomson born June 26, 1813, and married July 7, 1836 to Susan Davis.

Sanford Thomson born March 7, 1815, and married Susan Smith June 23, 1841.

Benjamin Franklin Thomson born January 19, 1817, and married September 14, 1837.

Wm. Neill Thomson, born December 27, 1818, married Nancy Quisenberry February 4, 1840.

Eliza Thomson born June 22, 1822, and died December 12, 1832.

Harrison Thomson's Children:

Elizabeth Thomson born March 7, 1831.

Emily Thomson born May 27, 1833.

Albert Whaley Thomson born January 15, 1835.

Matthew Franklin Thomson born December 11, 1837, and died November 21, 1838, 30 minutes after midnight.

Ann Maria Thomson born April 14, 1840.

Sanford Thomson born August 19, 1842.

Harrison Thomson, son of Harrison and Joicy Thomson, born May 8, 1845.

Manlius V. Thomson, born June 19, 1848, died on the night of August 5, 1854, about 11 o'clock, with the dreaded scourge cholera; snatched from us in health with the brief notice of about 6 hours.

Matthew Thomson died February 12, 1839, in the 66th year of his age. Sibel Thomson, wife of Matthew, died March 20, 1843.

Edward Whaley born February 18, 1773.

The ages of Edward Whaley's children:

Betsy Whaley born July 13, 1796.

James Whaley born April 10, 1798.

Wm. Whaley born February 10, 1800.

Sally Whaley born November 20, 1801.

Albert Whaley born March 23, 1804.

Benjamin Whaley born November 28, 1805.

Franklin Whaley born September 27, 1807.

John Whaley born July 13, 1809.

Volney Whaley born March 2, 1811.

Harrison Whaley born November 23, 1813, and died August 11, 1815.

America Whaley born April 26, 1816, and married November 17, 1831.

James Whaley was married to Peggy Strode September 18, 1823.

John Whaley married December 23, 1830, to Nancy H. Forquau (it seems to read).

(Scattered Notes) (Don't know what connection)

Washington and Priestly Wilkerson live in Alabama, Haynie in Lexington, and Moses in Falmouth (Pendleton County).

John Wilkerson, born March 12, 1757, died June 15, 1834.

James Wilkerson, born November 29, 1758, died December 5, 1834.

Wm. Wilkerson born March 3, 1761.

Moses Wilkerson born April 12, 1763.

Priestly Wilkerson born May 26, 1767.

Kitty Thomson married Eli Bigger January 15, 1824.

Mrs. Huls born August 10, 1755, her daughter, Polly born August 19, 1778.

Good many dates about John Patton, James Patton, Daniel Harrison, Patton Harrison, Sibal Peake, etc., as well as the Kirtley and Bigger children.

[A notarys' certificate, as to correctness of copy follows].

GENEALOGY.

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE WITH NOTICES OF SOME CONNECTED FAMILIES.

(Continued)

BOLLING-GAY-ELDRIDGE.

5. ELIZABETH³ BOLLING, born 1709 (?), died about 1766, married Dr. William Gay (who died about 1749), of Henrico and Chesterfield Counties.

Dr. William Gay, also styled in the records of Henrico County, Major William Gay, was a justice of Henrico in 1737 and sheriff of that county in 1745, and was a justice of Chesterfield at its formation in 1749. By his will, dated March 1st, 1749, and proved in Chesterfield (by a very annoying exception to the custom of all other counties, the probate is not entered at the foot of the will in the old Chesterfield will books, and can only be found from the order books) he left his lands in Chesterfield and Cumberland and all his estate to his wife Elizabeth.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Gay was dated July 24, 1766, and proved in Chesterfield. Her legatees were her daughters Betty Bolling and Mary Buchanan, sons-in-law Thomas Bolling and Neill Buchanan; son John, to whom she gave land in Chesterfield called Auburn Chace, and son William, to whom she gave land in Cumberland County.

Issue: 34. John⁴, who is not named in the "Descendants of Pocahontas"; 35. William⁴, married (I), Frances Trent (II), Judith Scott, 36. Elizabeth married Thos. Bolling, of "Cobbs"; 37. Mary, married Neill Buchanan, of "Ettrick Banks," Chesterfield.

For their descendants see "Descendants of Pocahontas."

6. MARTHA⁴ BOLLING, born 1713, died October 23, 1749, married in 1727 (according to Robertson Thomas Eldridge, who was born ———, and died Dec. 11, 1754. He married (II) Elizabeth, daughter of Howell Jones of Surry County.

The first of the Eldridge family from whom descent can be traced was "Mr. Thomas Eldridge," who in 1709 was practicing law in Henrico and in 1716 was deputy clerk of that county. He married Judith, daughter of Richard Kennon, of "Conjurer's Neck." In June, 1711, Thomas and Judith Eldridge were witnesses to a deed from William Kennon to his brother Richard Kennon (Jr.); and in the same year William Kennon deeded to Thomas Eldridge a tract of land in Henrico (now Chesterfield)

called Roxdale, containing 675 acres. Thomas Eldridge Sr. afterwards removed to Surry County where he died in 1741. His will dated Aug. 17, 1739, and proved in Surry May 20, 1741, he gave his wife Judith, for her life, the plantation he lived on, and at her death to his son William, Jr. etc., etc. To son Thomas certain lands, all his law-books, a silver tankard and a dozen silver spoons. Legacies to daughters Judith, Mary, Ann and Martha. To son Richard all the land called Roxdale in Henrico. Legacies to grandchildren Thomas and Jane Eldridge.

The son Thomas Eldridge, who married Martha Bolling, was also a lawyer and qualified to practice in Amelia County in 1737. In 1745 he was appointed a justice of Prince George County, where he died.

As the will of Thomas Eldridge (Jr.), if he made one, has been destroyed with many of the Prince George records, there is some uncertainty as to the exact number of his children. A record granted by Alexander Brown in the *Richmond Standard* (apparently from a family Bible) gives the date of birth of only John, Mary, Judith, and Rolfe—between 1741 and 1745. A marriage bond in Sussex June 9, 1762, is for George Rives, and "Sarah daughter of Thomas Eldridge." The account of the Eldridge family in the *William and Mary Quarterly* XX, 204-207, has also Martha, born Oct. 23, 1749, but as will be shown later this date is impossible. In the *Richmond Standard*, Vol. II, No. 36, is a communication from St. Louis, signed "W.", who is evidently drawing from some contemporary family record. "W." states that Thomas and Martha (Bolling) Eldridge had a daughter Martha, who married in August 1748, John Harris of Surry County, and had issue: 1. Pamela born June 11, 1749, married March 29, 1768, Rev. Christopher M'Rae; 2. Anne Kennon born April 6, 1758; 3. Eldridge born May 19, 1764. Pamela (Harris) McRae could not have been born in 1749 as her mother was born the same year, nor could Mrs. McRae have been married in 1768 if her mother was born in 1749. So the date given in the *Wm. & Mary* genealogy for Martha Eldridge's birth must be wrong. Nor would the date of Pamela Harris's birth suit for her mother to have been one of a family of children born about 1741-45.

The will of John Harris was dated Dec. 26, 1770, and proved in Surry March 19, 1771. He desired to be buried by his wife and parents. To daughter Pamela McRae, two negroes. Legacies to son Richard Harris, daughter Mary Harris, daughter Anne Kennon Harris (who was deaf), and sons Kennon and Eldridge Harris. Commits his daughter Ann Kennon to the care of Rev. Christopher McRae and his wife. Directs his lands at Ware Neck and Foster's to be sold and the proceeds divided between his three sons. Rest of estate between his children. Appoints his particular friends Rev. Christopher McRae, rector of Southwash Parish, Michael Nicholson of Surry and William Eldridge of Surry executors.

It will be noticed that the name Kennon (that of the wife of Thomas Eldridge Sr.) appears twice among his children; but neither Bolling nor

Rolfe. William Eldridge, one of the executors, was a son of Thomas Eldredge Sr.

These circumstances (dates, etc) might make it possible that Martha (Eldridge) Harris was not a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Bolling) Eldridge, but was the daughter Martha named in the will of Thos. Eldridge Sr.

All the genealogies however state that she was a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Bolling) Eldridge. If Robertson dates are correct Martha Bolling was only 14 when she married Thos. Eldridge. If married in 1727 Martha Eldridge was one of her older children she might have been born about 1729, and could have been the mother of Martha (Eldridge) Harris who was born in 1749. Until decisive proof to the contrary is obtained it will be assumed that the generally accepted account is correct.

Issue of Thomas and Martha⁴ (Bolling) Eldridge: 38. Martha married John Harris, of Surry County; 39. Sarah, married, in 1762, George Rives, of Sussex County; 40. John⁵, born April 22d 1741; 41. Mary (twin) born March 11, 1743, married Thomas Branch; 42. Judith (twin) born March 11, 1743, married James Ferguson; 43. Rolfe⁶, of "Subpoena," Buckingham County, born Dec. 29, 1745, died 1806, Clerk of Buckingham 1770-1806, married Sarah Everard Walker; 44. Jane.

For their descendants see Robertson's "Descendants of Pocahontas," and genealogy of Eldridge family in *William and Mary Quarterly*, XX, 204-207, 301, 302. No genealogy of the McRae family has been published.

(To be Continued)

DESCENDANTS OF TWO JOHN WASHINGTONS.

(Concluded)

The descendants of John Washington, second son of the emigrant John Washington, have now been traced as fully as accessible data will admit, and the descendants of John, only son of the emigrant Lawrence Washington, will next be taken up. The destruction of a large part of the records of Stafford County and the loss of the first King George County will-book have made a number of important documents inaccessible; but the Conway-Ashton account refers particularly to this branch of the family, and the register of St. Paul's parish, together with the King George and Westmoreland records and information from other sources makes it possible to prepare quite a full and authentic genealogy. In this, as in the account of the other branch of the family already printed there must be many omissions, especially in later generations. We shall be glad to have additions or corrections.

1. LAWRENCE¹ WASHINGTON was born at Tring, Bedfordshire, England, and baptized Jan. 23, 1635. He emigrated to Virginia about 1667 and settled in the old County of Rappahannock, which included both sides of the river from the present counties of Essex and Richmond upwards. In his will, dated Sep. 27, 1675, and proved in Rappahannock Jan. 6, 1677, he named his son John. He married first, at Luton, England, Jan. 26, 1660, Mary daughter of Edward Jones, of Luton, Gent, and secondly, in Virginia, about 1667-8, Joyce or Jane Fleming. By his second marriage he had issue:

2. JOHN² WASHINGTON (Lawrence¹), was born April 2, 1671. In a letter (printed in Waters' *Gleanings*) from him to his half sister, Mrs. Mary Gibson, of Hawnes, Bedfordshire, dated June 22, 1697, he says "I have a kind and loving wife by whom I have had three sons and a daughter, of which I have buried my daughter and one son * * * Direct yours to me in Stafford County on Potomack River in Virginia." He married, March 15, 1692, Mary, daughter of Robert Townshend, of Stafford County, and granddaughter of Richard Townshend Esq., of York County, member of the Council (see this Magazine XXII, 313, and Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*, 732 and note). Lawrence Washington, son of Col. John Washington, the emigrant, in his will, dated March 11, 1697-8 made his "Cozen John Washington of Stafford" his executor and made bequests to said John and his (John's) eldest son Lawrence. The destruction of the Stafford records prevents us from ascertaining the date of the death of John² Washington. In the records of Westmoreland is the inventory, dated 1712, of the personal estate of a John Washington in that county; but in the same county in April, 1713, is a suit by John son of Lawrence Washington vs, John Washington, of Stafford, his father's executor.

Issue: 3. Lawrence³, died without issue (*Conway-Ashton*); 4. John³; 5. Robert³; 6. Townshend³; 7. Mary Townshend, married Burdet Ashton, of "Round Hill," Westmoreland Co. (*Conway-Ashton*, and Lund Washington, Sr. accounts) father of John Ashton, of "Round Hill," and grandfather of Charles Henry Ashton, who in 1843, in his 70th year helped to prepare the account of the Washington family.

4. JOHN³ WASHINGTON (John², Lawrence¹), "who lived at the mouth of Chotank Creek." In 1727 his mother deeded to him part of the Townshend tract. He died..... He married Mary.....(said to have been Massey).

Issue: 8. Mildred, married first Langhorne Dade, and secondly Dr. Walter Williamson (*Conway-Ashton* account). The St. Paul's Register records the marriage on Feb. 14, 1743, of Langhorne Dade and Mildred Washington; 9 Mary, born Feb. 28, 1726 (St. Paul's Register); 10 Lawrence⁴; 11. Frances, born Oct. 30, 1731; married Feb. 23, 1752, Charles Stuart, of King George Co. (St. Paul's Register); 12.

John⁴, born Aug. 10, 1734 (St. Paul's Register), probably died unmarried; 13. Elizabeth born Dec. 21, 1737 (St. Paul's Register); 14. Katherine born Jan. 30, 1740-41, married Dec. 23, 1759 (her cousin) John Washington (St. Paul's Register).

The Conway-Ashton account states that this John Washington had four daughters, one of whom Milly married first Langhorne Dade and secondly Dr. Walter Williamson; Katherine who married John Washington and two others who married Charles Stuart and Thomas Berry. It is probable that the King George records might show Mrs. Berry's name.

5. ROBERT³ WASHINGTON (John², Lawrence¹), of Westmoreland County, born -----, died 1765. His wife's name is not known. In a deed, dated June 16, 1762, Robert Washington states that his son John, on his first intermarriage, settled on an estate belonging to said Robert, and was given certain slaves, now 20 in number—confirms gifts. In his will, dated Feb. 11, 1763, and proved in Westmoreland Sept. 24, 1765, he gave his daughter Sukey 18 slaves, his grandson Robert Townshend Washington one negro, his granddaughter Sarah Washington one negro, and his son John rest of estate.

Issue: 15. John⁴; 16. Susan who married Lawrence Washington, of Mattox Creek (Conway-Ashton account, and see XXII, 329).

6. TOWNSHEND³ WASHINGTON (John², Lawrence¹) was born Sept. 16, 1705, died ----- Lund Washington, Sr., grandson of Townshend, stated that the will of his grandfather was proved in 1743, and that in it a tract of land at Matthias Point was bequeathed to a son Robert (father of Lund Washington) and it was stated in the will that it was a tract of land given to Townshend by his mother. He married, Dec. 22, 1726, Elizabeth Lund (St. Paul's Register).

Issue: 17. Robert⁴; 18. Thomas⁴, born March 24, 1731 (St. Paul's Register); 19. Frances Townshend, born Oct. 7, 1732 (St. Paul's Register); 20. Townshend⁴, born Sept. 21, 1733 (St. Paul's Register); 21. Townshend⁴, born Feb. 25, 1736 (St. Paul's Register); 22. Lund⁴, born Oct. 21, 1737 (St. Paul's Register). He was General Washington's steward and agent at Mt. Vernon during the Revolution and the letters of the latter show the high esteem in which he was held; 23. John⁴ (twin), born March 4, 1740, Captain 4th Va. Regiment Continental Line, Commissioned April, 1776. The State of Virginia in 1832 and 1838 granted land bounty to his heirs Elizabeth Lund Thompson, Catherine T. Thompson and Lund Washington; 24. Lawrence (twin) born March 4, 1740 (St. Paul's Register); lived in Fairfax County when his will, dated March 15, 1799, was proved Dec. 16, 1799. He made his nephew Hayward Foote sole executor and gave land to his niece Ann, wife of William Thompson of Colchester and his children; 25. Henry⁴ born Aug. 27, 1742.

10. LAWRENCE⁴ WASHINGTON (John³, John², Lawrence¹), of "Digby," on Chotank Creek, King George County ("Grandfather of the present Needham L. Washington." Conway-Ashton account, 1843), was born March 31, 1727-8, and died between 1804-1809 (The records of King George County, would show the correct date); married July 31, 1751, Elizabeth Dade. The following deeds are recorded in King George. (a) Dec. 28, 1796, from Lawrence Washington, Sr., of King George, to Robert Bolling, of Petersburg, Va., who had recently married his daughter Sally; (b) Deed from Lawrence Washington of King George and Elizabeth his wife to their son Lawrence Washington Jr., conveying 777 acres where L. W. Sr., lived, but reserving life interest; (c) Deed, May 28, 1799, from L. W. Sr. of King George to his grandchildren, the children of John Stith and Nancy Washington his wife. (d) Deed June 13, 1804, from L. W. the elder to his son Needham L. Washington, conveying all his stocks of cattle, etc., furniture and the gold spectacles, cane and spy-glasses "bequeathed me by General Washington."

Issue: 26. George⁵, born Jan. 4, 1758 (St. Paul's Register), probably died in youth; 27. Lawrence Jr.⁵. In his will dated Feb. 4, and proved in King George April 6, 1809, he gave his brother Needham L. Washington his whole estate, with the exception of legacies to his sister Ann Stith, nieces Polly Parsons, Frances Bernard, and Ariana Washington, and brother-in-law John Stith (Mary, or Polly, Parsons, was wife of Rev. John Parsons and daughter of Robert Stith; Frances Bernard, wife of Thos. Bernard and daughter of Robt. Stith, and Ariana Washington, wife of Warner Washington and daughter of John Stith), 28. *Needham Langhorne*⁵; 29. Sally married (license, King George, Aug. 1796) Robert Bolling, of Petersburg; 30. Ann married John Stith, of Brunswick County, and died 1824; 31. Mary A. married Robt. Stith, of Brunswick County; 32. Frances Townshend, married 1st Thornton Washington, 2d Griffin Stith, of Brunswick County. N. L. Washington made bequests to his sister Frances T. Stith and his nephew Samuel Washington. The Stith genealogy (*Wm. & Mary Quarterly* XXI, 190) states that Griffin Stith married the widow of Samuel Washington, but this is evidently an error as there is in King George the marriage license, dated March 31, 1786, of Thornton Washington and Frances Townshend Washington.

15. JOHN⁴ WASHINGTON (Robert³, John², Lawrence¹) of King George and of Leeds Town, Westmoreland County (Conway-Ashton account), was born -----, and died 1787. There is in King George a deed from John Washington, of King George, and Constant, his wife, conveying the land he lives on. His will was dated July 3, 1785, and proved in Westmoreland June 26, 1787. His legatees were his wife Constant, an unborn child, son William Henry (to whom he gave his seal with the family arms), son Thomas Lund, daughter Sarah Harper "to whom I

have delivered the negro given her by my father and also a negro she has inherited on the death of her brother Robert Townshend Washington," daughter Lonisa Ffassaker Washington, his seven children: John Terrett, Wm. Henry, Thomas Lund, Robert Pitt, George and Nancy Constantia Washington. Friend Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and nephew Henry Washington (his sister's son) executors.

Issue: 33. William Henry⁵; 34. Thomas Lund⁵, born 1772, died April 30, 1819, married Sarah———(who died April 13, 1838, in her 79th year) (Bible Record); 35. Robert Townshend⁵, died unmarried before 1785; 36. Sarah Harper; 37. Lonisa Ffassaker; 38. John Terrett⁵; 39. Robert Pitt⁵, born 1795, died Dec. 3, 1820 (Bible Record); 40. George⁵; 41. Nancy Constantia, married March 7, 1793, Andrew Balmain, and died Sept. 21, 1827, aged 57 (Bible Record).

17. ROBERT⁴ WASHINGTON (Townshend³, John², Lawrence¹), of King George County, born July 25, 1729, died after 1799; married Dec. 16, 1756, Alice Strother. By deed in King George July 3, 1777, Robert Washington, of King George and Alice his wife and Lawrence Washington the younger, of King George, and Catherine his wife, conveyed to Lund Washington, of Fairfax, 600 acres in King George, where Elizabeth Washington, mother of said Robert, Lawrence and Lund, lately lived. By deed in King George, dated June 13, 1789, Robert Washington, of King George, conveyed land to his son Lund; and by deed dated June 29, 1790, conveyed to his son Thomas 576 acres in King George where said Robert Washington then lived, and also by deed in King George, dated Sept. 17, 1799, conveyed to his son Thomas Washington of King George, land in that county. The land in King George, where said Robert Washington then resided, which had been granted by Lord Fairfax to Townshend Washington July 10, 15 George II (1739).

Issue: 42. Thomas⁵. He was probably the Thomas Washington of King George who with Sarah his wife, sold Jan. 10, 1803, a tract of land in King George, where said Thomas Washington lately lived, being part of a tract of land granted to Townshend Washington July 10, 1739; 43. William Strother⁵, born April 20, 1760 (St. Paul's Register); 44. Ann, born Nov. 10, 1768 (St Paul's Register), married William Thompson, of Colchester; 45. Townshend⁵, born Sept. 20, 1764 (St. Paul's Register); 46. Lund⁵, born Sept. 25, 1767 (St. Paul's Register) at Matthias Point, died 1853, a merchant at Colchester; married Feb. 11, 1793, Susanna Monroe, daughter of Rev. Spence Grayson (and had issue (a) Susan Jean, married Dec. 3, 1815, Edward S. Lewis; (b) Lund⁶, born 1793-4, died Aug. 24, 1849).

18. THOMAS⁴ WASHINGTON (Townshend³, John², Lawrence¹) was born May 24, 1731 (St. Paul's Register) and died in 1794. The other Thomas Washington contemporary with him, survived him 42. Thomas⁵ Washington (Robert⁴) was alive at the date of his father's will Sept. 17, 1799, and Thomas Lund Washington lived until 1819. The will of the Thomas Washington here treated of was dated Feb. 3, 1791, and proved in King

George Jan. 24, 1794. His legatees were his wife Ann, son Thomas Muse Washington (to whom he gave "the land I live on"), his daughter Elizabeth, his son William Washington (to whom he gave "the money due him from John Walker's estate, being the money due his mother from her father's estate"), and daughter Jemima Jenkins.

Issue: 49. Thomas Muse⁵; 50. William⁵; 51. Elizabeth; 52. Jemima, married ——— Jenkins.

28. NEEDHAM LANGHORNE⁵ WASHINGTON (Lawrence⁴, John³, John², Lawrence¹), of "Waterloo," King George County; born——, died 1835. He married Sarah Ashton, daughter of Gerard Alexander. His will was dated Oct. 15, 1833, and proved in King George April 20, 1835. His legatees were his wife Sarah Ashton Washington, daughter Jane Wray Washington; to son Needham L. Washington the gold headed cane and spy-glasses "bequeathed to my father by his friend General Washington," and also gives him the estate, Waterloo, where testator lived; to daughter Jane Wray the gold spectacles left her father by General Washington. If his children died without issue his estate was to revert to the children of his sisters Mary A. Stith, Ann Stith and Frances T. Stith, and to his nephew Samuel Washington.

Issue: 47. Needham L.⁶; 48. Jane Wray.

We repeat a request for additions or corrections.

BLACKWELL FAMILY.

(By Mrs. Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville, Ark.)

(Continued)

4-6. James Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., born Jan. 30, 1743; served in the Revolutionary War, as Lieutenant, Fauquier Militia. (McAlister's Virginia Militia, p. 199.) He m. Mar. 3, 1766, his cousin, Ann Blackwell, daughter of Col. William & Elizabeth (Crump) Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va.

4-7. Ann Blackwell, born Feb. 2, 1747; m. her cousin, John Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., son of Col. William & Elizabeth (Crump) Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va.

4-8. Mary Blackwell, born July 10, 1749; m. Feb. 13, 1765, Moses Green, of Culpeper Co., Va., who served in the Revolutionary War, as Lieutenant. Son of Robert & Eleanor (Dunn) Green, of Culpeper Co., Va., Issue.

5-1. Sally Green. d. young. 5-2. James Green, d. unm.

5-3. Eleanor Green, m. Gen. James Williams. Served in the Revolutionary War, as Captain, 1775 to 1784; and in War of 1812, as Major-General, Virginia Troops; son of William Williams.

4-9. Judith Blackwell, born Jan. 8, 1751.

4-10. Thomas Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., born Sept. 15, 1753; served in the Revolutionary War, as Ensign.

4-11. David Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., born Nov. 27, 1753; served in the Revolutionary War, as a non-commissioned officer. (Could this have been the David Blackwell that married Ann Lewis and had eighteen children?)

(Authority for the foregoing meager line of descendants of Capt. Samuel Blackwell & Elizabeth Steptoe are as given in parenthesis, also Manuscripts in Virginia State Library, Northumberland County Records, St. Stephens Parish Records, Old Family Papers, in the possession of the Blackwells, Downings and Churchills.)

3-2. Col. William Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., born in Northumberland Co., Va., Apr. 25, 1713; died in Fauquier Co., Va., Aug. 10, 1772. He was commissioned Colonel of Militia, Aug. 23, 1759, serving until June 26, 1761; was high sheriff of Fauquier, 1766; he was a staunch and liberal churchman. Will dated Sep. 20, 1772; probated Sep. 26, 1774, in Fauquier Co. (Will Book No. 1, p. 252), in which he names his wife Elizabeth, his sons William, Samuel, Joseph and John Blackwell, his daughters Hannah, Sarah and Lucy, and further says, "my other children that married off is excluded from having any part of my estate, except the 50 pounds to John, they having their part paid off." He names his wife Elizabeth Blackwell, and his sons, John and William Blackwell, as his executors. (I have a test copy of will before me.) He married, cir. 1734, Elizabeth Crump, born Oct. 19, 1717; died prior to Apr. 25, 1801. Will dated June 19, 1795, probated Apr. 25, 1801, in Fauquier Co. (Will Book No. 1, p. 295), in which she names her sons John, Samuel, William, Thomas and Joseph Blackwell, daughters Hannah Blackwell, Sarah Roberts, Lucy Green, Susanna Green, Ann Blackwell, Elizabeth Edmunds, and her granddaughter, Elizabeth Taylor. Names as her executors her daughters Hannah Blackwell and Lucy Green, with her son-in-law, Col. William Edmonds. According to family papers there were two other daughters, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Taylor. The descendants of Col. William Blackwell are, as a rule, very fair, and are therefore styled "The White Blackwells." Issue.

4-1. John Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., b. 1735; justice Fauquier Co., 1793; rustee Warrenton Academy, 1789; He m. (first) cir. 1765, his cousin, Ann Blackwell, b. 1747; d. 1777; daughter of Capt. Samuel & Elizabeth (Steptoe) Blackwell, of Northumberland Co., Va. (second), Mrs. Judith Churchill Jones, b. 1743; widow of Churchill Jones, and daughter of Armistead & Hannah (Harrison) Churchill, of "Bushy Park," Middlesex Co., Va., Issue by 1st. m.

- 5-1. Elizabeth Blackwell, m. Apr. 1, 1785, John Bradford, of Ky.,
- 5-2. Steptoe Blackwell, m. Gabriel Freeman, of Ky.,
- 5-3. Matilda Steptoe Blackwell, m. unknown,
- 5-4. Ann Blackwell, m. William Richards, of Ky.,
- 5-5. William Blackwell,

5-6. Thomas Blackwell.

Issue by 2nd m.

5-7. Armistead Blackwell,

5-8. Mary Blackwell, m. Austin Nichols,

5-9. George Blackwell,

5-10. Judith Blackwell, m. T. Latham, of Ky.,

4-2. Samuel Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., b. cir. 1736; served in the Revolutionary War, as Captain; m. Dec. 7, 1788, Mary Bragg.

4-3. William Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., b. 1738; d. 1782; served in the Revolutionary War, as Captain; m. cir. 1780, Mrs. Foote; who married in 1784, Dr. Graham. Issue,

5-1. Elizabeth Blackwell, b. cir. 1781; Sep. 26, 1831. Virginia issued warrants for 4,000 acres of land, for her fathers service as Captain in the Revolution. She m. Alexander Scott, of Georgetown, D. C., son of Robert & Catherine (Stone) Scott, of Charles Co., Md.

4-4. Susannah Blackwell, b. 1739; m. 1756, Col. John Green, of Culpeper Co., Va., b. 1730; d. 1793; served in the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War; as Captain of 1st Va., Sep. 6, 1775; Major, Aug. 13, 1776; Lieutenant-Colonel, Mar. 22, 1777; Colonel, 10th Va., Jan. 26, 1778; transferred to 6th Va., Sep. 14, 1778; retired Jan. 1, 1783. He was a staunch churchman, serving as Vestryman and Warden of St. Mark's Parish; son of Robert & Eleanor (Dunn) Green, of Culpeper Co., Va.; Issue.

5-1. William Green, of Culpeper Co., Va., served in the Revolutionary War, as Lieutenant; m. Lucy Williams, daughter of William & Lucy (Clayton) Williams.

5-2. George Green, d. young.

5-3. John Green, of Culpeper Co., Va., d. Apr. 29, 1778; served in the Revolutionary War, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Va., Nov., 1776; 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 12, 1777; d. unm.,

5-4. Robert Green, of Culpeper Co., Va., d. 1791; served in the Revolutionary War, Ensign 6th Va., Oct. 11, 1780; 2nd Lieutenant, July 10, 1781; retired Jan. 1, 1783; m. Aug., 1787, Frances Edmonds, daughter of Col. William & Elizabeth (Blackwell) Edmonds, of Fauquier Co., Va.

5-5. Duff Green, of Culpeper Co., Va., served in the Revolutionary War, was killed at the early age of 18, in a duel at Valley Forge.

5-6. Moses Green, of Culpeper Co., Va., served in the Revolutionary War, as Lieutenant; and in the War of 1812, as General of Virginia Militia; m. Fannie Richards.

5-7. Elizabeth Green, m. John Hooe, of Fauquier Co., Va., son of Robert Howson & Mary (Waugh) Hooe, of Fauquier Co., Va.,

4-5. Elizabeth Blackwell, b. cir. 1741; m. Mar. 16, 1764, Col. William Edmonds, of Fauquier Co., Va.; served in the French and Indian War, as Captain, 1761; in the Revolutionary War, as Colonel Militia; Issue. (To be Continued)

TAYLOR OF SOUTHAMPTON, &C.

(Continued)

4. **ETHELDRED² TAYLOR**, was born ———, and died 1755. In a deed dated April 19, 1715, he is called "of Surry County"; but in another, dated Feb. 21, 1733, his residence is given as in the Upper Parish of Isle of Wight. There is a deed in Isle of Wight dated Dec. 7, 1752, from Etheldred Taylor of Northampton Co., N. C., conveying to Britton Jones, of Isle of Wight Co., Va., 200 acres in Isle of Wight. Evidently Etheldred Taylor lived for a short time just over the border from Southampton County, Va., where he spent the last years of his life. On Sept. 11, 1755, Etheldred Taylor qualified under his commission as Colonel of foot in the Militia of Southampton County. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for Southampton at the sessions of Feb. 1752, Nov. 1753, Feb. 1754, August 1754, Oct. 1754, and May 1755. He married Patience——.

The will of Etheldred Taylor, of Nottoway Parish, Southampton Co., was dated June 18, 1755 and proved Nov. 13, 1755. To wife the use of my plantation and water-mill for her life and also five negroes. After her death these negroes to be sold and the proceeds divided among his children. To wife £100 current money. To son Henry my plantation, about 700 acres, where James Bailey lives, to be divided from my other land as I have told Miles Cary and my son William; to Henry also 8 negroes and £150 current money. To son Kinchen Taylor, after the death of his mother, the plantation I live on, 950 acres, and also the mill, 8 negroes and £150 current. To son Etheldred Taylor my plantation called Howells, and also 130 acres I bought of Matthew Revell, and 8 negroes. To son John my plantation called the Indian Town and 8 negroes. To son James my plantation on Meherrin and 8 negroes. To son Richard my plantation where William Drewry is now overseer, and 7 negroes. To son William £25. To daughter Elizabeth Cary £25. To daughter Mary Taylor, a negro girl and £300 current money. Rest of estate to be divided between sons Etheldred, John, James and Richard. Wife, son William and son-in-law Miles Cary executors.

The will of Patience Taylor widow and executrix of Etheldred Taylor, was dated April 5, 1765, and proved in Southampton Aug. 14, 1766. To son John personal property. To daughter Mary Peterson personal property. To sons John, James and Richard money to buy each a dozen silver spoons. To daughters Elizabeth Cary personal property. Rest of estate to be divided between grandchildren Ann Taylor, Elizabeth Cary, Anna Peterson, Sarah Taylor and Etheldred Taylor Son John executor.

By deed dated Dec. 14, 1752, and recorded in Southampton, from Etheldred Taylor of Nottoway parish, Southampton conveyed to his son William Taylor, of the same parish, a water-grist will known as Buck-horne mill, purchased by Etheldred Taylor Nov. 17, 1739, and also 185

acres purchased by son Etheldred Taylor from the Nottoway Indians March 28, 1745, both by deeds of record in Isle of Wight, and on July 13, 1753, William Taylor conveyed to Etheldred Taylor 750 acres on the South side of Nottoway River and on the lower side of the Three Creeks, purchased of Christopher Hill by William Kinchen, deceased, and by him devised to his son Matthew Kinchen, and by the latter devised to the said Wm. Taylor. So Mrs. Patience Taylor's maiden name was probably Kinchen.

Issue: 8. *William*³; 9. *Henry*³, 10. *Kinchen*³; 11. Etheldred, of St. Lukes Parish, Southampton, died without issue in 1777. By deed dated April 4, 1764, Etheldred Taylor (x) of Southampton, sold to his brother, William Taylor, of the same county, gentleman, 230 acres purchased by Etheldred Taylor, father of said Etheldred, and devised him. His will "of St. Lukes Parish, Southampton County," dated April 15, 1776, was admitted to probate in Southampton Jan. 9, 1777. He gave his cousin Charles Taylor, son of his brother John Taylor, all his estate and appointed his brother John executor. Batt and John Peterson were witnesses; 12. *John*³; 13. *James*³; 14. Richard³ appear from a deed, dated April 15, 1776, for James, Etheldred and John Taylor, to have died without issue; 15. Elizabeth married Miles Cary Jr., (marriage bond, Southampton, May 5, 1752; 16. Mary, married Batte Peterson (marriage bond Southampton, Dec. 15, 1762, with consent of Wm. Taylor her brother and guardian.)

5. WILLIAM², TAYLOR, died without issue in 1736. By his will dated March 8, 1735, and proved in Surry May 19, 1736, he bequeathed 5 shillings to Martha, the wife of John Ruffin, directed that his land, 112 acres, should be sold and the proceeds divided between his brothers Samuel, Henry and Etheldred, and appointed his brother Etheldred executor.

(To be Continued)

BOOK REVIEWS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MARYLAND CONFEDERATE SOLDIER AND STAFF OFFICER UNDER JOHNSTON, JACKSON AND LEE. BY MCHENRY HOWARD. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Company, 1914, pp. 423, with 26 illustrations and maps.

At no time in the history of the world has there probably been a greater interest in soldiers than there is now. The whole world is reading and thinking of them, but is obtaining but slight information as to how they live and are conducting themselves in the field. In the absence of information about the present day soldier we turn readily to an eminently "true" book like the one here treated of, not only as giving information in regard to our Civil War, but as a very interesting account of a soldier's life in time of war.

The author is a gallant Maryland ex-Confederate officer, whose modesty cannot hide from the reader his own soldierly qualities. He begins with an interesting account of conditions in Baltimore at the beginning of the war, and goes on through his service at First Manassas, Jackson's Valley Campaign, the Seven Days' Battles around Richmond, Cedar Run, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania. C. H., his first capture and imprisonment at Fort Delaware, his exchange, re-entry into the service, the retreat from Richmond and the battle of Sailors Creek, where he was again captured and confined in the old Capitol Prison and at Johnsons Island. There were, of course, very many more engagements. Major Howard served chiefly as a staff officer, and showed noticeable skill and bravery throughout the war.

It seems to be almost impossible for the average officer to write his recollections without really trying to write a history of the war from information he has compiled long after the termination of the struggle. The most remarkable feature of this book is the way in which the author has confined himself to what he did and what he knew at the time of the events, he records. It is really a remarkable and unusual achievement and adds greatly to the value of his work. This is what one wishes to find in such a book; but which he rarely does find. All students of the Civil War will find Major Howard's "Recollections" of interest and value. *THE TRUE ULYSSES S. GRANT.* By Charles King, Brig.-General U. S. V., 1898-99. With twenty-eight illustrations. Philadelphia and London. J. B. Lippincott Company, 1914, pp. 400, with index.

For years the career of General Grant has been a subject of deep interest and much investigation by the soldier-author of this book. While it has

none of the sensationalism which has marred some of the "True" series no one need be told that General Wilson has given the story in a very interesting way. He has treated Grant's career as politician and president with the same care as he has studied his military career. The personality of the great Union leader is brought out in a way not usual in military biographies. The book is a distinct addition to American biography.

ESSAYS POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL. BY CHARLEMAGNE TOWER. Author of "The Marquis De LaFayette in the American Revolution;" Former Minister of the United States to Austria-Hungary, Ambassador to Russia and Germany. Philadelphia and London. J. B. Lippincott Company. 1914; pp. 306.

There have been but few Americans in public life who have had the opportunity of feeling the pulse of European sentiment as has Charlemagne Tower, the distinguished ex-member of our diplomatic service. In this volume with the exception of two essays concerning interesting features of the American Revolution the author treats the subjects dealing with the United States as a world power, with our country in relation to the other nations of the world. The European attitude towards the Monroe Doctrine, the Treaty Obligations of the United States Relating to the Panama Canal, The Relations of the United States to Arbitration for the Settlement of International Disputes, these and others of similar significance are matters concerning which all Americans intelligently interested in affairs political will be anxious to consider as treated by an experienced international statesman. There could be no more opportune time for the publication of this volume.

The political essays are especially interesting in that they treat of subjects concerning which there is much talk but precious little specific knowledge, and in that they deal of matters that may well be of vital import to us in the near future, but the historical essays while not on such vital matters possess a real interest in that they delve in questions concerning which there is much discussion among both American and English historians: the civil and military actions of Lord Cornwallis and General Howe during the Revolution. It is one of the most fascinating questions for us to settle with regard to our War for Independence.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LOWER NORFOLK COUNTY AND NORFOLK COUNTY WILLS, 1637-1710. By Charles Fleming McIntosh, of Norfolk, Va. Published by the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia [Richmond], 1914. For sale by the Bell Book & Stationery Co., Richmond, Va., pp. 223, with full index.

With the exception of the valuable *Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, Antiquary*, which contains only extracts of various dates, the remarkable collection of county records now in the clerk's office at Portsmouth, Va., has been little accessible to persons outside of Norfolk. With the exception of the Northampton County records at Eastville this is the oldest

series of county records in the State. It is a subject of great regret that the rich county of Norfolk should be so indifferent to them, and should allow them to decay unchecked. The writer of this notice has some abstracts made from these records twenty years ago which show how much these records have deteriorated since that time. For instance the will of Wm. Crawford (1700) was then almost perfect. It is to be hoped that the county authorities will not allow this condition to remain; but will at once have these precious records repaired in the most modern way.

Mr. McIntosh in preparing these abstracts (which he presented to the Colonial Dames), has done a most laborious and valuable work, and the Society has made a real contribution to our historic material by publishing them.

The stable character of the population of Norfolk and Princess Ann is remarkably illustrated by these books, and there are hundreds of names which are now found or recently existed in the vicinity. Among them are Bain, Ballentine, Batchelor, Bonney, Burroughs, Bowers, Brough, Butts, Capps, Cornick, Corprew, Culpeper, Etheridge, Fentress, Ferebee, Ivey, Keeling, Kemp, Land, Langley, Lawson, Malbone, Mason, Moore, Moseley, Nash, Newton, Old, Porter, Portlock, Sayer, Sherwood, Sikes, Spratt, Taylor, Thorowgood, Thurston, Veale, Walke, Herbert, Williamson and many others well known.

By a misprint one of the entries in the index which should be Moseley is printed as Moreley.

The book is beautifully printed and has a very complete index and should have a large sale.

GENEALOGY OF THE VIRGINIA FAMILY OF LOMAX, with References to the Lunsford, Wormeley, Micou, Roy, Corbln [&, &c]. Chicago, Rand-McNally & Co., 1913, pp. 79, with ten portraits and three coats of arms.

There has evidently been a sufficient demand for this privately printed genealogy, favorably noticed in a former number of our magazine, to cause it to be placed on sale with the publishers.

MAPS RELATING TO VIRGINIA in the Virginia State Library and Other Departments of the Commonwealth, with the 17th and 18th Century Atlas-maps in the Library of Congress. Compiled by Earl G. Swem, Assistant Librarian. Virginia State Library Bulletin, April, July, 1914, Vol. 7, Nos. 2 and 3. Richmond, Davis Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1914, pp. 233.

The scope of this valuable publication is considerably wider than the title would indicate. Not only are there lists of these maps in the Library and in the office of the Corporation Commission (inherited from the old Board of Public Works) and in the atlases in the Library of Congress, but additional ones are given from a number of other collections.

This is the first work of its extent in regard to Virginia Cartography which has been published and is a most valuable addition to the series of bulletins already issued by the State Library. Mr. Swem has done his work with great thoroughness and skill.

COLONIAL MANSIONS OF MARYLAND AND DELAWARE. BY JOHN MARTIN HAMMOND. With sixty-five illustrations. Philadelphia and London. J. B. Lippincott Company, 1914, pp. XIII, 304.

Maryland and Delaware have many fine and interesting colonial houses, and Mr. Hammond has done a real service in preserving their pictures and histories in this beautiful book. There are many striking illustrations, often giving details of exterior and interior architecture, and in connection with the history of each house is a brief account of the families associated with it. In this way upwards of a hundred families and branches of families in the two states are treated of. In history, architecture and genealogy a rich fund of information is given in a very attractive way.

GENEALOGY OF THE FISHBACK FAMILY IN AMERICA. The Descendants of John Fishback the Emigrant, with an Historical Sketch of His Family and of the Colony at Germanna and Germantown, Virginia, 1714-1914. Compiled and edited by Willis M. Kemper, Cincinnati. Illustrated. Published by Thomas Madison Taylor, twelve West Forty-fourth Street, New York, 1914, pp. V, 359, with illustrations, maps and a full index.

The very important German element in the population of Virginia, long much neglected by historians and genealogists, has in late years received much more attention. The present book is a valuable addition to our literature on the subject. The genealogy of the Fishback family, beginning with John Fishback who emigrated from Truback near Sieg in Nassau, in 1714, down to the present time is given fully and clearly, in all lines of descendants, births, male and female. Mr. Kemper has visited Germany and the Virginia Germanna and Germantown in the course of his investigations and has evidently worked with great thoroughness.

Students of Virginia history who are not especially interested in the Fishback family will find matter of great interest in the careful study of the early German settlements in Virginia and of the colonies at Germanna and Germantown (Fauquier Co.). Mr. Kemper's work on this subject in a former book on the Kemper family has been favorably commented on, but the present study contains the results of much fuller investigations.

THE RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEGRO IN VIRGINIA. A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of the University of Virginia in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. By Joseph B. Earnest, M. A., Norfolk, Va. The

Michie Company, Printers, Charlottesville, Va., 1914, pp. 233 (also for sale by Bell Book & Stationery Co., Richmond, Va.)

Since the latter part of the seventeenth century the negro has been a problem for Virginia—he is still a problem, which the white people of the State cannot and should not ignore. In order to aid him in the right direction we must study him and his history. The fact that talented men at our colleges and universities are turning to this study is a subject for unmixed gratification.

Dr. Earnest has taken a difficult subject, the Religious Development of the Negro in Virginia, and has done a most admirable piece of work. He has made very thorough investigations, not only in manuscripts and books, but by extensive correspondence and conversations with whites and blacks. His honesty, fairness and desire for the good of all are among the most obvious features of his book. And qualification equal to all the others, he is a Virginian with a Virginian's knowledge of the negro, his sincere regard for him, and his desire for his welfare.

The author tells first of the religious history of the negro in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The instances he gives in regard to baptisms, and the interest many ministers and laymen took in the spiritual welfare of the negro, might be greatly enlarged; but this would be in the nature of unnecessary duplication of evidence. The same could be said of the last century. The instances in which Virginians, especially Virginia women, worked for the religious betterment of the negroes, would only be limited by the number of persons now living whose memories go back to ante-bellum days.

Later chapters, all done in the same careful way, bring the religious history of the Virginia negroes down to the present time, and tell something of present religious and social conditions among them.

This is a book which should be thoughtfully read by every Virginian. Both Christian charity and self-interest demand that we, the white people of the State, shall aid them in every proper way to become better Christians and consequently better citizens. The whites can do much in assisting them towards decent and sanitary lives; but, as Dr. Earnest shows, we have now drifted so far apart, that the great evils, dishonesty and lack of chastity, which are far too prevalent among them, must be cured by themselves. There are great numbers of good men and women among them, and we must, as far as is in our power, aid these leaders in their fight against vice.

Dr. Earnest's book is not only valuable, but exceedingly interesting. The great store of information might have been acquired by other students, but without the Southerner's knowledge of the negro and his sympathy with him, the work would have lost much of its value. Rabid partisans, one way or the other, may disagree with Dr. Earnest, but this is the best tribute to the quality of his book.

It is sincerely hoped this work will have a wide circulation.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND GREATER BRITAIN. BY ARTHUR L. CROSS, PH. D. Professor of European History in the University of Michigan. New York. The Macmillan Company, 1914, pp XIII, 1165, with 13 maps.

The first thing that strikes one about this book is that it is eminently readable and interesting. A popular work which the people will not or cannot read is waste labor indeed. In making his history readable Dr. Cross has never sacrificed accuracy or thorough investigation. Every chapter is full of information based on the very latest studies of specialists. The story of England and Greater Britain is brought down from the days of the ancient Britons to the Home Rule and suffragist agitations of 1914 and covers the great field in a way rarely done before in such compass. The author treats of many things of especial interest to Americans such as the growth of American common law, the causes of the American Revolution, and the growth of British imperialism. The first chapter on "The British Isles: Their Physical Features and Resources" is of special interest at the present time, and the chapters immediately following on the Britons and Saxons give a good idea of the quality of the book. When one remembers the dreary catalogue beginning with Caesar and ending with the battle of Hastings which used to be given in popular histories, which to most readers were, as they were to Milton, of no more interest than the battles of kites and crows, and then reads the book he is bound to be delighted at the difference.

It is a work which can be heartily commended.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. BY MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS, J. B. LIPPINCOTT.

This is another addition to the long list of school histories of the United States. As it is very difficult, however, to find a satisfactory history for ordinary school purposes, the large number of such text-books is justified. The present work is among the best of recently published school histories. The author has avoided the tendency to weight his narrative with details; he tells his story smoothly and pleasantly. The account of the Civil War is especially good. A sufficiently full statement of the causes of the war is given, but there are no long-drawn constitutional discussions. The description of military operations is clear and impartial, and the style is lively enough to interest students. The make-up of the book is also very attractive; there are maps and a large number of excellent illustrations. Altogether, Mr. Andrews has produced a volume which should sell well and give him a high place among the writers of historical text-books.

H, J, Eckenrode.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF WEST VIRGINIA. By James Morton Callahan, Professor of History and Political Science, West Virginia University, with Special Articles on Development and Resources. Published by the Semi-Centennial Commission of West Virginia, 1913, pp. 593, with many illustrations and maps.

Although it is a history made to order, Professor Callahan's book is the result of long and careful study of source material and is a most useful and interesting work. There are of course great masses of material in the Virginia State records at Richmond, which the author does not state he has examined. No complete history of the country embraced in the present West Virginia could be prepared until these records are studied, as well as the records of the western counties of Virginia, which once included much of the present West Virginia. Until this is done, however, Professor Callahan's book will remain, as has been said, most useful to students interested in the history of West Virginia.

In regard to the State, proper, since 1861, the author of course had access to ample materials.

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The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in January, 1915. The Proceedings of the Meeting will be published in the April Magazine.

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AT ITS

ANNUAL MEETING

HELD IN THE

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ON

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RICHMOND, VA.

pletion, and that, despite many adverse circumstances, much solid achievement has crowned the ever-widening aims of our venerable association.

Notwithstanding the "hard times," due partly, at first, to what "men of affairs" deemed "hostile legislation," and, partly, later on, to the dislocation of all industrial, commercial and financial activities consequent upon the outbreak and prosecution of the present momentous European War, the Society has yet had another year of gratifying prosperity.

Our membership has, it is true, decreased somewhat, but only to a very small extent. Such decrease we must, of course, always look for in times of financial stringency. Some members drop out because they feel that they must practice a rigid economy, and, next to the church or one's wife, historical societies offer an alluring field for beginning the exercise of this antique virtue. Correspondingly, for the same reason, it is difficult to secure new members to take their places.

However, owing to a considerable reduction in the salaries of members of our staff (which they themselves, of their own initiative, urged upon us), and, fortunately, to an increase of income from our endowment, together with an unusually large sale of the older issues of our Magazine, our financial condition is every whit as sound as it was when we made our last gratifying Report. During the twelve months since that Report was presented, we have spent over one thousand dollars for necessary repairs and for "fire protection," yet our "Permanent Endowment Fund" is, within a minute fraction, as large as it was at the end of our last fiscal year.

It is distasteful in the extreme to make further allusion in our Reports to those conscienceless delinquents on our rolls, who do not hesitate to receive our valuable publications, while complacently ignoring the modest bills for the same sent to them at regular intervals. Owing to the drastic purging of our rolls during the last three or four years, only an ignoble handful of them is left, and these will be dropped early in 1915 unless they speedily seek to rehabilitate themselves, and to be classed among "the noblest works of God."

As proposed in the Appendix to our last Report, a large portion of the west-wing of the "Society House" has been during the past year pulled down and rebuilt in more solid fashion, while "fire-shutters" have been placed on all the windows in the same wing. These protective improvements have made the "House" stronger and safer from fire than it has ever been before. The plans outlined in the same Appendix for securing funds necessary for the erection of a fire-proof "Annex" in rear of our present building, have, in view of the prevailing financial stringency, been postponed to "a more convenient season." Such was the reluctant decision of your Committee after long and careful deliberation.

It may be noted here that about the beginning of the year our Assistant Librarian, Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, resigned her position, in order to devote herself more entirely to purely literary work. It was with unaffected regret that your Committee felt bound to yield to Mrs. Robins's wishes in the matter and to accept her resignation. It is only simple justice, not mere compliment, to record here that, by reason of her intimate knowledge of early Virginia history (almost a birthright to one of her historic lineage), her accuracy as a genealogist, her intuitive skill in following up successfully the faintest genealogical clues, and her wide general culture, she has proved herself one of the most efficient members of our staff, while the charm of her high-bred personality and her gracious manners have contributed in no small measure toward rendering the "Society House," apart from its high historical associations, a cosy, home-like spot, breathing an air of refined and kindly welcome not only to our own people, but to distinguished strangers within our gates.

At the generous suggestion of our Corresponding Secretary, it was decided not to elect any successor to Mrs. Robins (who, we hope, will, after a time, heed "the call of the blood" and come back to us), but to employ a "locum tenens," who, at a reduced salary, will give us only a portion of her time, the Secretary voluntarily taking on a part of the work. This arrangement has proved entirely satisfactory, and has resulted in a substantial saving in our "salary account."

Our membership is now 750, a decrease of 14. This loss is more than accounted for by our large necrology, 21 deaths among our members having been reported since our last Report. That our finances continue in a thoroughly sound and satisfactory condition is evidenced by the subjoined Treasurer's Report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance in Bank December 1, 1913.....\$83.95

Receipts.

Annual Dues.....	\$2,764.75	
Life Members.....	200.00	
Sale of Magazines.....	408.20	
Sale of Publications.....	13.50	
Interest.....	648.79	
Rent.....	150.00	
Advertisements.....	40.00	
Certificates of Deposit Cashcd.....	1,100.00	\$5,325.24
		<hr/>
		\$5,409.19

Disbursements.

Salaries.....	\$1,548.67	
Wages.....	305.00	
Printing Magazines.....	1,493.07	
Rebuilding, Repairs and Fire Protection.....	991.54	
Postage and Express.....	108.98	
Sundry Bills.....	202.17	
Insurance.....	117.00	
To Permanent Fund.....	300.00	
Interest.....	.36	
Miscellaneous Printing.....	36.40	
Books, Stationery and Binding.....	95.50	5,198.69
Balance in Bank November 30, 1914.....		210.50
		<hr/>
		\$5,409.19

Permanent Fund.

3% Savings Deposit.....	\$00.000
Mortgage 6%.....	1,000.00
Mortgage 6%.....	5,500.00
Twenty-five (25) Shares of Stock in the Citizen's Bank of Norfolk, Va., paying 10% dividends, estimated value.....	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,300.00

In accordance with an order of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer presents the following tabulated statement showing the sources from which the Permanent Fund is derived. What is termed the "Society's Fund" comprises the amount the Committee has been able to save from year to year out of the ordinary revenues of the Society.

The Virginia Sturdivant McCabe Fund, given by the President of the Society in loving memory of his grand-daughter Virginia Sturdivant McCabe, born February 1, 1906, died August 11, 1909.....	\$500.00
The Jane Pleasants Harrison Osborne McCabe Fund, given by the President of the Society in loving memory of his wife, Jane Pleasants Harrison Osborne McCabe, who died November 22, 1912.....	500.00
Daughters of the American Revolution Fund.....	100.00
Byam K. Stevens Fund.....	650.00
Edward Wilson James Fund.....	4,500.00
Society's Fund.....	6,050.00
	<hr/> \$12,300.00

It should be observed that while the report of current receipts and disbursements is for the fiscal year ending November 30th, the statement of the amount of the Permanent Fund is brought up to the date of the Annual Meeting.

It is hardly necessary to state that the business conditions of the country during 1914 were not propitious for any kind of work which involved raising or collecting money. Notwithstanding this, the reports show our year to have been a successful one. There was a decrease of \$223.75 in the collection of annual dues as compared with the preceding year; but this was more than compensated for by increase in sale of magazines, life-membership fees and interest. Omitting gifts and entries required by change of investments, our receipts in 1914 from all ordinary sources were \$126.57 more than in 1913. And in the same year our expenditures were somewhat smaller than in 1913. Our balance at the end of the fiscal year 1914 was \$210.50 against \$83.95 in 1913. The Permanent Fund has increased \$250.00 since 1913. Since 1912 we have spent \$1,000.00 from the Permanent Fund for absolutely necessary work on our building, yet we now have only \$100.00 less in the Fund than we had in 1912.

All this makes the financial condition of the Society very gratifying.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT A. LANCASTER, JR.,

Treasurer.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The additions to the Library in books and pamphlets number 605, an increase of 137 over last year.

The donors, to whom we wish to make grateful acknowledgement, are: Hon. Armistead C. Gordon, Thos. F. Ryan, Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. A., Col. Jennings C. Wise, A. C.

Quisenberry, Judge Geo. L. Christian, C. W. Holmes, Geo. S. Goddard, Benj. L. Bowling, C. C. Magruder, Jr., Fairfax Harrison, W. Gordon McCabe, Amory Lee, C. J. H. Woodbury, J. R. Whitcroft, E. Dwelley, Henry P. Dart, W. H. Siebert, M. P. Andrews, Thos. B. Rowland, J. H. Dillard, Frederick Huidekoper, J. F. Johnson, Thos. H. Harris, J. G. Hankins, Major McHenry Howard, Major J. F. Crocker, C. H. Howe, W. W. Scott, R. G. Brown, C. B. Alexander, Rev. H. E. Hayden, D. D., J. M. Kemper, Professors Lyon G. Tyler, J. F. Jameson and A. J. Morrison; Mesdames Elizabeth Talbot Belt, Jas. P. Cook, Fannie A. Dupuy, J. Burbidge Halyburton, G. T. W. Kern, Wm. H. Lambert, James M. Lawton, Edgar M. Marburg, Martha T. Rives, Mary McArthur Tuttle; Smithsonian Institution, American Historical Association, U. S. War Department, Ancient and Honorable Artillery (of Mass.), U. S. Commissioner of Education, U. S. National Museum, West Virginia Semi-Centennial Commission, University of Chicago, University of California, University of Wisconsin, Library of Congress, Virginia State Library, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, New England Society of Cleveland and the Western Reserve, Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, Litchfield (Conn.) County Club, Carnegie Endowment for Universal Peace, American Clan Gregor Society, Bangor (Me.) Historical Society, Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Virginia, and Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

Among gifts to the Society worthy of special mention are:

1. Two well-preserved portraits in oils (painted about 1720)—one, of Col. George Eskridge of Westmoreland County, and the other, of one of his two wives, though which one of the “two charmers” is uncertain. These portraits, to which allusion was made in our last Report, were bequeathed to us by will of the late General P. C. Rust of New York City, and form a welcome addition to our historic gallery of “Virginia Worthies.”

2. A large and finely executed oleotype copy of the portrait of Mary (Ball) Washington by the English artist, R. E. Pine, presented by W. Lanier Washington, esq., of New York, owner of the original. This picture has been appropriately hung next the portrait of Col. Eskridge, guardian of Mary Ball, whose illustrious son, it has been surmised, received his Christian name in honor of this faithful friend, who wisely administered her estate during her girlhood.

3. A silhouette portrait ("cut" by William Henry Brown) of the Rt. Rev. William White, first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, "English Succession" (1787), and the first Bishop of Pennsylvania—presented (framed) by Mrs. William H. Whitridge of Baltimore, Md.

4. A photographic facsimile of John Rolfe's famous letter to Dale in regard to his proposed marriage to Pocahontas (the original of which is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford), presented by Benjamin L. Bowling, esq., of Urbanna, Ill.

5. The "Arms" (in colors) of George Ruggles, member of the "Virginia Company" (of London), presented by Henry Stoddard Ruggles of Wakefield, Mass.

6. Nineteen MS. volumes of the business correspondence and account books of Matthew and Robert Anderson, merchants of Williamsburg, Virginia, (1800-1850), valuable to economic students of the first half of the nineteenth century as giving much first-hand detailed information touching business conditions in "Tide-Water Virginia" during the period covered—presented by the Hon. James Alston Cabell of Richmond.

7. Through Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson of this city, John Selden, esq., of Washington, D. C., has given the Society the "service sword" used by his father, Lieut. William Selden (afterwards Treasurer of the United States) during the war of 1812; and, in addition, some seventy or eighty letters written to his father by Martin Van Buren, Thomas Ritchie ("the Warwick of Democracy"), Andrew Stevenson (Speaker of the House of Representatives and Minister to England), and by others of like prominence in politics.

8. Not without interest, by reason of associations, is a silver-mounted hatchet of Colonial pattern, made from the wood

of a cherry-tree that grew at "Wakefield," in Westmoreland Co., the birth-place of George Washington—presented by R. C. Ballard Thruston, esq., of Louisville, Ky. No one of your Committee can authoritatively pronounce whether or not this hatchet was fashioned from the identical cherry-tree, touching the mutilation of which the youthful "G. W." firmly refused to prevaricate when unduly pressed by an irate and unreasonable father. The identification would, of course, present no difficulties to "Parson Weems," were that patriotic chronicler still alive, but historians endowed with his rich imagination have long since ceased to busy themselves with Virginia history, at least, and our perplexity will probably never be resolved.

PUBLICATIONS.

Vol. XXII of our Magazine was published during the year, and, as usual, its accomplished editor has adhered to his settled purpose of printing (except in very rare instances) only original first-hand documents relating to our Colonial history.

1. Briefly, we may note that several series of papers (some of which have been running through our pages for several years past) have been finally completed. These include (1) the "Randolph Manuscript"; (2) "Revolutionary General and Special Orders," issued to the main army under Washington during 1778-79; (3) "Virginia Soldiers in the Revolution," edited with scholarly accuracy and acumen by Messrs. W. O. Waters and C. A. Flagg, to both of whom we once again make most grateful acknowledgment for this admirable piece of work performed by them without the slightest compensation apart from the plaudits of their fellow-workers in the domain of Revolutionary history.

2. Owing to imperative professional engagements, our kind friend, Mr. Lothrop Withington, of London, for whose generous labors we have had so often to record our gratitude, was able to furnish transcripts of the "Minutes of the Council and General Court" only for two issues of the Magazine, but, beginning with our January number (1915), the publication will be resumed and regularly carried on until the whole is finished.

3. The "Council Papers" (1698-1701), transcribed by the Society's copyist from the rare and long-forgotten MS volume, so entitled, in the Virginia State Library, ran through the year in our pages to the keen delight of many readers, as did the "Abstracts" and "Complete Transcripts" of original papers in the British Public Records Office, embracing the letters and more formal documents exchanged between the Home Government and Virginia Colonial officials during the year 1677. It would be idle to dwell on the obvious import of these papers, dealing as they do with many of the most important phases of political and commercial activities during the seventeenth century.

4. In addition to the above mentioned series, we have published during the year a large number of miscellaneous papers of rare value. In the absence of complete lists of "Vital Statistics," very many of which were wantonly destroyed by the Federal armies from 1861 to 1865, though it is only fair to add that not a few perished through fire previous to the outbreak of the war, we are compelled in Virginia to supplement the information usually embraced in such statistics by printing lists of marriage-bonds, wills, tax-assessments, and like data, that can only be found in the county records of the state. Especially valuable in this respect has been the "Index to Brunswick County Wills," contributed by the painstaking antiquarian, Mr. W. B. Cridlin, of this city, who, we are glad to add, will continue his good work.

Among other manuscript material published during the year, noteworthy are: (1) the will of William Beverley (who was really the founder of the Scotch-Irish settlement in Augusta County), generously given to us by our colleague on the Executive Committee, Hon'l. Armistead C. Gordon, Rector of the University of Virginia; (2) a series of highly interesting contemporary letters touching the adventurous career of Captain John Harris (of Hampton, Va.), as an officer in the "Virginia Revolutionary Navy," contributed by the great-great grandson of that naval worthy, Col. Walter Drew McCaw of the Medical Corps, U. S. A.; (3) the Revolutionary correspondence of Colonel Josiah Parker, of Isle of Wight county, found a few years ago

among the papers of Governor John B. Floyd of Virginia, and contributed by the latter's grandson, Hon'l. R. M. Hughes of Norfolk, widely known throughout the commonwealth not only as a learned jurist but as a keen and accomplished antiquarian. This hitherto unpublished correspondence comprises letters of great historical value from Jefferson, Gen'l Thomas Nelson, Baron Von Steuben, Lafayette and other conspicuous Revolutionary figures; (4) extracts from a recently discovered Vestry Book of "Camden Parish," Pittsylvania, relating to Colonial Churches in that county, contributed by Mrs. N. E. Clement of Chatham, Virginia.

It may be noted just here that "the future historian" of the educational facilities provided in Virginia from the close of the Revolution up to the end of the second decade of the last century, will find invaluable clues for the prosecution of his investigations in the lists (carefully arranged by our Secretary) of articles and advertisements relating to our Virginia schools and colleges that appeared in Richmond newspapers from 1786 to 1820.

We have drawn too during the year more largely than usual from original papers in our own collections. Noteworthy among these are: (1) "Letters from Richard Adams (1) to (his brother) Thomas Adams," who went from Virginia to England about 1762, became a rich London merchant, and did not return until 1774, when the repressive acts passed by Parliament presaged the coming storm. Both were tobacco planters as well as large exporters of "the divine weed," and enjoyed the repute of being "gentlemen of the first Fortunes and character, who acted from Principles of Honour in trade." Allied by blood and marriage to many of the leading families in the state, both were prominent not only in the commercial, but in the social and political, life of the time. Richard represented first New Kent, then Henrico, in the House of Burgesses, became a member of the Revolutionary Convention of 1775-76 and, later on, of the House and Senate in the Virginia Legislature, dying at his stately "Georgian mansion" on "Richmond Hill" (as "Church Hill" was then called) in 1800, "the largest landowner of his day in Richmond." Thomas, after his return,

became a member of the "Privy Council of Virginia" in 1777, of the Continental Congress, 1778-79, and of the Virginia Senate from 1784 to 1787. These letters carefully edited and enriched with a wealth of genealogical and historical notes by our erudite Secretary, are not only of moment to economic students (dealing as they do largely with the commerce of the Colony just previous to the Revolution), but, enlivened with much gossip of the time, possess marked interest for the general reader; (2) "Church Patronage in Virginia," containing the elaborate argument of counsel for "Bruton Parish" (Williamsburg) vs: Lieut.-Governor Spotswood (1718) in the long legal contest on the part of the Vestries to control the patronage of Church "livings"—a contest in which the Vestries were finally victorious, and which, the historian Campbell declares, "was the embryo of the Revolution" (this is reprinted from our "Ludwell Papers"); germane to this last, (3) "Animadversions on a Paper Entituled Virginia Addresses Printed in Philadelphia," a document evidently prepared by the House of Burgesses during their quarrel with Spotswood (1719)—"a very pretty quarrel as it stands" in our October Magazine (as Sir Lucius O' Trigger would say), and one that shall be pursued further.

It is pleasant to record here, as the upshot of it all, that the "high-church" (and also high-minded) old Governor, jealous of his prerogative, and his recalcitrant Burgesses, equally jealous of their "Antient Rights," finally managed, on the soothing advice of Lord Orckney, Governor-in-Chief at "home", to compose their differences, and that Mr. Commissary Blair, who had been drawn into the bitter feud much against his will, came off, as usual, with flying colors, owing to his hard Scotch sense and moderation in debate; (4) a series of highly important letters, never before published, covering a wide range as to time and subject-matter, from 1689 to 1846.

Mr. Lothrop Withington's delightful "Virginia Gleanings in England (Wills etc)," to which we have so repeatedly adverted in our Reports, have been continued throughout the year, and, as always, have elicited much enthusiastic commendation from our readers, shedding, as they do, such illuminating side-lights

not only on the social life, but, almost equally, on the economic development of the Colony in the 17th century.

The Departments of "Book Reviews," "Notes and Queries," and "Genealogy" have been kept up to their usual high standard, and we wish gratefully to record in connection with the last named department that, during the past year, it has been made even more attractive than ever before by the insertion in the genealogical text of a large number of engravings from Colonial family portraits kindly sent us by many kind contributors.

1915.

During 1915, the "Minutes of the Council and General Court," the Sainsbury "Abstracts," as well as the "Complete Transcripts," from the originals in the British "Public Records Office," from 1677 on, (commonly known as the "De Jarnette," "Winder," and "McDonald," Papers, MSS. Division, Va. State Library) and the "Virginia Gleanings in England," will all be continued. The Council Papers (1698-1701) will probably be concluded during the year.

In our January number, we begin the publication of one of those rare Colonial "Assessment Lists" that are still extant—that of Pittsylvania County for 1767, annotated by Mrs. N. E. Clements of Chatham, another of whose valuable contributions we have already mentioned in this Report. A close perusal of this "List" will doubtless afford much speculation to students of Virginia history. Pittsylvania, at that time, was well-nigh a frontier county, and yet the "List" discloses the fact that only a very small number of its settlers were possessed of landed property. The problem suggests itself, how did this landless majority make its living? Were they "tenant farmers," or "squatters," or was there a large element of free labor in that section? In the same number, will appear the "Letters of Thomas Adams" (mentioned above) to London merchants and to other correspondents.

We confidently expect to resume publication very shortly of the "Legislative Petitions" and other like documents in the

Virginia "State Archives," dealing with the period just anterior to the Revolution and the earlier years of that momentous struggle. We shall also print, from time to time, valuable first-hand data as to Virginia Revolutionary soldiers.

Following the precedent set during the past year, we propose to print a large number of letters and papers hitherto unpublished belonging to our own collections, and we still cherish the hope of soon beginning the copying and publishing of numerous documents relating to Virginia in the Seventeenth century now in the Library of Congress. Permission to copy and to make use of these priceless papers was generously accorded us by the head of that great Library, who some years ago caused transcripts of the originals in the British Public Records Office to be made by members of his staff of expert copyists.

Our Magazine, we may say, without imputation of immodesty, continues to hold its established place among the foremost journals of its aim and scope at home and abroad, and your Committee, while recording again its high sense of the loyal and efficient service of its entire staff, desires, in an especial manner, to bear grateful testimony to the zeal, learning and unwearied industry of our accomplished Corresponding Secretary, to whom, more than to any other one person in our organization, this Society owes its enviable repute among historical scholars.

NECROLOGY.

Life Members.

OLIVIERO ANDREWS, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN C. GRAFFLIN, Baltimore, Md. (died previous to 1914, but death only recently reported).

M. E. INGALLS, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GENERAL THOS. M. LOGAN, Howardsville, Va., and New York City.

J. B. WHITEHEAD, Norfolk, Va. (died previous to 1914, but death only recently reported).

Annual Members.

A. CAPERTON BRAXTON, Richmond, Va.
JAMES C. BRADFORD, Nashville, Tenn.
MAJOR T. L. BROUN, Charleston, W. Va.
W. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia, Pa.
WILSON MILES CARY, Baltimore, Md.
REV. WM. MEADE CLARK, D. D., Richmond, Va.
WM. FRED'K GRAY, Richmond, Va.
MRS. ANNE T. HUNTER, Cuero, Tex.
CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, M. D., Baltimore, Md.
JOHN R. LARUS, Baltimore, Md.
CAPT. ROBERT E. LEE, Romancoke, Va.
THOMAS E. PICKETT, M. D., Maysville, Ky.
REV. GEORGE G. SMITH, D. D., Macon, Ga.
MAJOR RICHARD S. THOMAS, Smithfield, Va.
CORNELIUS WALKE, Ossining, N. Y.
W. DEH. WASHINGTON, New York City.

This is by far the largest Necrology in the history of our Society. Last year, death claimed nine of our membership. This year (exclusive of two deaths reported only recently to the Secretary, though they actually occurred previous to 1914), "the dread Destroyer" has taken nineteen as his grisly toll.

This is simply appalling, but far beyond mere numerical reckoning must be counted the loss to the Society in the character, influence, and high personal and civic virtues of those who have been stricken from our rolls.

Of a certain number of these, we are unable to speak because of lack of personal knowledge, and you will agree that conventional eulogy of the dead, with its hollow, "academic note," is ever repellent to men and women of sound sense and deep feeling.

Of not a few others, so large is the place they filled in the eye of the community, state, and nation, any notice here of their varied activities would prove in most cases but an inadequate *résumé* of the more elaborate memorials of their lives and services, prepared by more competent hands and given to the public press at the time of their demise.

As an instance of the truth of this, we need only remind you of the noble tribute to our dearly loved colleague on the Executive Committee, the Rev. William Meade Clark, prepared by Mr. John Peyton McGuire, and Judge Daniel Grinnan, as a committee, and published in the July number of our Magazine. It would be indeed like "painting the lily" and "gilding refined gold" to attempt here to add aught to that portraiture so fraught with tenderness and informed with delicate insight into the beautiful character of that humble, yet fearless, servant of the Master, whose eloquence, learning and exalted piety must long remain a great tradition to Virginians irrespective of creed, whose hearts were uplifted and their faith confirmed, even in his life-time, by his godly example and his unselfish ministrations to all sorts, and conditions of men.

Equally idle, too, after all that has been written of his busy career, would be anything beyond a tender "*requiescat*" over the new-made grave of our dear friend, Caperton Braxton, the determined student, the learned jurist, the keen debater, the brilliant orator, the genial companion and delightful *raconteur*, who, like Edward Lushington, in "In Memoriam," "wore his weight of learning lightly like a flower," and whose high-bred courtesy, the inheritance of a long line of courtly ancestors, was equally as conspicuous in heated forensic discussion as in the refined atmosphere of exclusive drawing-rooms.

Another able and acute advocate, stricken during the year from our rolls, was James C. Bradford, of Nashville, Tennessee, long reckoned the leader of the bar in that city and one of the most eminent jurists in the whole South.

There were many points in common between his career and that of Braxton. Like the latter he was sprung of gentle blood and inherited all the best traditions of the gracious old Southern civilization—like him he knew the pinch of "genteel poverty" in his early youth, for his father, who had been a rich cotton-planter in Mississippi and who had served with distinction in the Confederate army, had been utterly ruined by the calamitous results of the war and had been driven to seek his fortunes afresh in a section of the great empire of Texas, where, at the time, the facilities for securing even a common school

education for his children were almost nil. But, like Braxton, he was of dogged grit—studied hard at the poorly equipped country-school—read every book he could lay hands on—then “clerked” for a time, as did Braxton, in a small dry-goods store—taught for two years in Louisiana, most of his pupils being of his own age or even older—lived all this time the rigorous life of a young Spartan, denying himself everything but the bare necessities of existence in order that, through the slender hoard he had saved, he might secure some proper preparation for the practice of the law. This had been his fixed ambition even in his teens. To this end, he went back to Nashville, the old “home-nest” of “his people” for generations—read law in the office of General G. P. Thruston, and very soon offered for practice at the Nashville bar.

Almost at once he impressed his seniors in the profession as a youth of extraordinary native parts, endowed with “an infinite capacity for taking pains.” The gods were kind—clients came to him—soon he was made “City Attorney” and that too at a time when a rare chance was offered to evidence the stuff that was in him. The city had just made a radical change in its form of municipal government, and the task fell to young Bradford of interpreting for the guidance of the recently elected City Council the true intent and scope of the new charter and of advising and instructing numberless city officials as to the proper limitations of their respective duties. His thorough grasp of the various problems involved and pressing for prompt solution, his ceaseless diligence, his learning, moderation and robust common-sense, as evidenced in his lucid interpretation of the new legislation, at once made him a man of mark not only in his profession, but to the practical business men of the city and, at the expiration of his term, he was unanimously re-elected to the office. A second term he served and then declined re-election because of his increasing practice. His foot was now firmly planted on the ladder and, thenceforward, his ascent was rapid and uninterrupted until the fatal bolt shot from the blue when he was at the very zenith of his usefulness and reputation.

It was said of Lord Truro that "he had talents enough to succeed without industry, and industry enough to succeed without talents." This might with perfect truth be said of Bradford, only those of us who knew and loved and admired him can never think of him as "without industry." Accuracy was a passion with him and it was the temper of his mind—eminently what we call "a legal mind"—never to leave anything to chance in his preparation—never to slur the minutest point. Commanding as were his native parts, the secret of his success lay, no doubt, in this prodigious industry coupled with the happy faculty, due to the rigid training of an inexorably logical mind, of brushing aside non-essentials, however plausibly presented, and going straight to the essential core of any subject that engaged his great powers. Added to this, his absolute fairness in things small and great was one of his most distinctive characteristics both in professional and private life.

He not only would not "take advantage" of his fellow man but he could not. His opponents at the bar, even in the sting of defeat, allowed that while his blows were heavy, he always "fought fair," and distained to "strike below the belt." He delighted in the subtleties of legal reasoning, and in widening the boundaries set by rigid precedent through delicate, yet inexorable, analogy, but he was possessed of an almost passionate reverence for his profession and had a robust contempt for what Shakespeare calls "the sharp quilllets of the law."

As his practice grew year by year, he was almost driven to specialize, and, like Braxton again, he became one of the best known "corporation lawyers," in the country, famous for the almost matchless skill, informed by fairness and "hard business sense," with which he drew the charters and by-laws of the great corporations that sought his counsel and guidance. So firmly was he now established in the respect and confidence of his people that not even the cheapest of cheap political demagogues, whose stock in trade is virulent arraignment of "corporations," and "the interests," ever dared assail the honesty of the methods he recommended.

In one respect, his professional career must seem unique to those of us who are mere laymen and unversed in the ways of

the bar. Apart from having served two terms as "City Attorney" of Nashville, he held no public office nor would he accept any permanent judicial position. Yet he was universally known as "Judge Bradford" from the fact, such was the confidence reposed by his brethren of the bar in his absolute fairness, learning, and integrity of judgment, that when some specially intricate and perplexing case was to be decided he was not seldom selected by them to preside over the circuit and chancery courts, while more than once governors of the state, at different times, appointed him to sit as a "special judge" on the Supreme Bench of Tennessee.

It has never before been mentioned in any of the many notices of his career, but it is known to us that a governor of the state on a certain occasion, offered to appoint him to an "unexpired term" in the U. S. Senate. The chances all were that should he accept, his nomination for the regular term would follow. After his usual careful deliberation, he refused the proffered honor.

To the very end he continued a determined student of the law, for which, as we have said, he cherished unbounded reverence, and, as the years of persistent study went by, he gathered about him a professional library unrivalled in its completeness by any private collection in the South.

But it need scarcely be said that a man of his keen intellectual interests, ever eager to learn, did not confine his reading to the law or quasi-legal literature. From early days and "nights devoid of ease," when struggling to "get an education" in the Texas wilds, he had been an untiring student of history, and, as opportunity came with affluence, he read widely in belles-lettres, sociology and especially in educational literature. A very real love of art in its manifold phases he had inherited from his mother and, as he achieved fortune, he became a liberal patron of brush and chisel. His favorite recreation, indeed, when he felt that he must put by for a brief space his incessant application to work, was to run across the seas and feast his eager eyes on the immortal master-pieces in the great galleries of the Continent.

Like most "well-rounded" men of real native vigor of mind, as distinct from mere acquirement, he had in abundant measure the saving sense of humor, and some of his stories regarding prominent "characters" in the political and legal life of ante-bellum Tennessee, which he had heard from the lips of Judge Guild (himself a "character") and from others, rivalled in racy drollery Baldwin's "Flush Times of Alabama."

But conscientious as he was in the scrupulous performance of the multiform duties that devolved upon him in ever increasing volume during the final decade of his career, it may be fairly said that in the last five years of his life his chief interest centered in the establishment at Nashville of the "George Peabody College for Teachers" and in the successful organization of that great educational benefaction. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of its first Board of Trustees, and upon that Committee necessarily fell almost the entire burden of launching and shaping the great undertaking so fraught with momentous educational possibilities not only for Tennessee, but for the whole Southern country, nay, in Bradford's bold vision, for every section of our common country. The story of the personal sacrifices that he made in its behalf—of his untiring efforts to secure the munificent endowment which his practical business sagacity deemed absolutely necessary for the full fruition of the beneficent purpose—his wise counsel (when success had crowned these efforts) in organization, in drafting legislation and in the drawing up of plans not merely for the present, but for a glorious future expansion which his "prophetic soul" assured him was inevitable—all this has been sympathetically told in graphic fashion by the present accomplished head of the institution (Dr. Bruce R. Payne, formerly of the University of Virginia), and forms one of the most inspiring chapters in the history of American education.

He literally "died in harness," working for the upbuilding on a rock-ribbed foundation of this noble institution, which appealed in an especial manner to a man, who believed as he did that education is the basis of good citizenship and who never forgot the almost insuperable difficulties that in boyhood's days beset him in his eager quest for knowledge.

Three years ago he was stricken with paralysis, which deprived him of power of speech, but mercifully left the keenness of his intellect undimmed and spared him the use of his hands, so that he could easily communicate with those about him.

A man of strong convictions and utterly fearless in expressing those convictions, whenever occasion demanded, his was yet the "open mind," and his tolerance of opinions that he did not and could not share, was one of the sources of his commanding influence in troublous times. Notably during a famous trial but a few years ago, which convulsed his commonwealth, he walked warily with the cool, imperturbable courage of a thoroughly brave man, counselling moderation to both inflamed factions and impressing upon his fellow-citizens that the tiniest spark of hot indiscretion on the part of "men of light and leading" (to employ Disraeli's famous phrase) might kindle a disastrous conflagration which would inevitably bring disgrace upon the commonwealth that he loved with all the passion of his mighty heart.

To young lawyers just called to the bar, he was notably generous and considerate when they came to him for advice. In the most strenuous days of his varied activities, no matter how overwhelmed with imperious tasks, he would in the most gracious manner push aside his own work, and listen patiently to their perplexities as to the conduct of some "knotty case," and then give them freely of the riches of his learning and experience.

This largess of counsel and of encouragement beyond price, continued to the very end. Long after he was bereft of powers of speech, they would come to his office to consult him, assured beforehand of the kindly welcome that awaited them. To many of these, it must long remain a pathetic remembrance, touched with a nameless tragic nobility, of how, as they gathered about the chair where he sat, serene and resolute, "pad" in hand, he would advise them as to what seemed to him the wisest course to pursue, and then, touching with gentle stoicism upon the fact that his own course had been run, seek to impress upon them that they must ever bear in mind, in fair weather and foul, that they had assumed weighty re-

sponsibilities in enrolling themselves as members of a noble profession and that the unwritten obligation was paramount and binding on them to see to it that, so far as in them lay, the highest and best traditions of their calling should be kept untarnished and inviolate—that, no matter how turbulent the passions of political faction, they, at least, must keep their heads, and consciences as well, and hold fast to the pithy dictum of the elder Pitt in Wilkes' case that "where law ends, there tyranny begins."

In the contemplation of such an heroic episode, insensibly there arises before the inner eye, despite the intervening centuries and the difference of environment and place, that scene, portrayed by the immortal pencil of Plato in his "Dialogues," of Socrates sitting in his rude prison cell, awaiting the fateful return of the sacred bark from Delos, "cheerful and not repining at the prospect of death," holding high converse with Crito and Phaedo and other of the "beloved disciples" touching reverence for the law and inexorable obedience to its call.

In his own home, the very citadel of his highest aspirations and affections, he was one of the most charming and genial of men and under the roof-tree of beautiful "Woodstock" on the "Franklin Road" dispensed a lavish, yet refined, hospitality that recalled the "brave days" of what we term in this generation the Old South. He was wont in the close intimacy of talk with old friends to declare that he owed whatever he had achieved in life to two women—his mother, Susannah Bisland, of an old Mississippi family, a woman of strong sense and lovely character, who had kindled and nourished his youthful ambitions; and, later on, his wife, also sprung of an historic family, whose varied accomplishments and nobility of spirit fitted her in special degree to be the wise counsellor and faithful helpmeet of such a kindred soul.

We have said that he "literally died in harness," and there is no scintilla of exaggeration in the phrase. On Wednesday, May 15th., he had attended a meeting of the "Executive Committee" of the Trustees of the College, which now was uppermost in his earthly thoughts. Long since he had made his

peace with God and impending death was impotent to dim the serenity of his clear courage.

Scarcely had the members of the Committee assembled, when he complained of illness—grew rapidly worse and was borne to his home. Mercifully he was spared what he most dreaded—the lingering death in life. He sank rapidly—there were for a few hours signs of fluttering life—but just past midnight came the final, long-drawn sigh and the dauntless spirit had crossed the Bar to meet his Pilot face to face.

So passed away this devoted husband and father—this loyal friend—this incorruptible citizen, this great jurist, whose name shall find high place among the foremost “Worthies” that adorn the annals of the great commonwealth he served with such conspicuous devotion.

He has gone, but long, long, shall the light of such a life lie upon the path which many a youth of kindred spirit must tread, heartening him by its steadfast glow to “outfrown false fortune’s frown” and through unaided effort win his way at last to the beckoning and shining goal.

Another busy life was that of Thomas M. Logan, touching whose career there were not a few notices both in the metropolitan and Southern press when he passed away. But these notices dwelt almost exclusively upon his career as lawyer, politician, and capitalist, and made but scant mention of his glorious record as a soldier.

It is just this neglected phase of his life that his surviving comrades, the lingering few who wore with honor their country’s gray, deem worthy of special mention here, for it is a chapter almost entirely unknown to this generation, and, indeed, such was the reticence of his innate modesty, it was but little known to many who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship. Yet is it safe to say that long after the multifarious activities in which he bore a prominent part shall have sunk into oblivion, his name will live in the official records of the great events in which he shared from 1861 to 1865.

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, of ancient Scottish strain, he was destined to illustrate on many a stricken field during those four eventful years the same “*perfervidum jecur*

Scotorum" that animates to-day his far-off kinsmen of that dauntless race on the banks of the Aisne.

Graduated from South Carolina College but a few months before, he at once on the secession of his native state (Dec. 20th, 1860) enlisted as a private soldier in the historic "Washington Light Infantry," the crack corps of Charleston's *jeunesse dorée*, and met his "first baptism of fire" in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, which ushered in the fateful conflict between the two sections.

Almost immediately, thereafter, coming on to Virginia as a lieutenant in the famous "Hampton's Legion," he had the good fortune to win the commendation of his immediate superiors by his marked gallantry on the field of "First Manassas," and, thenceforward, shared in becoming fashion in all the triumphs and vicissitudes of that glorious army to which he belonged—winning promotion, grade by grade in each successive campaign, by "sheer skill and valor" (to employ Longstreet's exact phrase in making official mention of him, later on, in his Report of the "Knoxville Campaign").

Early in 1862, he obtained his captaincy, and fell wounded at the head of his company in storming the heights at "Gaines' Mill" in front of this city. But, though his hurt was grievous, the spirit incased in his frail body was indomitable, and we find him soon back on the firing line, leading his company with headlong dash at "Second Manassas." Of his conduct on that fiercely contested field, his commanding officer, General M. W. Gary, in his official report says: "Captain T. M. Logan by his brilliant fighting won the admiration of everybody." Little over six weeks after, at Sharpsburg (which General E. P. Alexander terms "the boldest and bloodiest battle ever fought upon this continent"), General Gary again mentions him officially as "bearing himself with great bravery," and the single star (marking his majority) replaced upon his faded collar the three bars of a captain.

Another star was added in the campaign of '63 when he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and (his regiment having been transferred to Jenkins' South Carolina brigade) took part in the "Knoxville Campaign" under Longstreet in the autumn of

that year. During this campaign he won Longstreet's emphatic praise for his skill and daring in handling the sharpshooters of Hood's Division, commanded at that time by Jenkins, as Hood's desperate wounds received at Gettysburg had not yet healed. Especially did he distinguish himself in the fierce action fought by Longstreet near Lenoir Station, Tennessee, Nov. 15th, 1863, when he led the advance with his skirmishers. His division commander, the brilliant Micah Jenkins, who was destined within six months to fall at the "Wilderness," says in his official report: "the gallantry and dash of our skirmishers this day under Lieutenant-Colonel Logan and Lieutenant-Colonel Wylie, 5th S. C. Volunteers, has never been surpassed."

Then, back to Virginia with Longstreet, he took part in that gigantic campaign from the "Wilderness" to Petersburg, during which the guns never ceased "going" night or day for eleven months. On May 4th, 1864, the campaign opened by Grant's crossing the Rapidan, and on May 19th the third star was added to Logan's collar, and he became full Colonel and commanding officer of the "Legion," in which but three years before he had come to Virginia as a simple subaltern.

The regiment was now mounted, and assigned the Cavalry Corps.

Everywhere, everywhere, the dashing young trooper was to the fore, riding in the van of his trampling squadrons, but again he fell desperately wounded in the stubborn action of June 13th at "Riddle's Shop," when Grant forced the passage of the Lower Chickahominy.

The moment his wound had sufficiently healed, he was back at the front, and in December 1864 won the coveted "wreath encircling the three stars," and was commissioned Brigadier-General of Cavalry, enjoying the unique distinction of being the youngest Brigadier in any of the armies of the Confederate States.

In the operations below this city, north of the James, during the winter of '64 and the first two months of the brief and tragic campaign of '65, we find constant mention of him in the reports of his division and corps commanders, and, finally, as fitting close to his military career—his brigade, meanwhile, having

been transferred in March with a portion of Hampton's Cavalry Corps to North Carolina, to try to stem Sherman's ruthless advance northwards—on the brilliant field of Bentonville, March 21st, 1865, under the eye of that wary Southern Hannibal, "Joe" Johnston, he led the gaunt remnant of Butler's old brigade, that had so often followed Stuart's guidon to victory on Virginia fields, in the last charge of the last fight on the soil of the "Old North State"—little more than a fortnight before the final fall of the curtain at Appomattox on the mighty drama that for four years had convulsed the nation.

In very truth a glorious record, yet we venture the assertion that no man ever heard him make any but the most casual allusion to his army life—never of his own services. In fact, his outward seeming was so frail and delicate, that one was not likely to associate the quiet modest gentleman with deeds of desperate valor, and it may well be doubted whether nine-tenths of his associates in later life ever thought of his having been in the army at all, apart from a certain vague general notion that "every gentleman 'went in' at the time."

Though proud in his modest way of being a "Carolinian," he, like that brilliant artilleryman, David Gregg McIntosh, and other stubborn fighters of the "Palmetto State," had "lost his heart" in the "Old Dominion," and here, soon after the close of hostilities, he married, and settled down to the practice of law in this city. That a man had "back of him" a fine "army record" counted for much then, and it is needless to say that Virginia did not welcome him merely as a foster-son, but took him to herself as her very own. This affection he repaid to the full, and in everything that concerned city or state took a deep and active interest.

To the end, he retained his citizenship and a country-place in Virginia, where he always spent his summers.

Of his civic, political and industrial activities here, and of his career, later on, in New York in railway enterprises, it is not our purpose to speak. As mentioned before, the story of that side of his life has been told in detail elsewhere. We have simply sought to perpetuate, so far as may be allowed us ("lest we forget," "lest we forget"), a phase of his varied career that

has been neglected and is well-nigh unknown even in our own midst.

But this much may be properly set down here—that in his strenuous enterprises as “capitalist,” “railroad magnate” and “promoter,” he displayed the same cool courage that had distinguished him in battle, and, though many vicissitudes and disappointments fell to his lot, his old comrades, proud as they are of his brilliant war-record, are even prouder still of the fact, which no man may gainsay, that in all the fierce rivalries and acrimonious struggles of warring factions in which he was, of necessity, involved, no breath of ignoble scandal ever dimmed his name, and no opponent ever impugned his rigid integrity, his nice sense of personal honor, and his strict observance of the “Golden Rule.”

In personal intercourse, he was one of the most lovable of men, and his happy domestic life gave beautiful and consistent proof of the truth of the poet’s dictum that “the bravest are the tenderest.”

So, to the end, “keeping his honour from corruption,” as King Hal’s dying queen hath it,

To add greater honours to his age
Than man could give him, he died fearing God.

These last noble words from Shakespeare could, in very truth, be fitly applied to our revered friend, William Frederick Gray, of whom we may well hesitate to speak in this presence, where there are so many knit to him by ties of blood and marriage and by bonds of long years of intimate friendship. To those, indeed, who knew him best, and so loved him most, any portraiture, even though drawn by a master hand, must seem at best but a blurred semblance of this kindly, courtly “gentleman of the old school,” whose face and figure, so long familiar on our streets, seemed ever a gracious link between Virginia’s “golden age” and this bustling era of perpetual unrest and empirical reform.

He was not only the oldest member of this Society, but the oldest citizen in our community. What changes he had seen! He had grown up as a boy in the Richmond of a bye-gone time.

the quiet, kindly, yet dignified, little capital with its nameless social charm and note of distinction. He had seen her in her heroic mood, when she was not only the capital of Virginia, but of twelve other sovereign commonwealths, whose liberties were at stake, and had thrilled at her proud and lofty port when she stood at bay, girdled with hostile steel and fire—he had witnessed her fall, overwhelmed in throes of exhaustion by cruel odds—he had shared with her people the horrors of what with fine irony was termed “Reconstruction,” and had borne no mean part in rescuing her from the humiliations sought to be imposed upon her, and in starting her on that rough path of industrial rehabilitation, which in time became a shining way leading to undreamed-of material prosperity.

Optimist as he ever was, hard-headed man of business ever unobtrusively alert and active in promoting every movement looking to the economic or moral advancement of the city, the glamor of the “old order” never lost its spell, and, when he could be won to talk of the town and of the men and women of what we call the “old *régime*,” his reminiscences, touched with a shrewd, kindly humor, were as delightful as some chapter out of “worthy Master Pepys” or of John Evelyn.

As a boy, he had talked to John Marshall “the Great Chief Justice,” whose home was here, and, under his father’s roof-tree, had listened to the brilliant talk of Edgar A. Poe, at that time editor of the “Southern Literary Messenger.” So vividly did they live once more in his own easy “Memorabilia”—so near did they seem—that unconsciously there would often come into one’s mind in listening to him Browning’s haunting quatrain of incredulous wonder:

Ah! did you once see Shelley plain,
And did he stop and speak to you?
And did you speak to him again?
How strange it seems and new!

Last summer at the “White Sulphur Springs,” where he celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of his marriage, he told the young folks gathered about his chair, who knew luxurious “Pullman Cars” as the only vehicles of travel, how, as a young man of twenty, he had first made the journey to that fashion-

able resort, riding thither on horseback all the way from Richmond.

This is scarcely the presence in which to dwell upon the beauty of his domestic life, but perhaps it may be allowed us, though eyes grow misty at the tender remembrance, to venture a passing allusion to the "sweet observances" with which this "lover" of fourscore and over ever "encompassed" the inseparable companion of his life's long pilgrimage, to whom he had plighted troth more than sixty years ago, and who, though they both had "troops of friends," and all "that should accompany old age," found, even as he did, her highest happiness "in the small circle of a wedding-ring."

He was beloved of all children—sure sign of his own lovable disposition—was "adored" by his numerous nephews and nieces, and loved the society of young people, and when the end came, just as he was rounding out his ninety-second year, six of these stalwart nephews tenderly bore him to his last resting place in beautiful "Hollywood."

He was a man of quick and ready sympathies, and it is scarce an exaggeration to say that since he grew to manhood there was no single day of his long and honorable life that was not enriched by some silent benefaction to others. The cheap shibboleths of "service" and "moral uplift" that are ever on the lips of the electroplated "reformer" of to-day, found no place in his vocabulary. He was "old-fashioned" in all his notions as to the proper conduct of life and nothing could have been more distasteful to a man of his quiet, unostentatious temperament than any blazoning in the public prints of his large-hearted generosity to those distressed in mind, body, or estate.

He was reckoned in business a man of great prudence and sagacity—was engaged, as was his father before him, in the exportation of tobacco, and both of them for many years were the representatives of the French Government on the "Richmond Tobacco Exchange." For many years too, he was a member of the Standing Committee of the "Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia."

A man of deep and fervid piety—but always what we call "a cheerful Christian"—his activities in the ancient communion

to which he belonged were unceasing. Of these we shall not speak here, for they have been set down elsewhere by those who were his coadjutors in the work of Christ's kingdom on earth. To say of a man that he was for thirty-five years Treasurer, and for more than fifty-three years Vestryman, of the same church, tells the whole story of his zeal and devotion in the cause of the Master. The eulogy of man stands abashed and dumb in the presence of the simple statement, and, ashamed in spirit, we feel that only that Master Himself is fit to utter the plaudit of "well done" to this faithful servant, as he rests from his labors and enters in to the joys vouchsafed of his Lord.

"*Plenus annis abiit, plenus honoribus,*" and so, mourned not only by loving family and loyal friends, but by countless humbler recipients of his silent benefactions, he gently passed away on August 9th, 1914, leaving behind him, as Wordsworth sang long ago of a kindred soul,

that best portion of a good man's life—
His little nameless unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.

Only a sketch, *en silhouette*, can we give of another devoted friend of this Society, Richard S. Thomas of Smithfield, whose most salient characteristic, if we may so term it, was his devotion to Virginia. With perfect truth might be said of him what was said here just five years ago of our former President, Joseph Bryan, whose dear memory only gathers added fragrance as the years roll by: "His devotion to his mother-state was no abstract sentiment, but the passionate loyalty that a Hie'lander of the eighteenth century felt for the chief of his clan." It cropped out constantly in his idlest talk and colored everything that he wrote.

Born March 15th, 1837, at his maternal ancestral home of "Four Square" in the county of Isle of Wight, educated at the University of Virginia, where he had as classmates the late Professor Thomas R. Price, Captain Hampden Chamberlayne, Colonel Archer Anderson and other brilliant young Virginians of the time, he settled down on graduation in 1858 to the practice of law.

He was one of the best types of what used to be generally called the "country lawyer"—kindly, acute, ready of resource, and, above all, "always knew his jury."

In addition, he was a good "business man," and by shrewd investment of his patrimony and of the growing receipts of a fine law practice, soon achieved a comfortable fortune.

He and his accomplished wife as well were "fond of company," delighted to keep open house and to see gathered about their hospitable board kinsmen and friends. His wife was his inseparable companion wherever he went, and, as there were no children, they became great travelers both in Europe and in the East, as he gradually gave up the active practice of his profession in Smithfield and in the surrounding counties.

He was a staunch "Churchman," neither "High" nor "Low," but of a "Churchmanship" as sound as his old Madeira (which to some of us, at least, exhausted comparison). Be it understood that he himself was the most temperate of men—he loved "good fellowship," but loathed excess, and, being an "old-fashioned Christain," he no more believed that a gentleman would necessarily be damned for offering another gentleman a glass of wine at his board, than did St. Paul when he gave that cheering prescription to Timothy in his famous "First Epistle."

He was active in all church work, was "Historiographer of the Southern Diocese of Virginia," and his was a familiar figure, as regular "lay delegate," at the annual "Councils" of his communion.

Steeped in Colonial lore, a first-hand student of Virginia records, he was an enthusiastic member of this Society, and published several valuable monographs, which brought him no small reputation among scholars. Of these, the most noteworthy are: "The Religious Element in the Settlement of Jamestown in 1607" (1898); "The Loyalty of the Clergy of the Church of England in Virginia to the Colony in 1776 and Their Conduct" (1907); and "Four Square and Fox Hunting" (1905), in the last of which (prepared originally for the annual "meet" of the hounds at "Four Square" then owned by his eldest brother, who had been "Master of Hounds" in Isle of Wight for over fifty years) he first sketches from county records of

the seventeenth century the early history of the estate, and then, in keeping with the jovial occasion, portrays in humorous fashion the rollicking life of hard-riding Virginia squires of his boyhood. "Dogberry's" dictum in "Much Ado About Nothing," "when the age is in, the wit is out," was conspicuously at fault in his case, for long after he had passed the limit of the Psalmist he was fond of telling, and listening to, a good story, and continued a most entertaining talker.

But his wife's death a few years ago was a grievous blow to him, and he rarely left home after her loss, becoming more and more immersed in his books.

He died in Smithfield on 19th of September last, and we, who knew him long and well, entertain no misgiving that we yield him the tribute that he himself would most have prized when we say simply that he lived and died "a Virginian of Virginians."

Two others there are, both bearing historic names in this commonwealth, both men of high intelligence and of spotless character, yet so depreciatory of their own merits and so unobtrusive in their "daily walk and conversation" that only their intimates appreciated fully their varied accomplishments and their antique standards of the conduct of life.

One, Wilson Miles Cary, son of Wilson Miles Cary and seventh in descent from Miles Cary of Bristol, England, the first immigrant and progenitor of the family in the colony of Virginia, was allied by blood to well-nigh every historic family in the state.

He was born at "Haystack," Baltimore County, Maryland, December 12th, 1838, and died at "Belvoir," Fauquier County, Virginia, the country-seat of his cousin, Fairfax Harrison, esq., August 28th, 1914. Though born in Maryland, he was essentially a Virginian by blood and tradition. There has always been a Wilson Miles Cary in Virginia from the earliest days of the colony—full seventy years, indeed, ere Spotswood and his "Golden Horse-Shoe Knights" rode across "the Ridge" and drank their Royal Master's health on the summit of "Mount George" ("in Virginia red wine, white wine, Irish usquebaugh, brandy, shrub, two kinds of rum, champagne, canary, cherry-

punch and cider")—sometimes, indeed, more than one of that name at the same time—and, happily for the state, that name is still worthily borne in this community.

Briefly, he was educated first at good private schools and then at the University of Virginia, founded by his great-great-grand-uncle, Thomas Jefferson. He proved a good soldier in the armies of Lee and Johnston, and on the conclusion of the war returned to Baltimore, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of that city. He was fairly successful, but it may well be doubted whether a man of his retiring disposition would ever have won substantial success as a forensic advocate. There was a greater difficulty still. He was by temperament and inclination a "bookish" man, who loved study for its own sake and not for any alluring prospect of pecuniary results. The truth is that his heart was not in his work, and "the law," we are told, "is a jealous mistress." Thus it was, that, in no long time, when offered the position of Clerk of the "Baltimore Criminal Court," he gladly accepted. The work was indeed laborious, but he performed it with such scrupulous fidelity and intelligence that, year after year, for many years, he was re-elected to the position. But after "office hours," his time was his own in which to prosecute his studies, which he "specialized" more and more in the direction of early Colonial history and genealogy. At last, he became so absorbed in these "specialized" studies, that he resigned his office and devoted himself exclusively to his chosen field. There was scarce a county court-house in Virginia or Maryland, scarce a library, public or private, that contained Colonial records and manuscripts, in which his slight figure was not a familiar presence. Court officials, in town or country, were glad to be obliging to this pleasant-spoken gentleman, who evidently "knew his business," and whose gracious manners had no touch of that "cock-sureness" suggestive of "Ph. D." and "made in Germany," so often offensively characteristic of the "scientific" fledglings of the "New School."

His name, as the years went by, became widely known to special students of family history as that of a highly-trained expert in Virginia and Maryland genealogies, and it was with

a view to further investigations in this special domain that he went to England and resided there for several years. Happy years they were of persistent, yet congenial, toil, working steadily amid the manuscript treasures of the British Museum and Public Records Office and poring over "Parish Registers" in London and in various parts of the kingdom. In the pauses of his work, his time passed pleasantly enough among new-made friends in London (which has a glamor and charm for many of us that no other city on earth possesses) and in visiting some of his far-away kinsmen (yet none the less his kinsmen) in the country, where he met, we may be sure, welcome far different from the cold reception accorded at first young Harry Warrington—the younger of Thackeray's "Virginians"—when he had crossed the ocean to make acquaintance with his English cousins and to see with his own eager eyes the old "home-nest" in the pleasant Hampshire country, that his grandfather, Colonel Esmond, had so often fondly described to him at the new "Castlewood" in Virginia.

No wonder that "Will" Cary, as his intimates called him, met cordial welcome wherever he went in England, town or country, for he was one of the most agreeable of men in conversation, with a great fund of racy anecdote about the "Worthies" of Colonial days, when the manners and customs of our "Old Dominion" were quite those of the mother-country, and possessed, in addition, the easy, yet dignified, manner and the softly-modulated voice, which English folk regard as indispensable to "good form."

It may be noted here, as yet another instance of hereditary "recurrence of physical type," that he bore a marvellous resemblance both in face and bearing to what contemporaries pronounced the most characteristic portraits of his great kinsman, Jefferson.

He never married, but grew old quite contentedly among his beloved books, "those sweet unrepenting companions," as Goldsmith fondly calls them, and so, with the grave, sedate step we remember so well, he went his way down the "long path" towards the westering sun, the same simple, kindly, courteous gentleman, his coat untricked, indeed, of any gaudon

of the world's applause, yet, to the end, "through all the tract of years, wearing the white flower of a blameless life."

Of the other, Captain Robert Edward Lee, youngest and last surviving son of our great captain, it is difficult to speak at all, lest what we say, and what his intimates know to be but simple truth, should seem to colder eyes but the tender exaggeration of retrospective grief.

Like all ingenuous natures of quick and generous impulses, he was not insensible to the sympathetic commendation of those he loved, but to a man of his ingrained modesty and true humility of spirit nothing could have been more distasteful than indiscriminate eulogy.

Yet one who knew him well from careless college days down to the moment when "God's finger touched him and he slept," and who, during over half a century of closest friendship that was never once dimmed by even a passing cloud, saw him tried by both extremes of fortune and watched with admiration his equable bearing in the trial, cannot choose but set down here what he holds to be severest truth, regardless of how it may sound to those who never felt the spell of his rare personality.

Madame Huber, as some of you remember, wrote through tears of her life-long friend, Lord Dacre, long after he had passed away, "He was so noble, so simple, that each virtue seemed in him an instinct, and so stoical in his views that he considered every noble action as a victory of self-control and never felt himself good enough."

To write thus of her dead friend evidences not only a generous heart but fine insight as well, and one instinctively feels that she has drawn a true and just picture through "the intellect of love"—a truer and juster picture, indeed, than could ever have been portrayed by any pencil less steeped in feeling. Studied detachment and cold analysis numb not only the heart but the hand of the limner, and in all the history of letters there is no portrait thus drawn by even the most cunning painter that has compelled permanent acceptance as being essentially true from thoughtful high-minded men and women. It is not going too far, indeed, to declare that no man is fitted to write the biography of a contemporary unless he loves the man whose life

and character he would portray. No matter how brilliant the touch, no matter how "practiced" the hand, unless there be an underlying spirit of love we feel that the picture is what the painters call "out of drawing."

At any rate, what Madame Huber so finely said of her "noble friend," might, it seems to us, be applied with absolute truth to "Bob" Lee (the "dear little Robertus" of his father's letters), and we might well stop here and leave her words as a most fit and accurate characterization of the man, foregoing any attempts at further portraiture, were it not for the reflection that here in the "Minutes" of this Society, which he loved so long and well, there should be some permanent record of the salient points in his career.

Haply, too, in the coming time, as men study more and more every phase, even the most intimate, of the life of the foremost captain of his age, they shall inquire whether the son whom he loved so dearly and who bore his very name, was, when grown to manhood, worthy of such a sire. Here (though we may not venture beyond the barest outline) they shall, in a measure at least, find the answer to their question, and the simple "Minute" here set down (perhaps the sole memorial of him, apart from his "Life" of his father) shall serve, perchance, to keep alive in the hearts and minds of his far-off descendants the memory of his gentle, yet virile, virtues, the remembrance of which, so vivid to-day among his contemporaries, must otherwise inevitably become in time mere tradition and finally sink into oblivion.

Robert Edward Lee, Jr., youngest son of Captain Robert E. Lee, U. S. A., and of Mary Anne Randolph Custis, was born at "Arlington," Va., Oct. 27th, 1843, and died at "Nordley," Fauquier County, Virginia, October 19th, 1914.

The story of his earliest boyhood, or, at least, so much of it as was spent in constant companionship with his father, is simply and graphically portrayed in his delightful "Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee"—his first conscious remembrance of his father, when, after an absence of more than two years, the latter came back to "Arlington" fresh from the glorious fields of Mexico—how awed and a little frightened at the bronzed face and martial figure he was, as, clad in his

very best blouse, with "hair freshly curled in golden ringlets," he stood in the back ground with his little playmate, Armistead Lippitt, while the whole family crowded round the laurelled soldier in the great hall—of his mortification when his father did not know him, but swung aloft and kissed his small companion in his stead, thinking it was his little "Bertus" (a fond abbreviation of his for "Robertus")—his creeping into his father's bed very early in the wintry mornings and snuggling up to him and listening wide-eyed to the wonderful stories that this wonderful father told him—of his merry romps with his father and his black-and-tan terrier, "Spec"—his first riding lessons, under his father's eye, on "Santa Anna," the mustang pony, which had been fetched all the way from far-away Mexico to be his very own and no one else's—his first school-days, a little later on, in Baltimore, where his father took a house while on engineering duty, and the latter's pride in his little school triumphs—the golden days of unalloyed delight, when he was allowed to go down the river for a whole day to Fort Carroll, which his father was then constructing on the Patapsco—the yet more entrancing years at West Point, whither Brevet-Colonel Lee went as Superintendent of the "Military Academy" when "Bertus" was not quite nine—the long rides within "the Reservation" after "office hours," "the Colonel" on "Grace Darling," and the sturdy boy on "Santa Anna," riding "dragoon seat," no "posting," according to his father's careful instruction—his wondering that this father, who "could do everything that was right," would sometimes of a Sunday in the "Post Chapel" "take a little nap during the sermon," as the good "Domine" droned on—his having a room given to him, all to himself, which he was required to keep very neat and orderly, just as the cadets had to do in barracks—his learning to skate and to swim, always under his father's supervision—his going to a day-school at the post and his father's sitting by his side at night as he prepared to-morrow's tasks, helping him in his Latin and in "working out" those dreadful "sums"—not helping him outright, but patiently suggesting the successive steps until it was all as plain as day, and then the little fellow kissed the kind father and scurried off to bed.

With what lovable distinctness the two figures shine out in the artless narrative!

But separation came in 1855, when his father was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the newly organized "Second Cavalry" (which had Albert Sidney Johnston as its colonel, while Hardee and George H. Thomas were its two majors) and received orders to repair at once to Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis, there to drill and discipline the newly enlisted troopers preparatory to their being sent to the Texas frontier. Then there was a general break-up. His eldest brother, Custis, who had graduated first in his class the year before at "the Academy," had gone his way to Florida, where he was serving as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Clinch on Amelia Island, and now the rest of the family went back to "Arlington," whence "Robertus," then twelve years old, was sent away to boarding-school at Mr. Ambler's in Fauquier.

Though Colonel Lee came back to "Arlington" from Texas twice before the fateful year of '61—once in the autumn of 1857, when Mrs. Lee's father, George Washington Parke Custis, died, of whose great estate Colonel Lee was made executor, and again in the autumn of 1859, when he returned to finish up his executorial trusts (during which time, acting under orders from the commander-in-chief, he utterly and swiftly crushed the infamous "John Brown Raid")—the son saw little of his father, and then only during the school holidays.

But during all the long interval after leaving West Point, no matter where the father might be—Jefferson Barracks—the Texas border—or at "Arlington," the dearest spot on earth to every member of the family—wise and loving letters came from him to his boy, who was working hard at his books amid the quiet Fauquier hills.

At Mr. Ambler's excellent private school he remained until he matriculated at the University of Virginia in the autumn of 1860.

In recalling the years of early boyhood spent at "Arlington" and elsewhere, he writes: "Though my father was so joyous and familiar with us children, he was very firm on all occasions. I always knew that it was impossible to disobey him. I felt

it in me, I never thought why, but was perfectly sure that when he gave an order, it had to be obeyed. My mother I could sometimes circumvent and at times took liberties with her orders, construing them to suit myself; but exact obedience to every mandate of my father was a part of my life and being."

The time was now hard at hand when this feeling of unquestioning obedience was to be put to the severest of tests, and here personal remembrance enables us to recount in detail a crucial episode, which (through modesty, no doubt) is barely outlined in his "Recollections."

He makes no mention, indeed, in his book of the fact that the very day on which the Virginia Convention passed the "Ordinance of Secession" (April 17th, 1861), the two "student companies," that had been organized at the University of Virginia in the autumn of 1860, strong in numbers, well drilled and disciplined (most of the officers being former graduates of the "Virginia Military Institute"), volunteered to go to "the front," were accepted, and entrained the same night with several companies from Lexington, Charlottesville and elsewhere, which had received telegraphic orders to move at once on Harper's Ferry and seize the United States arsenal at that place, which was stored with small-arms and munitions of war sadly needed by our volunteers.

The troops were transported by rail to Strasburg, via Manassas Junction, and marched thence next day down the "Valley Pike" to Winchester, where they entrained again next morning for Harper's Ferry.

Young Lee was a non-commissioned officer in one of the University companies ("The Southern Guard") and, of course, went with his command. Who of us that made that long forced march with him from Strasburg to Winchester can ever forget how this rollicking lad was the life of our company as we trudged our weary way—"route-step"—down the never-ending pike, until in the gloamin' our eyes were at last gladdened by the friendly lights of Winchester twinkling in the distance.

What a splendidly handsome youngster he was then! Some of us can shut our eyes and see again the fine poise of his head—the close-cropped curly brown hair—the well-knit figure

instinct with vigor—the graceful port and carriage, so like that of his father—the luminous dark hazel eyes, perhaps an inheritance from his great-great grand-mother, Martha Custis, who, we are told, with the play of just such eyes brought the sedate Colonel George Washington to her feet—the mobile mouth—while “to see him smile was like hearing good news.”

After seizing the arsenal and extinguishing the flames, for it has been fired by the retreating Federals and much harm done to the stored munitions, the troops went to into barracks, but in little more than a week (at whose instance we never knew) the “student companies” were ordered by the Governor to “return to the University and resume their studies.” “Resume their studies,” indeed! “Studies” were then and long thereafter to most of us of about the same interest as Babylonish cuneiform inscriptions were to our sweethearts who at that time were “raving over” Owen Meredith’s “Lucile” and Mrs. Henry Wood’s “East Lynne.”

Not a few, indeed, of the young volunteers (“to name names” were invidious!) who had rashly “offered for graduation” on “big tickets,” were by no means averse to “seeking” even “at the cannon’s mouth” that “reputation” that seemed likely to be denied them in the severe ordeal of the “Schools.” So after a few days spent on their return to college in paying bills and in “packing,” nearly the whole student body (over five hundred out of a total of six hundred and twenty-five) coolly made their adieux to their professors, who, at first, simulated a stern air of reprobation, and then, with moistened eyes and a hearty “God bless you,” warmly pressed the hands of the lads who sped away to enlist at once as private soldiers in various military organizations throughout the state—many of them destined to win, within the compass of few years, high rank and reputation—more (alas!) to meet the death counted “sweet and honorable.”

Young Lee was, of course, “wild to go” (his own expression), but his father in some way (unaccountable save for the well-known fact that in large families fathers not seldom forget the ages of their children, while mothers never do) had got into his head that “Bertus” was not yet seventeen, whereas he was

seventeen and a half, and gently but firmly refused his consent to his enlisting in the army. General Lee writing to his wife at this time says: "I wrote to Robert that I could not consent to take boys from their schools and young men from their colleges and put them in the ranks at the beginning of a war where they are not wanted and where there were men enough for that purpose. *The war may last ten years.*" The last sentence is significant as having been written at a time when the politicians—indeed, the great majority of people, North and South—were loudly prophesying that "the war would be over in ninety days."

So Robert yielded unquestioning obedience and dutifully went back to his books in the autumn.

How hard a thing it was for an ardent youth of his blood and breed to do, few of this generation can fully realize.

But he had his reward. His father having been set right as to his age by the mother, gave his consent (at the very beginning of '62) to his volunteering, and, busy as the great leader himself was at the time in organizing the army, he personally selected for him his modest kit, while the son had "missed" almost nothing—the brilliant, but bloodless, "affair" at "Bethel," and the "First Battle of Manassas" being the only two general actions delivered on Virginia soil up to that time.

Permission having been given, he hastened in February '62 to enlist in the famous "Rockbridge Artillery" under Captain (afterwards Colonel) Poague, and as a private in that battery took part in Jackson's immortal "Valley Campaign," held by European military critics to rival in brilliant strategy Napoleon's Italian Campaign of 1796—was with it through the "Seven Days' Battles" in front of Richmond—"in the thick of it" at "Cedar Mountain"—at "Second Manassas," and notably at "Sharpsburg" (Antietam), where his father failed to recognize in the blackened cannoneer, grimy with the dust and sweat of battle, who spoke to him on the field, his own "little Benjamin."

If you would know how good and brave a soldier he was in the ranks and how blithely he shared with fellow privates the rough delights, the toils, the dangers, of field of battle and

march and bivouac, you must go to the graphic pages of an equally rollicking comrade of his, that gallant soldier, Captain Edward A. Moore of Lexington, whose stirring "Story of a Cannoneer under Stonewall Jackson" is a veritable "human document," rivalling in quiet humor and vivid description the lively "Adventures of Captain Jack Kincaid of the Rifle Brigade" in Wellington's immortal "Peninsular Campaign."

It may be noted here as indicative of the spirit of antique patriotism that animated the whole Southern people during those four heroic years that the fact that a son should be serving as a private soldier in an army of which his own father was the commanding general, excited no sort of surprise. "Neither my mother," he writes, "my family, my friends nor myself expected any other course, and I do not suppose it ever occurred to my father to think of giving me an office, which he could easily have done. I know it never occurred to me."

Six weeks after "Sharpsburg," he was appointed (Oct. 30, 1862) aide-de-camp (with the regular rank of first-lieutenant, "courtesy rank" of captain) on the staff of his brother, General W. H. F. Lee (known as "Rooney" in the army, as in his family) and served in that capacity to the very end.

We do not propose to enter into any details of his career as a staff-officer. It will be found set down in the official reports. Suffice it to say here that he bore himself in all the great actions of the Cavalry Corps with the intelligence and daring becoming one of his "valiant strain."

Then came "Appomattox" and the tragic days that followed, when he was again to be tried as by fire amid the horrors of "Reconstruction," and was again to prove all gold.

Of his life during that period and, indeed, for the following years up to his death, only the salient points may be set down here, for it was in no wise different from that of thousands of his comrades—the same sharp struggle at first to make even a bare living—the same stern self-denial—the same dogged grit—then, the gradual trend upwards to moderate success—the relaxation of the grip of narrow economies—then comfort—finally, a modest competence, that enabled one to "live like a gentleman" once more.

Within six weeks after "the Surrender" at Appomattox C. H., he and his brother "Rooney" and his first-cousin, Major John Lee, of "Fitz" Lee's staff, "knocked up" a shanty on the ruins of the historic "White House" on the Pamunkey ("Rooney's" estate bequeathed him by his grand-father, George Washington Parke Custis) and with their old war chargers as teams, themselves working in the field as laborers under the torrid sun, "put in" a corn crop, managed to buy a few hogs and began to "raise chickens," for "bread and meat" was, in soberest truth, "a burning question" to these aristocratic "field hands."

Thirty years after, in reminiscent mood, he said, not without a touch of pride, "I have been a farmer from that day to this, but I will say that the crop of corn we planted that summer was the best I ever made."

At the beginning of the next year, he took possession of his own estate of "Romancoke", which had belonged to his great-great-grand-mother, Martha Washington, who had devised it to her grandson, G. W. P. Custis, his maternal grand-father, who, in turn, had entailed it on him.

"Romancoke" had been considered in the old days merely a dependency of the "White House," and had on it only an "overseer's house" and such farm buildings as were absolutely necessary on so large an estate.

But, at any rate, the broad acres were there and promised at least "a living," should he prove to be "a good farmer," as turned out to be the case.

By a happy oversight of "our friends, the enemy," these few houses had not been burned, nor the plantation laid waste, as had been the estates of his brothers, the other two devisees under the will of Washington's adoptive son—the "White House," where Colonel Washington wooed and won the fair "Widow Custis," which had been pillaged and burnt to the ground, and stately "Arlington," which had gone to the eldest brother, General Custis Lee, and which (after being ruthlessly "looted" of its family heir-looms, including the "Washington relics," its colonial furniture, its paintings and books, even down to the Custis family-bible") had been "confiscated"

by a government of which, in the long forgotten past, George Washington had been, for a few years, Chief Magistrate!

To "Romancoke" he went, then, in 1866, and remained there as a simple farmer until the end, with the exception of the five or six years in the '90's, when he let the plantation, no doubt oppressed by the loneliness of his bachelor-like life, and accepted attractive proposals to "go into business"—first in Lexington and later on in Washington.

Yet, meanwhile, his life had been far from unhappy. In the slang of this garish day, he had "made good"—in 1870, with his father's help and in accordance with his father's "plans," he had built a modest, but most comfortable, "living house" on the place, and in 1871 had married Charlotte Haxall, daughter of Barton Haxall, esq., of this city—one of the most brilliant and lovable young women in the Richmond society of that time—who died within a year, leaving behind her to those who still hold her in their hearts the fragrant memory of her girlish loveliness, her sweet ingenuousness, her happy gift of repartee that never left a wound, her high and generous spirit, her gracious dignity, and, underlying all, her unfailing kindness of heart so swift to succor those in need, either with material help or with the sympathy of "true womanliness."

In 1875 he went to Europe with his sister, Mildred, and remained there for over a year—naturally, from his lineage, preferring England beyond all other places on earth, next to "his own country, Virginia," as his grand-father, "Light Horse Harry," lovingly called our "Old Dominion." His mere name—"Robert E. Lee"—was a passport to the hearts and homes of Englishmen of the "upper class," and invitations poured in from town and country as soon as it became known that the son of the great Confederate chieftain was in London. The news of his arrival came, you may be sure, not from him, for he was one of the most unobtrusive of men, but from some of his old comrades in the "Army of Northern Virginia"—gallant young English officers, who during our struggle for independence had obtained "leave" for a year or more and crossed the seas to serve under Jackson or ride hard by the bridle-rein of "Jeb" Stuart.

Englishwomen were charmed with his old-world courtesy and deference of manner to them, which had almost become mere tradition in so many "smart" drawing-rooms, while country-gentlemen, who had inherited a vague notion that Virginians were their nearest of kin over seas, were delightedly confirmed in their hazy belief by the "straight riding" of young Captain Lee who with cool judgement and quiet pluck took the stiffest of fences with the best of them.

Having remained a widower for more than twenty years, he married (March 18th, 1894, while still a member of the real-estate firm of Dulany, Fleming and Lee, in Washington,) his cousin, Juliet, daughter of Col. Thomas Hill Carter (glorious "old Tom," who rose from simple captain to be "Chief of Artillery" of the Second Corps, A. N. V.!), whose father was a "first-cousin one remove" of General Robert E. Lee.

Though he had prospered in business beyond his expectations, his heart was never in it—was, in fact, persistently in Virginia, as was the heart of his wife, and, in a year or two, they obeyed "the call of the land" and returned to "Romanceke."

There are certain relations too sacred to be more than touched upon in public utterance (especially in this instance on the part of one so long honored by the confidence and friendship of these two congenial souls), but, perhaps, it may be allowed us to say without impertinence that theirs through all the storm and sunshine of twenty perfect years was an ideally happy life—having the same tastes—inheriting the same traditions (than which none on earth were nobler)—blessed with adored and adoring children—sanctified by high aims achieved in complete unison of spirit.

The days of suffering were yet far away in the future and their happiness was complete in their modest country home. Martial as he was by inherited instinct, coming of a race of soldiers, his tastes, like those of his great father, were intensely domestic. No blare of trumpet or stirring martial strain ever moved him so deeply as did the simple fireside music of a tender voice and the pattering of little feet.

They were both fond of horses and dogs and of out-door life, but they were equally devoted to music and books and flowers. As we have seen, he had now a comfortable house in which to

entertain guests and neither he nor his wife needed any Epistle to Timothy or Titus touching the practice of hospitality. The boundless hospitality of the Lees and of the Carters had, indeed, been famous from colonial days even in hospitable Virginia. In his first years at "Romancoke," when he had only the narrow and uncomfortable quarters of the "overseer's house," a gallant comrade of his, broken in health and fortune, came to spend two days with him and stayed on two years! Lee seemed to see nothing strange in it. His wife used to laugh and say that, from the Carter point of view, the visit was, in fact, a brief one, for that a far-away spinster cousin of hers once came to "Pampatike" (her father's place) for a fortnight and stayed on thirty years, finding her last resting place in the family burying-ground. The constant stream of kinsmen and kinswomen, of old friends and neighbors, seemed to make not the slightest difference in their way of living, for she was a famous house-wife (as had been her charming mother before her) and even Brillat-Savarin might have been proud to have incorporated some of her toothsome recipes in his "Physiologie du Goût."

It was during this happy time that they both found keen enjoyment, (for she was not only his amanuensis in great measure, but his wise counsellor throughout this "labor of love") in preparing for publication his "Life and Recollections of General Robert E. Lee," one of the most charming biographies in all English letters. As a life of Lee, the Man, it is definitive and can never be superseded, or, indeed, be rivalled. The truth of Buffon's dictum, "*Le style est l'homme même*," is abundantly illustrated on every page of this delightful volume.

As the author himself was simple and direct and veracious, in such manner has he told the story of that great and flawless life.

No one could have been as much surprised as he was at its great and instant success at home and abroad, but, despite his wondering modesty, he was none the less pleased. Its very artlessness and simplicity compelled, indeed, the admiration of critics whose finer literary tastes had so often been repelled by biographies in which the author unnecessarily obtrudes, if, indeed, he does not exploit, his own personality.

We have said, and said truly, that his life was uneventful, so far as the outside world was concerned. But it must be remembered that it had hardly been so, had he himself otherwise chosen. Had he elected to enter public life, as his friends so often urged him to do, there can be little doubt that with his great name, his powerful family connection, his quick intelligence and solid judgement (a salient characteristic of the Lees), he would have "travelled far." In addition, he was immensely popular with all sorts and conditions of men, with never a touch of condescension in his manner to even the humblest laborer. He was what in modern slang is called "a good mixer" with "plain folk"—an aristocrat, indeed, by birth, but democratic in sympathies, feeling in very truth (and in a sense not meant by "Beatrice" in her saucy quip in "Much Ado") that all "Adam's sons were his brethren."

The trouble was that, like Lord Dacre, "he never felt himself good enough."

But he would have none of it, when in the '70's his intimates pressed him on the matter. He used to say on such occasions in his droll way, with his winning, whimsical smile, "God undoubtedly meant me to be a farmer and I entirely approve His judgment in the matter. I only ask Him to make me a good one." Such was his father's dearest wish for himself when he took off the harness of battle. Only the highest sense of duty made him relinquish his darling dream and accept the presidency of a college instead.

After things began to go smoothly on the plantation, he had abundant leisure for reading, of which all his life he was immensely fond, and he then read omnivorously in many directions. He was especially well informed in military history and biography and his knowledge of even the minutest events of the great struggle in which he had borne so active and honorable a part was marvellous in its exactness. Dates of actions, numbers engaged, strategic movements, were all at his finger's end.

He loved to talk about the war, but only to his old comrades who felt just as he did about the result. That result he, of course, accepted in the spirit that his father had with highest patriotism urged upon all his old soldiers in '65.

But he was of sterner stuff than to profess himself "glad that the war ended as it did," the craven shibboleth of so many political "patriots," informed by "a lively sense of favors to come."

He never for a moment regretted what Virginia had done, and thought down to the last day of his life that she should have acted as she did, if she had any regard for her great name, even had she foreseen at the beginning the disastrous end.

Possibly he did not remember that Demosthenes, more than twenty centuries before, standing on the steps of "the Bema," had thundered the same thing about the conduct of Athens to his countrymen lying prostrate under the Macedonian yoke. At any rate (for he "knew his Latin"), his favorite line in all classic poetry was the noble and sonorous utterance of the Roman bard,

Nec tam

turpe fuit vinci quam contendisse decorum est.

During the past two years the dread disease (arteriosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries) that had fastened on him grew steadily worse, rendering walking painful and compelling him to keep to his chair, always irksome to one of his temperament and activity, but the spirit of the man was invincible, and few of those who listened to his bright and humorous talk in those days or watched his urbane solicitude for the comfort of his guests, could possibly have realized the intense suffering that he was so stoically concealing.

At last, on Monday-night, October 19th, just on the eve of rounding out his seventy-first year, surrounded by devoted wife and adoring children and a few near kinsfolk, he quietly fell asleep at "Nordley, his summer-home in Fauquier."

Three days later, they tenderly bore his body to "Lexington in the Valley," there to place it beside that of his father and those of others of the old Arlington circle, all of whom, save one, had preceded him to the grave.

There the ceremonies were of such severe simplicity as became so simple a gentleman and so valiant a soldier, yet were they doubly impressive because of the utter lack of anything that savored of "the pomp of woe"—the pall borne by the

faculty of the great university, of which his father and his eldest brother had in turn been head—as escort, the full battalion of cadets from the “Virginia Military Institute”—the family and a few close friends, all afoot—a great concourse of people from town, and all the country-side, who had known and loved him in the old Lexington days—a pathetic handful, clad in gray, of white-haired veterans, some with empty sleeves, who in their “hot youth” had fought by his side under the very eye of “Old Stonewall” on countless stricken fields—such the *cortège*.

So, with the solemn ritual of the “Commitment Service” of the ancient communion to which he and his ancestors had belonged for generations, in the massive crypt of the “College Chapel,” just under the noble effigy of his great sire wrought in marble by the chisel of Valentine, was laid to rest all that was mortal of this noble gentleman—close, very close, in death, as he himself would most have wished, beside the ashes of him whom in life he most revered—whose very name he had borne “without abuse” through all the stress and storm of more than three-score years and ten, from “dewy youth” even down to that supreme hour when “Death’s bright Angel” had swung wide the door (“*Mors Janua Vitae*”), that he might enter in and drink the sunshine of a rarer ether—leaving us not sorrowing as those who have no hope, but rather with the firm assurance, touching our hearts as with sacred fire, that many a task well purposed by that busy brain, yet left unfinished when the “nerveless hand drooped over the spotless shield,” would still be wrought, and that he whom men called dead, was now, in very truth, but

“the breather of an ampler air
For ever nobler deeds.”

Here end these halting tributes to our honored dead.

Yet ere we turn the mournful page, not duty alone, but affection as well, bids us pause, if only for a brief moment, to record with unaffected sorrow the death of our faithful friend and janitor, Norman Wesley, who suddenly passed away in December last.

He was one of the highest and best types of the old-fashioned servant, whose like this garish "hustling" present shall scarcely see again. He came of good stock, his forebears having been for generations what were called in anti-bellum days "family servants" in the household of the Chamberlaynes of "Montrose," near this city.

"Norman" was in every way worthy of such progenitors—gentle, considerate, deferential without a touch of servility—indeed, of dignified and courtly manners—of absolute integrity, and keenly alive to all that concerned the well-being of the Society.

All of us who knew him well, shall miss and mourn him long, and we feel assured that we fulfil the proudest aspiration of that gentle heart in thus officially inscribing his name in the "Annual Report" of the Society, which he served so long and with such single-minded loyalty and devotion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. GORDON McCABE,

President.

February 24th, 1915.

At the conclusion of the Annual Report, Judge D. C. Richardson was called to the chair. A motion was made and adopted thanking the President for his services during the year and for his very interesting report.

The next business was the election of officers and members of the Executive Committee. On motion, a nominating committee composed of Mr. W. Clayton Torrence, Dr. H. J. Eckenrode and Mr. Robert B. Munford, Jr. was appointed. The committee retired, and, on its return, Mr. Torrence stated that it recommended the re-election of the present officers and members of the Executive Committee. Judge George L. Christian was called to the chair, and on motion the following were elected:

President—W. Gordon McCabe, Richmond, Va.

Vice-Presidents—Archer Anderson, Richmond, Va., Edward V. Valentine, Richmond, Va. and Lyon G. Tyler, Williamsburg, Va.

Corresponding Secretary and Librarian—William G. Stanard, Richmond, Va.

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President McCabe resumed the chair and enquired whether there was any further business. As there was none, on motion the meeting adjourned.

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THE VIRGINIA FRONTIER IN HISTORY—1778.

By David I. Bushnell, Jr.

I. THE SOUTHWESTERN AREA

Following the battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha on the bank of the Ohio, which brought to a close "Lord Dunmore's War," the frontier settlements enjoyed a period of comparative quiet and freedom from Indian attacks. But this was not to be for long, and it is a strange coincidence that at this same point, three years later, should have occurred an event which was destined to cause the frontiers of Virginia to again be ravaged by the foes from beyond the Ohio.

Cornstalk, chief of the Shawnee then living in the vicinity of the Scioto in Ohio, was the leader of the Indians in the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. Within the following month he entered into a treaty of peace with Lord Dunmore and became a friend of the English. In 1777 he, with his son and others of his people, journeyed to Fort Randolph, at Point Pleasant, to acquaint the garrison and settlers with the feeling

of unrest then existing among his followers, and of the possibility of war which would result from his failure to longer restrain his people. A soldier from the garrison, while on the opposite side of the Ohio, was shot by an Indian. To avenge his death members of the garrison murdered the Indians then being held as hostages at Fort Randolph, among these were Cornstalk and his son, friends of the English, who thus perished November 10, 1777.

During the winter months, following the death of Cornstalk, the settlers on the southwestern frontier of Virginia appreciated their great danger, and evidently prepared for the expected attacks of the Indians. The County Lieutenants sent urgent appeals to the Governor, Patrick Henry, explaining the seriousness of their condition and asking aid.

Among the papers of Col. Wm. Preston, preserved in the Virginia State Library, is a rough draught of a letter bearing date of January 16, 1778. It is not signed, but was undoubtedly written by Col. Preston to Gov. Henry. The letter follows:

Sir:

Amidst the Arduous Business in which you are necessarily engaged as Governor and Chief Magistrate of an extensive State, it gives me Pain to trouble Your Excellency with a Letter, or to detain you a Moment from more important affairs to attend to the Situation of this Remote Part of the Commonwealth. But as it is of a public Nature, and to the last Degree Interesting to a great Number of People on the Frontier, I therefore flatter myself I shall stand excused.

The late barbarous, inhuman and impolitic Murder committed at the Point on the Cornstalk and his Party, by a number of rash inconsiderate Villains, I am fully convinced will be followed by the most direful Consequences to this long extended Frontier. As it cannot be supposed that the Shawnee, a warlike, blood thirsty, and revengful Nation of Savages will suffer the Injury done them in the Murder of their Leaders and Beloved Men to pass unrevenged. On the Contrary it is more reasonable to believe that they will, with the Assistance and Advise of our Enemies at Detroit, and about the Lakes, form a general Confederacy with all the

Indian beyond the Ohio, and when the Season admits make one desperate Attack upon all the Frontier Inhabitants from Pittsburg to the lower Settlements of Clinch and the Kentucky, as they did from Col.o Cresaps (1) in Maryland to this spot on the 17th of July 1763 by which a great Number of Lives were lost, tho' the Country was but thinly Inhabited at that Time in Comparison with what it is now.

I acknowledge, Sir, that this detestable Murder was committed by backwoods Men who ought to have behaved in a Manner very different; and I am sorry to inform your Excellency that upwards of one hundred Persons in this County alone have yet refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to the State, many of whom are disarmed and the remainder soon will, who cannot claim, nor are they entitled to Protection while they continue Obstinate. These Facts, with the unthinking Part of mankind may operate against the Frontiers in general, But with your Excellency and the Honble Council I am convinced they will have no weight, to whom it will readily Seem that several thousand good Subjects to the State ought not to suffer for the Indescretion and Obstancy of a few, whom Principles & Practice so generally condemned and abhorred.

The Inhabitants in this and the Neighbouring Counties, especially those most exposed to Danger, are in the greatest Consternation. Being generally in low Circumstances, they are not able to remove & support their Families in the interior Parts of the State; and by continuing at their Homes, without the assistance of Government, or the immediate Interposition

1-This was evidently Thomas Cresap, a native of Yorkshire England, who settled in western Maryland and was a member of the Ohio Company of 1752. He was the father of Col. Michael Cresap, accused of being implicated in the murder of Logan's family on Yellow creek. This really led to "Lord Dunmore's War" which terminated with the battle of Point Pleasant, Oct. 10, 1774.

A letter written by Thomas Cresap to Governor Sharpe of Maryland, dated "Old Town, July 15th 1763" is quoted by Parkman in **Conspiracy of Pontiac**, p. 387, this is in part: "I take this opportunity in the height of confusion to acquaint you with our unhappy and most wretched situation at this time, being in hourly expectation of being massacred by our barbarous and inhuman enemy the Indians, we have been three days successively attacked by them, viz. the 13th, 14th, and this instant. . ."

of Providence They and their helpless Families must fall a sacrifice to savage Fury & Revenge.

Permit me therefore Sir, at the Request of many, and on the Behalf of thousands thus exposed amongst whom is my own Family, to Pettition your Excellency & the Honourable the Council to adopt some speedy measure for the Protection of the Frontier Inhabitants, firmly hoping that the Business of a few, as before observed, will not prevent your Excellency from taking the most effectual Steps in your Power for the Preservation of the whole, or, at least of those who are most exposed to Danger. Should this be omitted or delayed, I am fully convinced, from long Experience, that this Country, or a great part of it will be depopulated before May next, and the Enemy, like Blood-Hounds, will pursue, untill they overtake their Prey; even to the South Side of the blue Ridge, as they did not many years ago.

These Apprehensions are not my own Singly, they are supported by the Opinion of every thinking Person in this Country. For if a Judgment may be formed of the Shawnese future Behavior by what has been experienced of it for twenty four Years past there is not any Reason that I know of to doubt the Event.

As I know myself unequal to the Task, I therefore shall not attempt to form any Plan, or say what Measures should be fallen upon for our Protection. But whatever they may be, whether Offensive or Defensive, I would just mention and with the utmost Deference, that it might be necessary to have a Quantity of Provisions secured immediately while they may be had, which will not be the Case perhaps two months hence. The great and general scarcity of Salt has prevented the People from laying up the quantity of Pork they otherwise would have done, so that I understand Numbers of Hogs in good Order might be purchased along the Frontiers & at this Time Indian Corn might be bought, tho' dear. There is, I fear no wheat in this or any of the neighbouring Counties that can be purchased for the Support of Troops, nor can any article whatever be had without laying

down the money for it. The want of Lead is a most discouraging Circumstance to the Inhabitants in this Time of Danger. They offer any Price but they cannot Purchase it.

I would willingly hope that this general but just Representation of the Situation of the Frontier Inhabitants, & my Pettition on their Behalf, will give your Excellency no cause of Offence, as I am actuated by no other Motive than the Protection of a People with whom I must Stand or fly; and who, in my opinion, are in the most imminent Danger.

I am with Greatest Respect, your Excellency's
most Obed^t & very hble Servt."

As already stated the preceding letter is not signed, but there is no doubt of its having been written by Col. William Preston, who, at that time, was Lieutenant of Montgomery County, where he continued to reside until his death in 1783. He was with Washington during several trips into the wilderness, and in 1757 was one of two commissioners who treated with the Shawnee and Delaware, and negotiated with Cornstalk for peace on the frontiers.

In the manuscript volume, the Journal of the Council for 1778, preserved in the Virginia State Library, appears the following note dated "Wednesday, February 4th 1778;,"

"By advice of Council the Lieutenant Governor wrote in answer to Colonel Prestons Letter on the Subject of Indian affairs, & the Situation of the Frontier, a Copy filed & ordered to be recorded."

Again, "Thursday, February 19th 1778" the letter was the subject of discussion, and the Journal bears the following record:

"The Board resumed the Consideration of the Letters received from Colonel William Preston & the Board of War, and also the memorial of the Inhabitants of Green Brier on the Subject of the Dangerous Situation of our Western and Northwestern Frontiers, in consequence of the late Murder of the Cornstalk & other Shawnese Indians at Fort Randolph. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to propose the following plan of Defence, viz:

To give Directions for putting all Guns in that part of the Country into good repair,—to furnish one pound of Lead to each Militia Man they being supposed to be possessed of powder sufficient for the present—to direct trusty Scouts to range towards the Enemys Country—to advise proper Stockades for receiving the helpless Inhabitants, wherever the Savages may have it in their power to penetrate—to direct the County Lieutenants of Botetourt(2) and Montgomery to consult together on the expediency of establishing a post near the mouth of Elk River for keeping up the correspondence between Green Brier & Fort Randolph & checking the Incursions of the Enemy, and to do in that matter as they shall judge best to reinforce the Garrison at Fort Randolph with fifty men from the Militia of Botetourt & to give Directions that earnest & close pursuit after the foremost Scalping parties be made in order to discourage others.

His Excellency also observed upon the necessity which in his Opinion there is for endeavouring to conciliate the affections of the Indians & in order thereto of bringing the perpetrators of that Murder to condign punishment, for effecting which he proposed to answer Colonel Prestons Letter by telling him, that if he were not convinced it would be wrong to expose the Inhabitants generally to that resentment which a few only deserved, he should decline taking any measures at all for a Defensive War; but that if the Frontier Inhabitants expected the executions of Government in their favour on any future Occasion they must endeavour to apprehend & deliver up to Justice the persons concerned in that Murder who are all said to be well known & may be easily secured if the generality of the people in those parts are disposed to do it. & that the proof of their abhorrence of an act which not only is most cruel & unjust, but has moreover drawn on their Country other Enemies, when those we already had required the utmost Exertions of America,

2—A copy of the letter written by the Governor to Col. William Fleming, County Lieutenant of Botetourt, at this time and bearing the date "Williamsburg, Feb. 19, 1778" was printed in *Frontier Defense on the Upper Ohio, 1777-1778*, Wis. Hist. Soc. 1912, pp. 205-209. This letter embodies the sentiments expressed by the Council and a similar letter was probably sent to Col. Preston.

they must expect to be left to feel that Vengeance which from their Situation they are most exposed to & which in that Case they will so well deserve.

Of all which the Board expressed their approbation & advised the Governor to give Orders to carry the above plans into execution. The Governor accordingly prepared Letters on the foregoing Subjects to Colonels Preston and Fleming, and so far as respects the measures to be taken for the Defence & Security of the Frontiers similar Letters were written to the County Lieutenant (Col Campbell) of Washington.”(3)

The following record appears in the Journal under date of “Friday, March 27, 1778:”

“His Excellency having laid before the Board a Letter of the 14th Instant from Colonels Preston & Fleming recommending that a post of Communication with Fort Randolph should be fixed at Kelleys, & other steps to be taken for the Security of the Frontiers—they advise his Excellency to write a letter to those Gentlemen desiring them to order fifty men from Botetourt & fifty men from Green Brier to take post at Kelleys—also to order fifty men from Rockbridge to do duty at Fort Randolph. And his Excellency is also advised to issue his Warrant upon the Treasurer for one thousand pounds payable to William Neilly to be conveyed to the said Colonels Preston & Fleming who are desired to put it into the Hands of such Commissary as they may appoint taking Bond & Security to account for this or more money which may be given him to Conduct the business of Commissary to the Militia on actual Duty.—A letter was

3-Evidently Col. Fleming was offended at the statements contained in the letter from the Governor, and undoubtedly replied. Another letter from Gov. Henry to Fleming, dated Williamsburg, March 14, 1778, contains this paragraph: “I am really concerned at the uneasiness you express from the Manner I mentioned the death of the Indians. I know you too well to harbour the most distant suspicion that you ever approved what is in itself unworthy. Much less any thing glaringly wrong. Believe me I meant not the smallest censure, & I hope you will not think I did.” (*Frontier Defense on the Upper Ohio, 1777-1778*, pp. 225-226.)

according written & a warrant issued." (4) Following this was a list of those known to have been implicated in the murder of Cornstalk and the other Indians at Fort Randolph.

In the entry in the Journal, dated Feb. 4, 1778, quoted above, the Governor was advised "to direct trusty Scouts to range towards the Enemys Country." This was by virtue of "An act providing against Invasions and Insurrections," passed by the General Assembly, May 5, 1777. The act as given by Hening, (Vol. IX, pp. 294-295) follows:

"And the lieutenant, or next commanding officer, of the several counties on the western frontier, with the like permission, shall be empowered to appoint any number of proper persons, not exceeding ten, in any one county, to act as scouts for discovering the approach of the Indians, or any other enemy on the frontier, who, on such discovery, shall immediately give notice thereof to such militia officer of the county, whereon such course shall be pursued as is before directed in case of an invasion or insurrection."

Among the newly discovered papers once belonging to Col. Preston, now preserved in the Virginia State Library, is one relating to scouts serving on the western frontier. Unfortunately the instructions are neither signed nor dated, but the document is addressed to Col. Preston and was probably received by him during the early part of the year 1778. The document is here quoted in full:

"Gentlemen—

To the scouts that goes down new River

You are to proceed immediately to the Pass that leads from Cole River to the Great Glades and after spending some time there you will keep on to where the Indian Path leaves Cole

4-A letter written by Colonels Preston and Fleming, addressed to Gov. Henry, and dated "Botetourt, March 14, 1778," is copied in **Frontier Defense on the Upper Ohio, 1777-1778** pp. 223-225. This is in part: "We had an Opportunity this day at General Lewis' of considering the different Matters recommended to us in Your Excellency's Letter of the 19th of Feb'y last, and was assisted with that Gentleman's Opinion. We think it will be necessary that a Post of Communication with F. Randolph be fixed at Kellys abt. 22 Miles above the Mouth of Elk, as a place proper for Checking the Inroads of the Indians as well as inspiring the frontier Settlers with Confidence and affording them protection without which we are afraid the Inhabitants will abandon that Settlement."

River and leads to the Painted Trees on Indian Creek. This Place must be strictly observed. I would have you then go on to the Painted Trees and after spending some time at that considerable Pass, I would then recommend it to you to Travel that part of the Country to all such Places as appear most likely to discover Indians or the signs of them on their approach to the Inhabitants, as I am not acquainted with that Part of the Country I must leave it Intirely to your own Prudence and Judgment to Range in such other Places as you may Judge most for the safety of the Inhabitants & where there is the greatest probability of making Discoveries and should you make any, you are, as much as in your Power, to endeavour to find out their Rout & whether they are Traveling & Hunting in a careless manner or if they are Cautious and watchfull. You must not attempt to Fire on any except in your own Defence. But on making any proper Discovery you are to send off one of your party to me without loss of time with a full account, who is also to give the Inhabitants Notice of the Danger if you really believe there is any, the other two are to stay and carefully watch the motions of the Indians untill they can nearly Judge where they intend to fall on the Inhabitants of which the Scouts are to give immediate notice.

Upon the whole I expect and Depend that you will Perform this very important service with utmost Care, Resolution and Fidelity; and by no means loose any time but keep constantly on Foot, as the Lives and Properties of Numbers depend on your care and prudent attention to the Business as well as the success of any attempts that may be made by the Militia to repell the Enemy should they come in a Hostile manner after you have fully Ranged that part of the Country & proceeded as low as you Judge proper which I suppose will employ you two or three weeks, if you observe no fresh signs or make any Discoveries I would be glad you would either send in one of your Party or Send one of the lowermost Inhabitants to me, if you have opp^t I would be fond to hear from you.

I need not again mention the Necessity of y^r Performing the Service in the best Manner as I suppose you have a dire sence of the Importance of it as well as the Safety of y^r Families who are equally Exposed with others. You are to find y^r own provisions which I make no doubt the Country will pay you for."

The foregoing instructions are written on one side of a single sheet, on the other side, but in a different hand, are the following notes which were probably made by one of the scouts, to show the points visited and the distances covered. The figures evidently represent the number of miles.

"from Culbertsons Bottom to y ^e big Crab Orchard	60
from there to Maiden Spring	15
from thence to Elk Garden	17
to the Glade Hollow	13
	<hr/>
	105
to Cowins fort	10
Moore's fort	5
Black Mores	20
to Mockinson Gap	18
to y ^e Great Eatons (?)	8
to Cap ^t Donelsons line	8
	<hr/>
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The route extended through the present counties of Tazewell, Russell, and Scott, between the Clinch on the west and the North Fork of Holston on the east. A manuscript map made by Daniel Smith, now belonging to the Draper collection, was reproduced by the Wisconsin Historical Society, in *Documentary History of Dunmore's War, 1774*. Many of the sites mentioned in the above manuscript are designated on the Smith map. The original was "Done by a Scale of ten miles to the Inch." The reproduction is reduced, but the scale is not indicated, therefore it is not possible to estimate the relative distances.

The conditions on the frontier evidently became more and more dangerous, Col. Preston probably feared an attack by the Indians and for this reason sought additional protection, this is indicated by a resolution of the Council, May 12, 1778:

"The Board being informed of Colonel William Prestons exposed Situation on the Frontiers and that it was apprehended (should he be obliged to remove) most of the back inhabitants would quit their Settlements, They do advise the Governor to empower Colonel Preston to keep a Sargeant & twelve men stationed at his House at Drapers Meadow, to enable him to continue at his Habitation & to encourage others to do so."

The dangers surrounding the frontier settlements of Virginia during the days of the revolution are clearly explained by the preceding documents, and orders of the Council. And not for some years to come were such dangers entirely removed.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AND GENERAL COURT 1622-1629*.

From the Originals in the Library of Congress.

(CONTINUED.)

*All erasures in the originals are here printed in italics.

[ink folio 118.]

After wch Mrs Blany mis caried

She further sayeth *yt after these words yt*
shee knoweth M^{rs} Blayny miscaried, Butt
whether it were before or after she doth
not know, neyther could she perceave any
alteration in M^{rs} Blany vpon those speeches
between them.

Richard Townsend(1) sworne and examd' sayeth, y^t, doctor
Pott his M^r sent by him A peece of hogs Fleshe
to Capt' Powell, w^{ch} this Examt did carye
and when he cam to Capt Powells house, and
acquainted him y^t his M^r had sent him, A peece of
hogs Flesh (Capt' Powell told this Examt'

y^t hee would not looke vpon it, and soe went
away, *also* And further, he sayeth y^t doctor

Pott his M^r Apoynted his People to kill
such hogs as trespassed him in his Corne, and
ther vpon at severall tymes they kild fower
hogs w^{ch} were spent in his M^r house, but

(1) Richard Townshend, who was born in 1606 or 1607 came to Virginia in 1620 as a medical apprentice to Dr. Pott. There is on record a petition in which he complains of the Doctor not carrying out his contract to teach him physic and surgery. He was afterwards a member of the House of Burgesses and Council, acquired a large landed estate and has many descendants. See this Magazine IX, 173, 174; XI, 146; XXII, 313, 314.

whose hogs they were, he knoweth nott) and sayeth y^t one of them was A large hogg but very leane, and y^t the other thre were younge sh'oult.

Christopher Hawle sworne and examined sayeth, that beinge in the grounde about the tobacco, there cam A sandy colored sowe into the grounde neere vnto him, and sayeth y^t doctor Pott, bid him shoote her, but this examt' said hee wold nott, doctor Pott replide and saide kill her and I will beare thee owt int) And further sayeth y^t the next morninge he cam into Doctor Potts howse and did see A hogg then Cuttinge out, but who kild it he doth not know, or whose it was he knoweth nott.

And further sayeth y^t there were fower hogs kild and spent in Doctor Potts, howse but whose they were he doth not knowe.

[ink folio 119.]

And further sayeth y^t there was great spoyle made in Doctor Potts, Corne by hogs and Catle he havinge planted a dozen acres or there about but whose hogs or Cattle they were he knoweth not (more then one sandy Colored sowe w^{ch} was Capt' Powells.

Robert Fitt sworne and examed sayeth, y^t beinge at good wief Carters, Christopher Haule told them that A great sandy colored sow cropp earde of Capt' Powells w^{ch} was kild by Doctor Potts apointmt and drest at his howse.

Thomas lester sworne and Examed sayeth that by the appoyntmt' of Doctor Pott his M^r there were fower hogs kild, whereof two of them

had both the eares Cropt and the further
eare slitt, the third was Cropt one ye further
eare the neere eare whole, the fowerth hog
he did nott dresse and therefore doth not know
the marke, but those whose hogs were
this Examite doth not know, And further
sayeth that Doctor Pott his M^r sent him
to Capt' Powell and to tell him w^t greate
hurte his hogs had done him in his Corne
Who answered this examt yf your M^r his
Fences be sufficyent I se no remedy but
he may kill them.

Thomas Cross sworn and Examd' sayeth, that
there was A white sow kilde and dreste
in Doctor Potte house and y^t by y^e apoyntmt
of Doctor Pott his M^r he did helpe to feach
her whom but sayeth that he hard some
of his fellows say it was Capt' Powells
sow But for him self he knoweth not
whose sow it was

[ink folio 120.]

Yt is the opinion of the Courte y^t it is no slander
y^t M^{rs} Blayny Chargeth Doctor Pott wth
denying her a peece of Flesh, wherevppon shee
miscaried, because she hath taken her oath that
she thinketh in her Conscyenc that it was the
occasion of her miscaryinge, but it no way
appereth, and it is barbarows to Inquire, that
he had any conceipt she had A longing to it
but thought it was spent by his wiefe.

And for y^e hogs wose [sic] ever they were, the Courte
concevethe that there is no damage dew from
Doctor Pott to the owner of the hog because
the spoyle they did in his Corne, was as great
as the valew of the hogs or greater

withowt a legall

But his killinge and eatinge of them *and not order makinge knowne their marks* was irreguler and Lyable to Censure, yet it apperes to be Publiqly done, and y^t he gave notice to his men to remember ye markes.

William Moth sworne and Examined sayeth y^t William Cobb who had maryed one of y^e maides y^t cam over for y^e Compeny (named Elizabeth Dogg) the saide W^m Cobb beinge to goe fourth vppon A tradinge vioage (made his will And delivered the same, and three other bills of dept dew vnto him vnto This examt' shortly after M^r John Powntis sent to this deponent for the said will and Bills of dept for y^t he was to receave y^e saide depts for Satisfactione for the Passage of the said Elizabeth Dogg, which will & bills of dept this deponent sent to Mr Powntis by Richard Peerce

Richard Peerce sworne and examd' sayeth y^t hee delivered those wrightings he receaved of William Mutch to M^r John Powntis and more he can not saye

[Page 121 is blank]

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A Court held y^e xxiiith of May 1625 beinge present Sr: Francis Wyatt knight Gou^rnor &c Capt Francis West Sr: George Yardley knight George Sandys Threar Capt Roger Smith Capt Raphe Hamer Capt Samell Mathews, Capt Martin Abraham Persey Esquire Mr W^m Cleybourne Surveyor.

John Smith sworne & examt affirmeth y^t Monsir Bewmount his M^r sent this Examat and another of his men ashore, they beinge aboutd y^e shipp at the downes to seeke for some servantes, wher they mett wth one y^t was willinge to goe wth them, beinge a Baker, and soe they went to Dover, where M^r Rayner sent his boate to feach them abourde. But wold nott receave the said Baker nor suffer him to come aboarde, (this M^r Reyner him selfe affirmeth) And further this Examinat' sayeth y^t he and his fellow servant beinge at deale, at one good *man* wiefe Powells who kept an Alehouse this examt asked the said Baker whether he did not belonge to y^e King's shipp (who answered noe) And he saide good *man* wiefe Powell affirmed also that the said baker was not of the Kings Shipp's Company, but said y^t he had been, but now he was free, And some y^t were of the Kings shipp being then in place, said he was Free from the Kings ship.

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Symon Armested sworne and Examd. sayeth that Mr. Wealch said in the hearinge of divers of the ships Company & passengers That w^t he did, His M^r wold allow of wher vppon he Turned away one called Bleede Eyes And Mounsier Bewmount gave his maide *the same Mr Welch* an Accquittance that he wold not Troble hir *for ye rold* And ther vppon M^r Welch discharged y^r said Bleard eys. And tooke the maide And further sayeth y^t he hard Mounsier Beamount dem.ande the maide agane of

Mr. Rayner, but w^t answer Mr. Rayner made (he knoweth nott) w^{ch} demand was made after they were at sea.

John Buncher sworne and Examined sayeth that Mounsier Bewmount did tourne fower maides ashore, y^e shipp, then Ridinge at Ratcliffe Crosse, And y^t Mounsier *Bea* Bewmount did discharge another of his maides called Ann at Gravesend and sent her ashore, giving her a relese vnder his hande.

Yt is ordered that M^r Rayner shall have the benefitte of the maide, Allowinge Monsier Beamount for her Passage.

And y^t *Mr. Rayner is to make g* there shalbe deducted owt of the freight of mounsier Beumont's goods soe much in lewe of A man of Mounsier Beamonts, w^{ch} M^r Reayners men refused to take aboute (as tenn pownd in money)

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Yt is ordered y^t Monsier Bewmount shall enter in good bonde wth sufficyent securitie to Paye M^r Rayner for y^e remander of his freight the quantety of five hundred and twenty waight of the best mar^hantable Tobacco in leafe stript half y^e stalke at o^r before y^e first of november next Ensuinge at James Cyttie, And generail releases to be made by both p^ties either to other, w^{ch} order was made wth the Consenc of both p ties

the Consent of both pties

Henry Brodfull sworne and Examined sayeth that, About thre yeeres since Robert Partine (2) did shew this Examate A Cow calfe in James Cyttie Ilande, w^{ch} he said was his, and y^e saide calfe at that Tyme was vneare markt, And this Examt' sayeth y^t the Cow now Chalenged by Robert Partine is the same w^{ch} cow hath been lately markt by John Elisone for the Gouverno^r not beinge knowne whose it was and Proclamatione made in y^e Churche that yf Any could instly lay clayme to her showld have her.

Robert Partine sworne and examd sayeth y^t ye calf w^{ch} he did shew to Henry Brodfull, was A calfe of A Cowe w^{ch} was M^r Bagwells, and that Henry Br This Exat supposed it had beene dead, but *comnge* comnge downe lately to James Cyttie, Henry Brodfull told him y^t his cowe was the same calfe, havinge now a Calfe by her side.

[ink folio 125.]

Partine

Yt is ordered y^t Robert Partine shall have the said cowe and Calfe, Provided that yf any shall iustlye prove the said Cow and calfe to be theirs y^t then Robert Partin shalbe answerable for the said Cow and calfe and the encrease that shall come of them to the right owner.

(2) In the Census of 1624-5 appears the "Muster" of Robert Partin, at West and Shirley Hundred. It included himself, aged 36, who had come in the *Blessing* in June 1609, his wife Margaret aged 36, who came in the *George* in 1617, their three children, Avis, Rebecca and Robert, aged respectively 5 years, 2 years, and 4 months, and two servants.

Yt is the ioynte opinione of the Courte, y^t it is most Convenient for Mr Carles to seat him self and his People at martins hundred, because that place hath beene recomended vnto him by the Commissioners and Adventurers.

Livt Thomas Osbourne(3) sworne and Examd sayeth that such p'visions and goodes as cam over in the Furtherance for the East Indye scoole(4) never cam to the hands of M^r Threar' but that they were by Leonard Husone and caried over the water to *this Examins plant'* M^r Evans his Plantacon where This examint' and the Colege men then lyved And that about february followinge this Exat' caried vp wth him those of them w^{ch} remayned alive beinge these three (John Wild(5), Godfrey dixsie and William Dalbee, the rest beinge dead

And of those John Wilde and Godfrey Dixsie died the summer followinge at the Colledge

*Thomas Marlatt gent sworne and Exam'd the first
Daye of June 1625 before the gouvernor
and Mr Threar affiometh as much as Livt
Osborne hath saide, and more he cannot
saye*

(3) Lieutenant, afterwards Captain Thomas Osborne came to Virginia in November 1616 and settled at Coxendale in the present Chesterfield County about 1625. In 1627 he was commander of one of the forces which attacked the Indians. He was a member of the House of Burgesses and had many descendants of his name in Chesterfield, America &c. See this Magazine IV, 247-248.

(4) In 1619 Rev. Patrick Copland, Chaplain of an English fleet in the East Indies, collected a sum of money to be devoted to the cause of education in Virginia. In 1621 this was given to the Virginia Company, and with other subscriptions added to it, the Company decided to found a school at Charles City in Virginia to be called the East India School. "Charles City" was the present City Point. See Brown's **First Republic In America** 441-443, and the address by Capt W Gordon McCabe, on the attempted college, and the school, recently published by the Colonial Dames of Virginia.

(5) William Dalby age 23, who came in the **Furtherance** in 1622 was a servant of Capt. Samuel Matthews in James City Co. 1625. "The College" was at the present Dutch Gap.

[ink folio 126.]

Nathaniell Cawsey doth assume in Courte to paye to Doctor Pott as A dept dew from M^r Chew one barrel of Indyan Corne and to deliver the same at James Cyttie at the first Cominge Downe of the next boate.

And that M^r Chew shall paye to Doctor Pott five barrells of Indyan Corne wthin twenty eight dyes next after y^e date of this order.

Maurice Thomosone and Giles Brent sworne (6) and Examined, affirmeth that y^e booke of accompt produced in Courte by Mr James Carter was the trew booke of Accompt of M^r Robert Bennett(7) and p fected by his owne handes.

Gyles Brent sworne and Examed doth affirme the same in effect.

Yt is ordered y^t M^e Hugh Crouther(8) and M^r Thomas Swyft shall prayse the goodes of Capt' Wm Nortone deceased and to present A trew Inventory therof *one* to y^e Gouverno^r and Counsell one mundye the thurteth of may now next ensuinge.

(6) If this was Giles Brent who afterwards emigrated from England to Maryland in 1637 he must have been quite a young man.

(7) Robert Bennett, is stated, on what authority is not known, to have been a brother of Edward Bennett, merchant, of London. He died at James City in 1622-3. Another Robt. Bennett, a servant, was living after that date.

(8) At the Census of 1624-5, "Mr. Hugh Crowder," who came in the *Bona Nova* in 1619, was living at his plantation in James City Co., with five servants. Capt. Wm. Norton had been the superintendent of the glass-works. Thomas Swift, a freeman, who came in the *Tyger* in 1622 lived at George Sandys plantation 1624-5.

[ink folio 127.]

M^{rs} Peryue Taberlen sworne and exam'd sayeth that about the latter end of August 1622 Capt' John Clever died over the water at Mr Trear Plantation, & that this Examt' laid him owt after he was dead.

M^r Vencentia Castine affirmeth asmuch

M^r John Bates(9) sworne and examd sayeth y^t about November last was twells moneth Sr George Yardley paid to M^r Jo: Chew Edwa: Brent and Nicholes Skinner tenn butts of Tobacco for the vse of M^r Edward Bennett(10) of london matchant, the w^{ch} Tonacco when it cam downe to James towne M^r Weller y^e M^r of y^e Addam desired M^r Chew and This examt' to goe abourd & to vew the Tobacco (ye reason was for y^t M^r Chew was not at the recevinge of all the Tobacco him self, wher vppon they went and vewed it) M^r Brent and Lawrenc Rogers beinge there likewyse The Tobacco was disliked, wher vppon Brennt *some of Those* said y^t yf y^e shipp might have a quick passage, wherevppon M^r Chew said y^t yf it were not found M^r'chantable by indifferent men, Sr Georg willed them to bringe it ashore *he* if it were not fowrd merchantable

(9) At the Census of 1621-5, John Bates, who came in the **Southampton** in 1623 was one of Abraham Persey's servants at Persey's Hundred, and John Bates, who came in the **Adam** in 1621 was one of Edward Bennett's servants at Wariscozack. The latter is evidently the one referred to.

(10) Edward Bennett, merchant of London, and member of the Virginia Company. See this Magazine III, 53, 54.

[ink folio 128.]

by indyfferent men it should be burnt
and others paide in the roome. And
ther vppon it was packt vp againe into
the butts, and Stowed into the hold
to be sente into Englande.

Capt' William Peerce sworne & examined
sayeth y^t Capt John Martin beinge one
Eveninge at this Examnte house, They

dyninge *chamber* haule

beinge in his *Chamber* where this
Examt' boy was, Capt Martin requested
this examt to Comand. his boy owt of y^e roome
and the boy beinge gone) Capt' Martin asked
him why Edward Sharples was sett one the
Pillorye, And whether he was sett there by
the generall Assembly (vnto w^{ch} This examina't
saide noe he was not) but that he was
apoynted to that place by the Gouvernor & Counsell
Then Capt' Martin replied (I hope to see some
of them sitt there them selves shortly—And
douted not but some of them would wish his
eares one againe shortlye) And caused this
Examt to geve him his hand not to reveale
w^t he had said vnto him) And further
this Examt sayeth y^t Capt Martyn said that
he had vnloosed *some of* the Company and
putt them by their seates.

(reverse is no. 130, 129 non existent.)

[ink folio 130.]

John Price sworne and Examnd sayeth
that vppon sondye last was fortnight
he put in at perries *went* over y^e water *to* where Capt Jo: Martin
was,
and beinge in table wth him, Capt Martin
discoursed of his vioadge into Canada, and
told this Exat' he was betrayed into Canada
so heerd
hopinge y^t he should never have come hither,
and further told this Examt' y^t he was
to be shott) This Exa't asked him should
you have been shott at Canada) wher vpon
Capt Martin clapt his hand vppon his
brest and said (noe) since he came
into the Colony) Them this Examine
asked him by whom) to whom Capt Martin
replied and said y^t was no matter and
that is all he can saye.

M^{rs} Elizabeth Hamer, sworne & Examined,
sayeth y^t Capt Martin told her that
beinge in london and goinge through new
gate market Some other gentlemen
beinge wth him, Martha Sysmoure(11)
cam vnto him and tooke acquaintance
of him, The gentl that were wth him
asked him is this one of you^r Virginia
w * * * *) Capt Martin asked them, why,
they said because she ran so often
tymes into Englande from Virginia
and more she canot saye.

And after this at another tyme Capt' Martyn
cam to this Exam't and told her y^t some

(11) Wm. and Martha Sisemore were living at West and Shirley
Hundred Feb. 1623. There is nothing in any record to indicate she was
not an entirely reputable woman.

body had reported to Martha Sysmore
 yt he said she was a w * * * * to who
 this examinee answered, no) you did not say
 soe) but you saide y^t some ells did say
 (sic) say soe to you w^{ch} he confest to be
 trew.

[ink folio 131.]

Edward Waters, gent, sworne and Examined sayeth
 that one sundye the twentieth of May 1625
 he beinge sent over the water *to desire Capt'*
Capt' martins by the Gouvernor and Counsell
 to desire Capt' martine to come vnto them

To whom Capt martine replide, and asked this Examina't
 w^t was the Busenes & This Examina't answered
 when you come to the Gouvernor and Counsell
 you shall know the Busines, Then Capt'
 martine said, O I know all the busines well enouffe
 that you are aboute. And for y^t all your
 Proceedings is against my Conseyenc, therefore
 I will not come thither. Then this Examina't
 said (Capt' Martine I will retourne y^r answer
 to ye Gouvernor & Counsell Whervppon Capt'
 Martine answered You may do as you will
 for I will not Come at this Tyme, And
 further this Examina't sayeth y^t M^{rs} Procter
 and M^{rs} Perye wished him to come over wth
 this Examina't, But he answered them (again
 I will not goe over at this tyme.

M^{rs} Alice Procter sworne and Examd' sayeth y^t
 Capt' Martine said to her, and her husbände
 that he would not come to y^e Assemblv(12). for y^t

(12) This refers to one of the representative assemblies, or conventions held during the period when a regular legislature was not authorized by the English government. Martin hardly ever appears in any light but as a snarling cur, and always in opposition to colonial liberties.

there was noe order from hee knew the King & Counsell for it did not allow of it, And therfore he wold wash his handes from Inocent blud as Pilot did. she further sayeth that Capt' martin told her and her husband y^t he had proved Sr: George Yardly periured before the Gouvernor and Counsell, And further she sayeth y^t when Capt' Marten and Capt' Bargaue were in suite of law in England. Vppon the endinge thereof (The King said y^t yf any should heerafter Complaine against Sir Thomas Smiths Gouverment they should be p'claymed Traytors

[ink folio 132.]

Mrs Perry sworne and Examined sayethe that she hath hurd Capt Martin saye that y^e Gouverno^r and Counsell had noe power to calle a generall Assembly, neyther could they iustifie the doinge thereof, And y^t he for his pte would haue noe hand in it, she further sayeth y^t when

Mr Waters *was* beinge sent from ye Gouvernor and Counsell, entreated Capt' Martin to com over to them, he replyed, he would not nor would not haue any hande in their busines, And further she sayeth y^t Capt' Martine saide y^t yf they called the King's wisdom in question, for anything he knew) the Kinge might p'clayme them Traytors, And further he said to this Examt' (that yf he had not beene:) The Colony and their posteritee had all been sold for slaues.

And further she sayeth y^t in the time of Sr: Thomas Dales Gouverment An leyden and

Jane Wright and other women were appoynted to make shirtes for the Colony servants and had six nelde full of *silke* threed allowed for making of a shirte, w^{ch} yf they did not p'forme, They had noe allowanc of Dyott, and because theire threed naught and would not serve, they tooke owt a ravell of y^e lower p^{te} of y^e shirte to make an end of y^e worke, and others y^t had thread of theire owne made it vpp wth that, Soe the shirts of those w^{ch} had raveled owt pte proued shorter then the rest, for w^{ch} fact the said An leyden and Jane Wright were whipt, And An leyden beinge then wth childe (the same night therof miscarried)

(To be Continued.)

COUNCIL PAPERS, 1698-1701.

(From the originals in the Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

PETITION OF ROBERT QUARY, WITH ORDER.

At the Court at S^t James's the 2d day of May, 1702.

Present

The Queens most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Upon reading this day at the Board the humble petition of Robert Quary setting forth that being Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty; and Surveyor Gen^ll of her Matys Customs in Pensilvania and having in discharge of his duty proceeded according to Law against Piracie and illegal Traders and being obliged for her Matys service to come over to lay before her Maty the state of her Matys plantatons in those parts relating to Trade, and the danger they are in from the French in case of War, M^r Pen by vexatious proceedings here, has caused him to be arrested in several great actions and obtained a Writt of Ne exeat Regnum against him, and obliged him to give two thousand pounds security, without any just right purely to oppress him, and oppose his prosecuting her Matys interest, And therefore humbly praying that care may be taken for his protection: Her Maty in Council is pleased to refer the consideracon of the said petition, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed to the R^t hon^{ble} the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, who is to examine the petitioners case, and Report to her Majesty how he finds the same, together with his opinion what her Maty may fittly do for the pet^{rs} relief in case his Lo^p shall not see

cause to Supercede the s^d Writt of ne exeat Regnum obtained against the pet^r.

John Povey.

To her Most Sacred Maty

The Humble Peticon of Rob^t Quarry
Shewth

That y^e Petitioner hath been Judge of y^r Maj^{ties} Court of Vice Admiralty for y^e Province of Pensilvania &c for near 5 years and is now appointed Survey^r Gen^{ll} of y^e Majestys Customes of y^e s^d Provinces &c.

That in discharge of his duty and oath & effectually to exterminate Piracy and Illegal traders he did according to Law Seize Sev^{ll} pirates and their Treasures and Condemn^d Sev^{ll} Ships for breach of y^e act of Trade and Navigation.

That y^r Maty's service obliging him Consonant to y^e desires of y^e Council of trade to come for England in order to lay before y^r Maj^{ties} y^e psent State of Sev^{ll} of y^r Matys Provinces in America in relation to trade Governm^t and y^e dang^r they are in from y^e French in case of a War.

That y^r Pet^r is also impowered by y^r Maj^{ties} Loyal Subjects of y^e Church of England inhabiting in y^e Province of Pensilvania and by y^e Representatives of y^e Inhabitants of y^e three Lower Counties in Assembly met, to Set forth y^e Misery hardship and Slavery w^{ch} they are Subjected to by y^e arbitrary Governm^t of y^e Quakers over them who will not allow them y^e Rights and Liberties w^{ch} y^r Maty's Subjects in all y^r Plantacons in America do enjoy.

That y^r Maj^{ties} Authority Lawes and Officers have been affronted opposed and abused in y^e Governm^t in Pensilvania and, Piracy and Illegal Trade encouraged and Carryed on to y^r Maj^{ties} great dammage.

That y^r Pet^r hath lately given in a full State of all these matters ag^t M^r Pen and his Governm^t w^{ch} is now under the Consideracon of y^r Maj^{ties} Hon^{ble} Comm^{rs} of Trade and Plantacons all and every part of w^{ch} charge y^r Pet^r is ready to Prove.

That y^e s^d Pen did Threaten y^r Pet^r before y^e s^d Council of trade and by his vexatious Proceedings hath caused y^r

Peticoner to be arrested in Sev'll great actions and by Some Misinformacon given to y^e R^t Hon'ble y^e Lord Keeper Some of y^e People called Quakers have gott a writt of Ne Exeat Regnum and hath taken up y^r Pet^r and held him to £2000 Security without any just Right ag^t him purely to oppress and ruin y^r Pet^r and to oppose y^r Pet^r in prosecuting y^r Maj^{ties} interest.

That y^r Pet^r is indebted to no Person nor desires any Protection for any Just debt and y^t It hath cost y^r Pet^r near £300 in coming over and in defending himself ag^t their unjust Proceedings

Y^r Pet^r therefore most humbly Implores y^r most Sacred Maj^{tie} That he may not be Ruined for his Zeale for y^r Matys Service and Interest and y^t y^r Maj^{tie} will please to order y^t such care may be taken for y^e Protecon of y^r Pet^r as to y^r great wisdom shall seem Meet.

And y^r Pet^r (as in duty bound) shall ever Pray &c.

A true Copy.

John Povey.

PROCLAMATION OF WAR WITH FRANCE AND SPAIN, AND FOR A
DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER, 1702.

By His Excellency.

Whereas her most sacred Majesty hath been pleased, (by the R^t hon'ble Daniel Earl of Nottingham her Matys principal Secretary of State) to Signify unto me her Declaration of War ag^t France & Spain with command to cause the same be published and proclaimed in this her Matys Colony and Dominion Therefore I Francis Nicholson Esq^r her Matys Lieuten^t and Governor Gen'll of Virginia Do hereby in her Matys name Command & Require the Collonels and Commanders in chief of the Militia in all & every the Countys within this Colony with all convenient Speed to appoint a Muster of all the Militia under their respective commands or of so many of them as can be conveniently got together, to meet at such place as they shall think fitt to appoint, and there to cause her Maj^{ties} Declaration of

War agst France & Spain (a Copy whereof I have Ordered to be herewith sent) to be openly published, and proclaimed by sound of Trumpet & beat of Drum. And I do likewise require the Justices of the peace of the said Several Countys to cause the s^d Declaracon of War be read at the first Court held for their said Countys to the end all her Matys Subjects may have notice thereof, and conforme themselves accordingly.

And whereas upon this occasion it highly concerns all her Matys dutifull & Loving Subjects to implore the protection of Almighty God, and his blessing upon her Matys Arms, and those of her Allies in so just and necessary an Undertaking for preserving the Liberty & ballance of Europe and preventing the mischiefs threatning the same by the exorbitant power of France^e I have therefore thought fitt to Order and appoint that Wednesday the seventh day of October next be set apart and kept as a day of solemn & publick fasting & humiliation by all and every the Inhabitants of this her Matys Colony & Dominion to deprecate the wrath of Almighty God justly due to Us for our sins, and to implore his mercy towards us in the preservation of her Ma^{ties} sacred person, and granting her a long & prosperous Reign over Us, giving Success to her Armes and those of her Allies ag^t the common Enemy both by Sea & land, continuing unanimity between her Maty and all her Subjects, and preserving this her Matys Colony & Dominion from all attempts of our Enemys, and continuing to us that peace and quiet w^{ch} we at present enjoy. And that in all & every parish or parishes where there is a Minister there be publick prayers & a Sermon in the Church suitable to the occasion. And that in such other Churches & Chappells where there is no Minister, publick prayers & an homily be read by the Clerk or Reader, Hereby enjoining the said Ministers & Readers respectively to read the two last Collects in the Commination together with that prayer appointed by the Rubrick to be read in time of War & tumults, Which said prayer is hereby appointed to be constantly used in all Churches & Chappells within this Dominion untill I shall give Orders to the contrary. And I do further will and Require all her Majestys Subjects reverently and religiously to observe and keep the aforesaid Seventh day of October

next by abstaining from all servile and bodily labour and religiously attending the service of the day as they tender the favour of Almighty God. Hereby commanding and Requiring the sheriffs of every County within this Colony to cause this my Order to be read and published in all Churches Chappells & other publick places within their respective Countys as they will answer the contrary at their peril. Given under my hand & the seal of the Colony at her Mat^{ties} Royal College of William and Mary this day of September 1702 in the first year of her Matys Reign

Fr Nicholson

PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO THE MILITIA, 1702.

These are in her Majestys name to require the Sheriff of each County to Summon the Feild Officers viz the Collonel, Lieuten^t Collonel & Major of their respective Countys to meet me at the City of Williamsburgh on the 20th day of October next in order to hold a Gen'll Council of War. And the said feild Officers are hereby commanded to give strict Orders to every person under their respective Commands that they provide themselves with Arms and Ammunition as the Law directs, And to intimate to them that there are two Ships now in York River bound to England that such as are unprovided may take this opportunity of sending to England for the same. Hereby also requiring the s'd feild Officers to cause the several Laws relating to the Militia, and also such orders as they have from time to time received from me be put in effectual execution. And for the ease of all her Matys Subjects I have thought fitt to give notice that (after the Muster appointed by the within Order for publishing her Maj^{ties} declaration of War) No Gen'll Muster of any County nor particular Muster of Troop or Company shall be required till the begining of March next.

And whereas diverse Claimes for publick Services presented to the Gen'll Assembly were rejected on Acc^t of their being no Country charge, And it being reasonable that such Claimes should be satisfied I do therefore hereby make known that all persons having Claimes for publick services and transmitting

the same to the Council Office betwixt and the 4th day of next October Gen'll Court shall be paid out of her Matys Revenue, provided the said Claimes be duly proved & certified as the Law directs And the Sheriffs are to give notice to the late Bur-gesses to return to the Council Office such Claimes as are in their hands.

Fr Nicholson

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CUSTOMS TO EDWARD HILL(1)

M^r Hill

We have rec'd y^{rs} of the 30th May last and according to yo^r desire we give you Leave to Come and attend y^r affairs here in England taking Care that y^e Kings Service Suffer not in y^r absence and yr^t y^r stay be as short as may be We Rest

Y^r Loving Friends
Walter Yonge
Sam Clarke
Ben overton
Rob^t Henley

Custom house London

9th Aug^t 1701

CERTIFICATES IN REGARD TO GEORGE KEITH(2)

These are to assure all persons that may require Satisfaction concerning the bearer M^r George Keith that he is a person that hath done eminent service to the Church in bringing off many Quakers from the error of their Ways, And is now gone with full purpose to undeceive as many as he can of that way who are in

(1) Probably Edward Hill, Jr., of "Shirley", Collector of Customs for James River.

(2) George Keith who was born at Aberdeen, Scotland about 1645, and died in Sussex, Eng. in 1715, was for many years a prominent Quaker and was resident in Pennsylvania; but about 1689 he changed his views and became a member of the Church of England. He was sent to America in 1702 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on a mission to Pa. & N. J. He was the author of several books. His daughter Anne, married George Walker, of Hampton, Va., and had many descendants in Virginia, among them George Wythe, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

the Northern plantacons of America especially those of Pensilvania. Therefore I do earnestly recommend him to the favourable protection of all those under whose power he shall come, and by such kind assistance and Countenance he may be assisted to the better Success of so good an undertaking. Given under my hand this third day of April Ao D'nt 1702.

H. London

S^r

This comes to recommend the bearer M^r George Keith to yo^r favour & protection, I suppose you cannot but have heard of him, and he is now gone over to promote the truth amongst his old acquaintance in Pensilvania. He is in the full Orders of our Church, So that you may permit him to preach when & where you please within yo^r Government. I presume the greatest favour he has to beg of you is yo^r countenance & recommendation of him to such Governm^{ts} as he is like to visite. I do intend if I can possibly to write to you more at large by Coll. Quarry, and therefore conclude at present

S^r

Yo^r most assured friend & humble serv^t

H. London

Fulham Ap^e 3d 1702

To his Excell'cy Coll.'o Nicholson

Gov^r of Virginia

1702. Apr. 21

My very worthy & much Hon'ed Friend

This comes very seasonably for the truly Apostolical mission of the bearer hereof M^r George Keith whom God hath wonderfully qualified for that work, and the Society have desired him to undertake it at the publick charge. I need add no more concerning this matter for you will have a particular account from himself of every thing worth yo^r Informacon. I heartily pray for yo^r Excell'cys health & prosperity in all things of this World & better

Yo^r Ex'cys truly affectionate Servant

W. Worcester.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

VIRGINIA IN 1677-1678.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

Whitehall, Dec. 12, 1677

ORDER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON PETITION OF CAPT. THOS. GARDNER referring same to Committee of Trade and Plantations to examine the petitioner's case and report how he may be satisfied for the great hardships and charge of his imprisonment by order of the Assembly of Virginia.

(Colonial Papers, 1. p.)

Another copy is entered in Colonial Entry Bk. No. 80, pp. 215-6.

Whitehall, Dec. 13, 1677

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS—A Report to his Maj. about the laws of Virginia read and approved. A repertory of Grievances presented to the late Commiss^{rs} of Virginia by the people there is read in part. Opinions of their Lordships on several of the Articles of same. 3 pp.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 105, pp. 182-4.)

Whitehall, Dec. 18, 1677

WM. BLATHWAYT TO COL. MORYSON. Has got ready the names of such as the Acts lately made in Virginia had excepted out of the free pardon granted by his Maj. Proclamation but as to his request for a copy of the Objections signed by Col. Culpeper against Moryson's Narrative, the Lords of the Committee say that as His Maj. in Council had not thought fit to take any notice of that paper so the reply could only multiply

disputes to no purpose and therefore it was not necessary that any copy should be given to him.

(Colonial Entry Bk. No. 80, p. 211.)

Whitehall, Dec. 18, 1677

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS—In reference to the eighth Grievance of Northampton County Virginia their Lordships think fit that the Courts of Judicature be not adjourned so often as is complained of, without sufficient cause, & that the Governor be directed to regulate this abuse. Letter signed to Col. Jeffreys Gov. of Virginia requiring of him an account of the affairs of Virginia since his arrival there and transmitting several Heads of Inquiry relating to the present state of the Country.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 105, p. 185.)

Council Chamber, Dec. 18, 1677

REPORT [OF COMMITTEE FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS] TO THE KING—That a letter be written to Lieut. Governor Herbert Jefferies directing him to use all effectual means to comprehend as well within the late peace made with the Indians as in all other Treaties of Peace to be negotiated hereafter, not only the Province of Maryland but all other neighbouring Colonies of His Maj. subjects. Indorsed "Read and approved January 8th, 1677-8.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

Whitehall, Dec. 22, 1677

ORDER OF THE KING IN COUNCIL UPON PETITION OF OTHO THORPE (1) of York County, Virginia, setting forth his great losses by plunder during the Rebellion, that himself and wife were imprisoned by the Rebels for refusing to take up arms with them, and that Gov. Berkeley seized the remainder of his estate

(1) Otho Thorpe, of York County, was a justice of that county, 1682 &c., married three times, but left no children. He died in 1686-7 in the parish of All-Hallows-In-The-Wall, Loudon. His property was bequeathed to his nephew Thos. Thorpe, also of Virginia, to his cousin John Grice, of James City Co., & to his niece Hannah, wife of John Pell, citizen and cooper of London.

& praying for restitution. His Majesty being very sensible that many of his poor subjects there must necessarily have suffered many hardships in that calamitous time and desiring they may be restored to all they can justly lay a claim to, orders that said petition and papers annexed be referred to Lords of Trade and Plantations for their report when his Majesty will declare his further pleasure.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

Whitehall, Dec. 22, 1677

ORDER OF KING IN COUNCIL ON PETITION OF ELIZABETH DUDLEY, WIDOW OF WM. DUDLEY(2) late of Middlesex County, Virginia, on behalf of herself and her three sons setting forth

(2) The destruction of the records of Gloucester, Mathews, New Kent and King and Queen counties prevents anything like a complete account of the Dudleys of Virginia being prepared; but enough remains to make it probable (though Dudley is not an uncommon name and there may have been several emigrants) that all of the name derived from one ancestor. Edward Dudley witnessed a deed in York Co. in 1651, and his tithables were listed in Lancaster in 1654. Rev. Thomas Sax, of Lancaster, in his will dated April 1654, makes a bequest to Richard, second son of Edward Dudley. The will of Thos. Rootes, Lancaster, Jan. 25, 1660, gave Elizabeth Robinson, two cows for her children, Elizabeth and Richard Dudley. So Edward Dudley had probably died and his widow remarried, before 1660. There is on record in Lancaster a deed, dated Feb. 26, 1657, from William Dudley of Mobjack Bay, Gloucester, conveying to Henry Thatcher [Thacker] land on the south side of Rappahannock River. Lancaster then included the later Middlesex. So it seems probable that Edward Dudley had two sons: 1. William², 2. Richard².

A Richard Dudley was living in Gloucester in 1660 and was vestryman of Petsworth parish in 1677. This seems to be the same as 2. Richard². He had certainly two sons 3. Col. Ambrose³ Dudley, vestryman of Kingston parish, justice of Gloucester 1698 &c., and Burgess for that county in October 1710. 4. Major Robert³, of Middlesex and probably a third son James Dudley, vestryman of Petsworth in 1682.

4. Major Robert³ Dudley, was a Burgess in Middlesex at the sessions of Nov. 1685, April 1688, April 1695, Sept. 1696, and April 1699. His will "Robert Dudley of Middlesex, gent." was dated Oct. 14, and proved in Middlesex, Nov. 3, 1701. His legatees were his eldest son Robert Dudley, to whom he gave land in Middlesex where testator formerly lived, and which had been given to testator by his father Richard Dudley, youngest son George, daughters Avarilla and Elizabeth, and appoints his brother Ambrose Dudley and friend Peter Beverley executors. Mentions land he bought from Thomas Dudley.

1. William² Dudley probably removed from Gloucester to Middlesex, and is the person referred to in the text. He was a justice of Middlesex in 1676. On July 1677, Elizabeth widow of William Dudley qualified in Middlesex as his administratrix, with William Churchill and William Dudley securities.

that her husband was forced to administer Bacon's unlawful Oath, but with a salvo to his allegiance to his Majesty and before he would obtain the benefit of his Maj. pardon. Sir Wm. Berkeley seized fifteen hogsheads of tobacco to his own use. Prays restitution His Majesty being very desirous to have the

The following appear in the records of Middlesex (1) Deed 1684 from John son of William Dudley, gent., in which John refers to his brother James; (2) Deed July 1687 from Thomas Dudley of Middlesex, conveying land patented by his father William Dudley; (3) Deed, Sept. 1686, from William Dudley of Middlesex, who had married Mary, daughter of Mr. William Bawd, late of Lancaster Co.; (4) Robert Dudley, sheriff of Middlesex, 1690-91; (5) Deed March 1695, from James Dudley and Ann his wife for land purchased formerly by William Dudley; (6) Deed March 1695 from Thomas Dudley and Frances his wife, for land given him by his father William Dudley; (7) Deed, March 1695 from Thomas Williamson of Middlesex and his wife Mary, late Mary widow of Thomas Dudley; (8) Deposition of Robert Dudley, Jr. aged 26, March 1701, that he heard George Wolley say he gave all his property to Elizabeth, wife of Robert Dudley; (9) Will of Robert Dudley, dated March 9, 1701-10, proved Aug. 1710, legatees, wife Elizabeth, son Ranson and daughter Avarilla; (10) Inventory of estate of James Dudley, deceased, presented by his son James Dudley Dec. 1, 1707; (11) Will of James Dudley, dated Feb. 1710-11, proved April 1711, legatees, sons James and Robert, daughter Judith, friend William Marlowe a trustee; had lands in Gloucester and Middlesex; (12) Will of James Dudley, dated Feb. 1702-3, proved May 1711, legatees, eldest son James, son William, daughter Elizabeth and Sarah; (13) Will of James Curtis, of Middlesex, dated Nov. , 1720, names daughter Ann Dudley; (14) Inventory of estate of Robert Dudley Oct. 1, 1745; (15) Will of Jean Dudley dated March 1741, legatees, sons William and Staunton, other children not named; (16) Will of William Dudley proved May 1760, legatees, wife, son Charles, daughter Jane, brother Staunton Dudley; (16) Deed Jan. 8, 1713, from Robert Dudley of Princess Anne County, conveying property in Middlesex; (17) Marriage bond Oct. 7, 1761, Lewis Dudley and Frances, daughter of John Aldin; (18) Marriage bond March 5, 1766, Staunton Dudley and Rebecca Berry; (19) Marriage bond Feb. 23, 1765, Marlow Dudley and Anna Maria Ashton.

In Barradall's Reports is a case showing that George, son of Peter Ranson of Gloucester had an only child Elizabeth, who married Robert Dudley who died in 1701. The widow, in 1710, married — Elliott and died in Dec. 1718, and — Dudley her son and heir was suing in 1739. Robt. who died 1701, was evidently Major Robt. Dudley of Middlesex whose will (above) was proved in that year.

The will of Jno. Stevens dated Dec. 1, 1661 and proved Feb. 6, 1677 contained a bequest of 500 acres on the north side of Rappahannock to Alexander, son of Richard Dudley, and made Richard Webley and Richard Dudley redsiduary legatees.

The Register of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex, contains many entries in regard to the Dudleys, as does the printed volume of abstracts of Spotsylvania county records. In Mrs. Stubbs' **Notes and Genealogies of Early Settlers of Alabama**, pp. 386-391, contains valuable data in regard to the Dudleys, though partly based on probable conjecture. She is an error however, as shown above, in the parentage of Major Robt. Dudley of Middlesex.

petitioners restored to whatever may have unjustly been taken from them in the hurry and distraction of the late Rebellion there orders that said petition and papers annexed be referred to Lords of Trade & Plantations for their Report.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

Whitehall, Dec. ?, 1677 (Dec. 22)

PETITION OF SANDS KNOWLES (3) of Gloucester County in Virginia to the King, setting forth the seizure of himself and servants and the plundering of his estate to the value of £400 sterling by Major Robt. Beverley in Oct. 1676 & his having obtained the benefit of his Maj. pardon and prays for the restitution of his estate.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Dec. 22, 1677

ORDER OF THE KING IN COUNCIL ON PETITION OF SANDS KNOWLES of Gloucester County in Virginia with the papers annexed, praying a restitution of his Estates there, referring same to Lords of Trade and Plantations for their Report that thereupon his Majesty may declare his further pleasure.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Dec. 22, 1677 (Annexed)

PETITION OF SANDS KNOWLES to Governor Herbert Jeffreys for permission, for the reasons therein stated, to put in security according to the tenor of his Maj. Proclamation of Pardon—With certificate by Sam. Wiseman that petitioner duly performed what is enjoined by said Proclamation.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Dec. 22, 1677 (Annexed)

PETITION OF SANDS KNOWLES to the Commissioners for Virginia. That Major Beverley has seized his servants, and negroes and goods to the value of £400 sterling—prays he may receive

(c) Sands Knowles was vestryman of Kingston parish, Gloucester in 1677.

the full benefit of his Maj. pardon and have liberty to recover his estate. Annexed

Three Depositions taken in Virginia in behalf of the petitioner concerning his losses and imprisonment.

(Colonial Papers, 4 pp.)

Whitehall, Dec. 22, 1677

ORDER OF THE KING IN COUNCIL on petition of William Mumford of London, Merchant on behalf of Alexander Walker of Virginia Planter, for restitution of his goods seized by Sir Wm. Berkeley and converted to his own use petitioner's only offence being the taking Bacon's unlawful Oath which he was forced to by threats; referring same to Lords of Trade and Plantations for their report.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

Whitehall, Dec. 27, 1677

THE KING TO COL. HERBERT JEFFREYS, LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—Refers to his letter of 25 August last (which see) and now explains that Lord Culpeper's Salary shall be paid out of the receipt of his Maj. Exchequer here after the rate of £1200 a year since the time of Sir William Berkeley's death, until 25 March next ensuing and that Jeffreys receive proportionably the like sum out of the pay appointed for the Governor of Virginia until 25th March. But that from and after that time vice versa, Lord Culpeper shall be paid wholly in Virginia and Jeffreys in England. He is not to intermeddle with the revenues in Virginia the King having granted all perquisites since Sir Wm. Berkeley's death to Lord Culpeper.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 80, pp. 307-8.)

Another copy is entered in Col. Entry Bk. No. 95, p. 149.)

Virginia, Dec. 30, 1677

ED. ROUS TO SECRETARY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON—About ten days hence the Unity will sail with 400 of His Maj. soldiers under his command for London—Begs for a Captain's Commission in the room of John Meoles deceased.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Dec. 30, 1677

ABSTRACT OF LETTER FROM LIEUT. GOV. HERBERT JEFFREYS to Col. Francis Moryson—Impudent conduct of Robert Beverley since his departure in denying the authority of the Commission and calling all his proceedings unjust and illegal—Col. Phillip Ludwell under restraint—so beleives both may come home together—He shall have their accusations by the next.

(Colonial Papers.)

Whitehall, Dec. 31, 1677

SECRETARY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO M^r [THOMAS] LUDWELL. Is very glad to find him well arrived after so ill a passage and writes this at the desire of some of Ludwell's friends on this side and to assure him that he (Williamson) is far from having entertained the least prejudice against him or any man, as to his person. Has heretofore fully explained himself on that subject "I pray you know me better than to believe I have any other measure or rule in my judging or favouring of men in public station than their merits or demerits towards his Majesty and the service they are in And that you shall ever find me just and punctual by the blessing of God to this principle." Shall be glad as there is occasion to hear from him of the temper & condition things are in and prays he will please to be impartial in it, for the consequence such information may be of to his Maj. service. Alderman Jeffries, our good friend, deserves too well of all good men to need much recommendation.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 93, p. 94.)

1677?

PETITION OF COL. WM. CLAIBORNE (4) a poor old servant of Your Maj. Father and Grandfather to King Charles 2nd—Was one of the Council of State to his Maj. Grandfather and Secretary of State to his Father, and by their special commands under the broad seal of England to the Governor of Virginia, was sent to discover and gain a great trade of Beavers and Furs which the Dutch then usurped to themselves. At his own

(4) This was the former Secretary Claiborne, who must have been at this time about ninety years old.

charge and in his own person petitioner discovered and planted the Isle of Kent and the Bay of Chesapeake, which then well succeeding the Lord Baltemore taking notice thereof procured a patent for the same pretending it was unplanted, and since by force of arms though forbidden by the then King has expelled petitioner and taken away his estate to the value of above £10.000 sterling in goods, cattle servants and many plantations thereon, which the Grand Assembly of Virginia has lately presented as a great grievance to the Country and has been near the utter undoing of petitioner & his family, now in his old age, his younger years being most spent in his Discoveries and wars against the Indians as Chief Commander. Prays for speedy justice in so lamentable a case.

Signed W. Claiborne.

(Colonial Papers.)

1677

PETITION OF SIR WM. BERKELEY, GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA, TO THE KING—Has been above *35 years Governor of Virginia which Colony he recovered from almost a state of ruin. It now produces nearly £100,000 per ann-revenue to the Crown in Customs and was in a flourishing state till Bacon's rebellion when the petitioner not only hazarded his life but totally ruined his fortune. Requests if his conduct has been misrepresented as he has been recalled to England that he may prove his innocence and not be disturbed in the receipt of his salary.

(Colonial Papers.)

1677?

PETITION OF ALEXANDER CULPEPER, Administrator of the estate of Sir Wm. Berkeley, late Governor of Virginia, to the King—The salary of Sir Wm. Berkeley remaining unpaid for a considerable time before his death is legally due to his widow, Lady Berkeley: prays that orders may be sent to the Governor of Virginia to direct the payment thereof out of the first public money raised for that purpose.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

1677? or 1679?.

MEMORIAL OF FRANCIS MORYSON, Agent for the Colony of Virginia to Secretary Lord Arlington. That the frigate designed for that place is to sail within three days That his Lordship will order the dispatch of the Governor & Secretary of the Colony and give command to all ships to lade and unlade under the fortifications erected for defence in each river.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

1678 (Before)

WARRANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO DRAW A PATENT FOR JOHN LIGHTFOOT TO BE AUDITOR GENERAL of His Maj. Colony of Virginia in the room of Thomas Stegg lately deceased.

(Colonial Papers. Minute.)

PRINTED PAPER ENTITLED "THE VIRGINIA TRADE STATED, also reasons showing if a further imposition be laid upon Tobacco it will produce the inconveniences that follow."

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

1678? (About)

PETITION OF THE MERCHANTS, PLANTERS AND TRADERS TO THE ENGLISH PLANTATIONS in America, but more especially to Virginia, to the King. Set forth the great detriment of planting tobacco in England and imploring that an Act of Parliament be speedily passed to prevent the same. Signed Edward Digges, Hen. Chichley, Thomas Dale, Tho. Colclough, John Jefferies &c in all 76 names.

Indorsed by Sir Joseph Williamson.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

Jan. 3, 1677-8

REPRESENTATION OF THE LATE COMMISSIONERS FOR AFFAIRS OF VIRGINIA to the Lords of Trade and Plantations—That the several Petitions herewith given in, according to their promise when in Virginia to the poor petitioners may be read and considered & reported on to his Majesty.—that so they may receive such redress as their respective cases require, & be mentioned

in a general letter to Virginia or otherwise as may seem most expedient. "The petitions are in two small bundles delivered in by Sa: Wiseman."

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

N. B.—See the next Abstract, "Personal Grievances of divers inhabitants,"—which I take to be the petitions above referred to .

W. N. S.

1677-8, Jan. (to follow 3d.)

"PERSONAL GRIEVANCES OF DIVERS INHABITANTS WITHIN HIS MAJ. COLONY OF VIRGINIA, proved before us his Maj. Commissioners by oath, all which we do herewith (according to their desires) most humbly present in their own words as we received the same and do give this short abstract, As followeth--" Here follow the abstracts of the several Petitions with, in parallel columns, the Commissioner's observations and opinion—The names of the Petitioners are, Alex Walker, Henry Jenkins, Ohio Thorp, Thos. Grendon, Thos. & Wm. Dudley, John Page, Wm. Hunt, Nic. Prynne, Thos. Palmer, Sandes Knowles, Wm. Howard, John Deane, John Williams, Thos. Bobby, Nic. Toope, John Johnson, Jas. Barrow, Wm. Hoare, Edw. Lloyd, Thos. Glover, And. Godeon, Wm. Rowland, Thos. Lushington, Rich. Clarke and Geo. Seaton.

(Colonial Entry Book No. 81, pp. 337-352.)

N. B.—Most of the Original Petitions above named will be found in the Correspondence and are calendared under their respective dates; see particularly March, April & May, 1677.

W. N. T.

(To be Continued)

VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

DAME ANNE ARGALL of Higham Hill, Walthamstow, county Essex, widow. Will 30 December 1638; proved 26 March 1639. To every of my younger sons and to every of my daughters 10s. each for rings. To poor of Walthamstow 40s. It has pleased God to liberally provide for my younger children. I give all the rest and residue of my goods, chattels and estate to my eldest son Sir William Rowe of Walthamstowe aforesaid Knight, sole executor. Witnesses: John Herne, Wm Freeman, John Farmer. *Harvey*, 44.

[Anne Argall, daughter of John Cheyney, Esq., of Chesham Boys Buckinghamshire, married first, William Rowe, and secondly, in 1599, Reginald Argall, of Lincolns Inn, gent., brother of Sir Samuel Argall, Governor of Virginia.]

THOMAS BROADHURST of Clecton, county Salop. Will proved 26 February 1619. To poor of Broomsgrove £4. To my son Thomas Broadhurst one Phates walling (sic) in vpwich. To him also £100 if then living. If he be not then the Phate to my two daughters eldest sons if they have any. And for want of sons the eldest daughter of either and the £100 to my daughter Jane's children. To said daughter Jane £100. After her to her children. To her also half my household stuff, the rest to my daughter Elizabeth. Residue to John Pardoe saving the lease of this house and land in Clecton this I give to Thomas Pardoe my daughter's son and to Johane Pardoe my daughter's daughter. John Pardoe sole Executor. *Soame*, 10

[Thos Broadhurst, no doubt of the same family as Walter and Hugh Brodhurst, of Westmoreland Co., Va., who were sons of Wm. Brodhurst, gent., of Lilleshall, Shropshire.]

[EDWARD] BURWELL. Directions taken from my brother Burwell being upon his sick bed 18 October 1626. He desireth that his children may be educated in the fear of God "to which

purpose I leave my estate to my wife to be disposed of as she shall think fit—so long as she doth kepe herself unmarried." My sister Sheafe to take my eldest daughter as her servant as she has promised. I commend my daughter Elizabeth to my sister Wingate in the same manner. I entreat my lord Bruce to consider my faithful service and manner of my death and be a good lord to my wife and children. My brother Wingate to be an Overseer and with him my Brother Henry Beadles, Mr. Edward Blofield, Ed. Burwell, John Orpin, Clerke, Edward Wingate. 9 November 1626 emt com to Dorothea Burwell. *Hele*, 126.

(The probate act styles him, Edward Burwell, Houghton Park, Arupthill, Bedfordshire.)

[He was the father of Lewis Burwell, the emigrant to Virginia. See Keith's *Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison*, 34, 35.]

EDMOND CHAMBERLEYNE of Malgersbury, county Gloucester Esqre. Will 12 April 1634; proved 8 May 1634. To my daughter Grace £1200 to be paid out of the first moneys received by the Sale of my parsonage of Norton in the county of the City of Gloucester. Said parsonage to be forthwith sold by executors. To Charles Trinder £100. My son Edmond shall have out of the lease of the parsonage of Stow £20 per annum until the estate of Hannes tent shall come in possession. To Church of Stow £10. To poor of Stow £5 to be distributed by my wife. To Henry Chilmead £10. To Anne Hellinger £10. I make my wife my son John and Charles Trinder executors. My wife shall have the use of all my goods for her life and then the same shall come to my said son John. Witnesses: Jo: Chamberlayne, Henry Chiltmead, Robt. Keeble, Edmd Ockey. *Seager*, 40.

[The 1683 Visitation of Gloucestershire gives as second son of Edmund Chamberlayne of Maugersbury "Thomas, of Virginia, who married Mary, daughter of Abraham Wood of Virginia", This Thomas Chamberlayne settled in Henrico County, and as he was evidently a hard drinker and a man of violent temper he makes frequent appearance in the court records. He had married the daughter of one of the leading men in Virginia, and had the opportunity to acquire a prominent place in his county, which he failed to attain. He first appears in the year the extant records of Henrico begin, 1677, as an opponent of the Baconian party, who had been pillaged by some of Bacon's adherents and who were disposed to persecute the ex-"rebels." On

Dec. 1, 1677, Charles Roberts deposed that he heard the Thomas Chamberlayne (who in 1678 and perhaps earlier, was a justice of the county) threaten to disarm Mr. John Pygott because he had been one of Bacon's officers. On the same date Joseph Ekin deposed that Mr. Chamberlayne, about July last, desired his neighbors to come to his house and that the deponent saw Mr. Pygott give Mr. Chamberlayne two scabbards and two sword hilts; but he would not swear there were blades in the scabbards because he did not see them.

About the same time Judith Randolph testified that, at the house of John Sturdevant she heard John Pygott swear and wish God damn men that would not pledge the juice and quintessence of Bacon, and Mr. Chamberlayne said he could as soon pledge the Devil and left the room in a passion.

On Dec. 1st, 1677, was recorded a note of things taken from Mr. Thomas Chamberlayne "in the rebellious times," viz: a set of curtains, one large chest, two beds, two bolsters, one large feather pillow, one pair blankets, one rug, one pair sheets, one "fine canvas tester," three guns, one whole beef, four turkeys, one washing tub, one small shovel, two or three books, two men servants from the house and three from the landing; sworn to have been taken by William Clark and his company.

In April 1678, Thomas Chamberlayne was commissioned sheriff of Henrico, and in April 1679, he made an agreement to pay 1200 lbs tobacco for the erection of a frame house, forty feet long, twenty feet wide, two stories with outside chimneys. In June 1679, he began to get into trouble. In that month William Puckett deposed that Major Chamberlayne came to his and John Puckett's house, and in conversation in regard to some tobacco plants he had taken up and which they claimed, he said that John Puckett was a blockhead, and a son of a —, and John Puckett said that his mother was no more a — than Chamberlayne's was, and then Chamberlayne asked him if he compared himself to him, and took up a hatchet and said, if he said another word he would find his heart. About this time Thomas Chamberlayne was several times prosecuted by the grand jury for being drunk and fighting. It should be stated however, that in that hard-drinking time an indictment for being drunk might have been a little mortifying; but evidently was not especially disgraceful. There were too many in the same box. Chamberlayne's behavior, however, became too offensive for the Governor and Council to stand, and on April 30, 1679, they suspended him from his place as one of the justices of the county court. "It having been shown by many witnesses that he had highly and contemptuously offended the said court."

There is on record a deed Feb. 1686-7 from Thomas Chamberlayne and Mary his wife, daughter of Major General Abraham Wood, conveying to George Archer and Joseph Royall land which had been devised them by General Wood. By deed dated July 18, 1675, recorded June 28, 1678, Major General Abraham Wood had conveyed land to Thos. Chamberlayne.

In Aug. 1687, is a deposition stating that Major Thomas Chamberlayne had abused Thomas Bott and called him a rogue.

In June 1685, Mr. Humphrey Chamberlayne (doubtless a brother of Thomas) was presented for stripping off his upper clothes, and standing in the road near the Court House with his sword drawn, and other misdemeanors, and attempting to break jail; and attempted to excuse himself as being a stranger and ignorant of the laws; but the Court imposed a fine, thinking no stranger could be so ignorant, especially "an English gentleman." He appealed to the General Court, with Thos. Chamberlayne as security, but in Dec. 1685, probably not finding Virginia congenial, put up his name at the Court House door as "intending for Eng-

land." About this time Thomas Chamberlayne was also tried for riotous behavior, resisting arrest and damaging the jail. The last mention of this roistering gentleman in the Henrico records is on May 16, 1692, when having been imprisoned, he violently broke jail, and was again arrested and tried.

Soon afterwards he removed to Charles City County, and under the sobering effect of years evidently subsided into a sedate and respectable citizen for he was a member of the House of Burgesses for that county in 1695. As the records of Charles City for that period have been destroyed, we know nothing of his will or children, but he was not the ancestor of the Chamberlaynes of New Kent, Richmond, etc., who descend from a later emigrant, William Chamberlayne of Herefordshire.

As stated above the Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1683, identified Thos. Chamberlayne of Virginia. This has been published with additions in the annual report of the "Chamberlain Association of America" 1806-1907, pp. 70-81. (Omitting earlier generations)—Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Prestbury, Gloucestershire, Ambassador from Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Elizabeth to several courts, died in the latter end of Elizabeth's reign. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Ludington, he had (2d son) Edward Chamberlayne of Mangersbury, high sheriff of Gloucestershire in the 39th Elizabeth, who died April 29, 1634, and was the testator above. By his second wife Grace, daughter of John Strangeways, of Melbury, Dorset, he had Edmund Chamberlayne, of Mangerstury, who died 1676. A long abstract of the Catter's will is given in the Annual Report referred to. His tomb at Stow bears this epitaph "Here lyeth Interred the Body of Colonel Edmund Chamberlayne, who departed this life 11 day of April 1676." He married Eleanor daughter of Humphrey Colles, of Clotteslad, Gloucestershire, and had a number of children among them, Edmund, who succeeded, Thomas, of Virginia, and Humphrey (doubtless the one who appears in the Henrico records), who was left land at Abbots Leigh, Somerset, and who in 1676 had three children.]

JOHN CODRINGTON of the Inner Temple London Esquier.
Will 19 November 1622; proved 23 May 1623. All my plate jewels household stuff, cattle and chattels whatsoever about my house at Codrington to my wife Jane. To her also all my right in the Manor of Codrington and Rectory of Wapley and all my lands and tenements in Erlingham county Gloucester and unexpired term of lease granted to me by Christopher Stoakes gent. To poor of Wapley and Codrington 40s. My wife Jane sole executrix. My friend Vnton Croke Overseer. To him a gold ring To Mrs. Cheshire for pains taken in my sickness 20s. To her daughter Margaret 10s. To her daughter Silvester 10s. To Vnton Croke my best bar gowne. *Swann, 44*
Witness: V. Croke.

[From a branch of the ancient family of Codrington, of Codrington, descended the two Christopher Codringtons, who were governors of Barbadoes, and of Henningham Codrington who married about 1701, Dr. Paul Carrington of Barbadoes and died Jan. 28, 1744-5, aged 69 years, leaving a son, George Carrington, who emigrated to Virginia.]

MARY DIGGES of Chilham Castle, County Kent, virgin, youngest daughter of Sir Dudley Digges Knight, late Master of the Rolls, deceased. Will 4 May 1643; proved 23 May 1643. To be buried in vault in Chilham built by my father. To poor of Chilham £5. To Bridge 40s. To each of my brothers £100. To Brother in law Arnold Brayning Esqre £140. To kinsman Richard Thornehill Esqre £50. To Mr. Francis Lovelace £10. To Dame Frances ye Lady of Sir Thomas Baker Knight £10. To sister in law Mary Diggs wife of my Eldest Brother Thomas Digges £20. To sister Elizabeth Brayning wife of Arnold Brayning £20. To sister Ann wife of Anthony Hammond Esq my jewels. To Joan Lovell my maid servant £20. Executor: Anthony Hammond my Brother in law. Witnesses: Paull Stroud, John Stroud. Sentence. Parties Anthony Hammon and Thomas Diggs of Chilham, Edward Diggs gent, Leonard Diggs, gent and Herbert Diggs gent Brothers. *Archdeaconry of Canterbury Liber*, 1643, No. 35.

[Mary Digges. A sister of Edward Digges, Governor of Virginia.]

GAWEN GROSVENOR of Sutton Coldfield, county Warwick. Will 12 March 1625; proved 24 October 1626. To poor of Sutton Coldfield £10. To my daughter Katherine Grosvenor £333. 6s. 8d over and above the 1000 marks which I have appointed to be raised for her, so as she marry with the assent of Fowke Grosvenor her brother, Thomas Corbin her brother in law and with the assent of my kinsman Walter Grosvenor of Tetnall, Walter Payton, and Edward Newman gent, or any two or three of them (her brother Fowke being one of the two or three) To George Corbyn my godson £20. To my daughter Winifrid Corbyn my watch. To Judith Grosvenor my cosen Walter Grosvenor's wife £5 for a ring. To my cosen Judith Newman my table diamond ring. To either of my sisters Hester Thornebury and Uenys Francke £5 apeece. To William Newman £20. To Raphe Cooper my servant the house (now in occupation of Nicholas Evans) in Sutton for his life. To Barbara Lec £5. To the rest of my servants 20s. apeece. Residue to my said son Fowke Grosvenor sole executor. Thomas Corbyn, Walter Grosvenor, Walter Payton and Edward Newman Overseers.

To my said son Thomas Corbyn £10 for his pains and the rest of my Overseers £5 for their pains. "These being witnesses" (not any named) *Hele*, 140

[The testator, whose name Gawen or Gawin has been borne by many descendants in Virginia, was descended from a family of Gravenor in Shropshire. Full pedigrees of various branches of the family may be found in Vols. IV, V, and VI, of the *Herald and Genealogist*. Adam de Gravenor was living in Shropshire in the time of Edward I, and from him the line is traced to the testator. Pedigrees of the family are entered in the Staffordshire Visitation of 1583 and 1619. John Grosvenor of Bushbury, Staffordshire, married Rose, daughter and heiress of John Clayton, of Harwood Parva Lancashire, and had a son Walter Grosvenor, of Bushbury, who married Joyce, 3d daughter of Roger Fowke, of Gunston. They were the parents of the testator, Gawen Grosvenor, of Sutton Coldfield, who was aged 53 at the Visitation of 1619, and who married Dorothy, daughter of George Pudsey, of Langley, in the County of Warwick, Esq. Gawen and Dorothy Grosvenor had issue: (1) Fulke, (2) Job, "non compos mentis," (3) Gawen, (4) Winifred, eldest daughter, who married in 1620, Thomas Corbyn, of Corbyn's Hall, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, Eng., (4) Catherine. The will of Thomas Corbin, who married Winifred Grosvenor, and whose third son Henry came to Virginia, is printed in this Magazine XVII, 401. An old manuscript, quoted in the *Herald and Genealogist* gives these minute details of the birth of Winifred (Grosvenor) Corbin. "Winifrede Gravenour was born ye 29 of April being Monday between 7 & 8 of ye Clock in ye morning, 1605, in ye 3d year of King James."

The Pudseys of Warwickshire can be traced to the old Yorkshire family of that name, and, through intermarriages are descended from various other distinguished families of Yorkshire.]

LETTERS AND OTHER PAPERS, 1735-1829.

(From the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society)

LETTERS FROM EDWARD ATHAWES, MERCHANT, OF LONDON(1)

TO JOHN AND CHARLES CARTER.

London 12 Jan'y 1735

Sirs

I design this in answer to the letters I have rec'd from you of the 6th, 13 & 26th Aug't on the subject of y'r Nephew Mr Robt Carter's affairs. The First advising of your drafts to Lord Fairfax for £119.15.6
& to Wm Prentis.....for £31.8.3
wch are accepted & shall be punctually paid

(1) These letters are from Edward Athawes, a London merchant prominent in the Virginia trade, to John, Charles and Landon Carter of Virginia, and are chiefly relative to the estate of their nephew Robert Carter, of "Nominy," then a minor. Robert Carter, the first, of "Nominy" was a son of Robt. Carter of "Corotoman" (from his great wealth and influence nick-named "King Carter") and died just before his father in 1731. He had married Priscilla, daughter of Col. William Churchill of Middlesex County, and left two children Robert and Elizabeth, or Betty as she is called in the letters. A few years after her husband's death Mrs. Priscilla Carter married (as his second wife) Col. John Lewis, of "Warner Hall," and the children were brought up there, though their uncles to whom these letters were written were their father's executors. As the death of Robt. Carter of "Nominy" raised certain legal obstacles to his widow and children receiving all that had been intended for him by his father Robt. Carter, or "Corotoman" an act was passed in 1734 (Hening IV, 454 &c) which among other things provided that £2500 sterling should be raised out of the estate for the widow, and £2000 sterling for the daughter, Elizabeth Carter. This, of course, was a heavy burden even on a great estate. In the admirable account of the Carter family in Glenn's *Some Colonial Mansions* (1899) by Miss Kate Mason Rowland, in which she uses many unpublished family papers, it is stated that there are in existence a number of letters, 1732-1738, from John, Charles and Landon Carter to Edward Athawes and other merchants and lawyers in London. Miss Rowland gives many interesting details and illustrates her account with portraits. Betty Carter married Francis Willis, of Gloucester, and Robert became the well-known "Councillor Carter" who has become a familiar figure through Fithian's diary.

The chief value of the letters is in their relation to the tobacco trade, which at the time was the great interest of the colony.

Y'r second letter explains to me the settlem't made of y'r Bro. Mr Robt. Carters estate by act of assembly, in trust to y'r selves to raise £2500 for Mrs Lewis, & a portion for her daughter, & that you had agreed to pay the debts of your Deccased Bro. out of y'r Father's Estate, but to charge them to y'r nephew giving him time for repaym't 'till the other sums should be raised & paid off, & as the entire profits of the Estate are to be apply'd to discharge the sums above mentioned you direct y'r Bro's Debt to Mr. Dawkins shall be charged to y'r Father's Estate, w'ch shall be done, & as I think myself obliged to you for this act of Generosity, I shall discharge the debt of gratitude whenever it is in my power,—if any bills have been drawn by you payable out of y'r fathers Estate for debts of y'r brother the accots already sent you will shew what they are, & you'll be enabled to make proper entrys of them in your own books. I shall, now I am thus instructed keep these accots of y'r nephews estate free from difficulties that sometimes arise from want of care in this respect. I have rec'd on accot of the estate 8 hhds Tobo. marked R. P. C [at the bottom of the P. is a diamond-shaped mark. The initials doubtless stood for Robert and Priscilla Carter] & the Cheap and by the Charles 42 hhds R. P. C., & 2 hhds R. J. C., in the whole 52 hhds wch shall be sold as I have opportunity; & the accots sent you.

I have examined the samples of every one of them, & therefore without troubling you with a description of the faults to be found with them w'ch must be done by the overseers as well as by me I hope what is now amiss will be amended hereafter, tis strange to me that above 100 working negroes on fine land should not raise a greater quantity of Tobo. in a year not remarkable for bad seasons or short crops, & intimates the necessity of a more industrious management to free the estate from its present incumbrances; if it be not done in the minority of the young Gentleman he will find it a very uneasy weight hereafter.

Y'r last letter of ye 26 Augt. brings an Invoice of goods to be sent for ye use of the estate was ere now ship'd in the Charles, Tho's Dove mas'r amounting to £200.17.7 & the bill of Loading & Invoice inclosed—. The young Gentleman's clothes were

made by Mr Guest, I hope no offense will be given by the lace put on them since tis done with no other intent than to please the good Lady whom you seem so willing to oblige. I shall pay Mrs Pearse for Miss Betty's clothes as soon as I know what they come to. They should have been sent with the other things but Mrs Pearse chooses to send by Capt. Whitesides. I am

Gentlemen

Yr Most humble Sev't

Edw'd Athawes

To John & Chas Carter Esqrs.

[Addressed] To John & Charles Carter Esqrs in Rappahannock River, Virginia.

TO JOHN AND LANDON CARTER.

London 22 July 1735

Gentlemen,

Having not hitherto rec'd an answer to what I wrote you about y'r Deceased Bro. Mr Robt Carter's affairs the 12th Dec'r last I must refer you to a Coppy of it herewith inclosed.

I have already sent you accots of Sales For all the Tobacco rec'd on accot of y'r nephew Mr. Robt Carter & Capt. Edwards Via Liverpoole & now inclosed is his Acct Current the ballance due From me being £214.4.11, wch I should be glad to have your directions to apply in discharge of his Fathers debt of £223.6.2 due to the estate of Mr Dawkins. I am

Gentlemen Y'r Most humble Serv't

Edw'd Athawes

To John & Landon Carter Esqrs

TO JOHN AND CHARLES CARTER.

London 8 June 1736

Gentlemen,

Inclosed I send you accts of Sales for 52 hhds Tobacco rec'd last year on acc't of Mr. Robt. Carter Jun. of Nominey, Vizt

of 8 hhds in the Cheap wch yield	£54.14.9
42 hhds in The Charles.....	£251.16.6
2 hhds in Do.....R. J. C.....	£11.8.2
	<hr/>
	317.19.5

all wch I shall be pleased to hear is to satisfaction. Many hhds of the R. P. C. Stem'd were pack'd in so ill case that they were rotten & spoil'd, not by over-prizing for they were generally lighter than they ought to be but the Tobo. appeared moist as if it had been loose in a damp Cellar & began to stink so that they were several times return'd on my hands after I had sold them, I mention this that those that have the packing of the Tobo. may be directed to do it more carefully hereafter, & they ought to be order'd to pack but one sort in a hhd, some of these were part laid streight & some bundled & some promiscious in the same cask, wch ye buyers find fault with & call false package.

You have likewise inclosed an acct. Curr't of this Estate the ballances due from me being £166.8 is at your Command. I have not further to add on this subject but to assure you of my constant endeavours for the service of the Estate & remain

Y'r Most humble Serv't

Edw'd Athawes

To the hon'ble John Carter Esqr and Charles Carter, Esqr.

London 31 Decem'r 1736

To John Charles & Landon Carter Esqrs

Sirs,

I wrote you the 20th instant on this subject of the Nominy Estate. This serves to inclose a Bill of Loading & Invoice for Goods order'd for the use of the Estate now Ship'd in the Charles Thos Dove Mas'r amo. to £137.1.6 & likewise an Invoice of Goods sent by the Burwell Consign'd to Colo John Lewis for the use of Mr Robt & Miss Betty Carter amo. to £11.3 all wch I have agreeable to y'r directions insured, and therefore in case of a miscarriage or partial Damage be pleased to certify same so as to enable me to recover payment from the Insurers The Iromonger is much concern'd as well as my self to find the

Hoes sent last year were not so good as they ought to be and assures me those now sent are the best sort & charged to 2s. per Doz. Cheaper than usual to make some amends. I have been often considering what should occasion the ill scent & other objections made to the Tobo. from the Nominy plantation this year, & am inclined to believe it lay too long before it was packed in the hhd; at least some of it, for there is a greater difference in this Tobacco than is usual in the same Crop but I own myself too ignorant of the planters art to be at a certainty Tis however generally opined here that ye Tobo. brought by the forward ships is the best, & I suppose that is the first packed The Buyers here chose the Stem'd Tobacco that is laid streight in the hhd without being tyed in bundles, & if it can for the future be order'd this way without much trouble or expence I would persuade you to do it. I remain with much respects

Gentlemen Yo'r Most humble Sev't

Edwd Athawes

TO JOHN, CHARLES AND LONDON CARTER.

London 5 July 1737

Sirs

This incloses accots of sales for 59 hhds Tobacco rec'd from you last year on accot of The Nominy Estate, vizt

R. C. 45 hhds by the Charles Capt Dove wch yielded net
£361.12.6

R. C. 2.....⌘ the Rappa. Capt Wilcox wch yielded net
£11.19.6

R. 5.....⌘ the Cheap Capt Poirer wch yielded net £32.9.1

R. C. 7.....⌘ Do.....wch yielded net £46.13.6
and wch I hope will prove to your satisfaction.

You have likewise inclosed an accot Current of this Estate the ballance due from me being £39.14.6. I persuade myself will be found right but if not shall be corrected.

I have lately rec'd 15 hhds Tobo on acct of this Estate by the Carter Capt. Malbon wch I shall dispose of in the best manner I can, they have the misfortune to be much damaged now as well as last year not so much on ship board as before they were

ship'd either by rolling or in the sloop. We find by experience that those hhds which are damaged & cut[,] loose more than others by standing & especially at this time of the year when the Tobacco is sweating and the weather is very hott. I observe these Tobos have by same means or other gotten a scent wch of all others is most disliked here & called smoke dry'd, with you house burnt, whether this be from the overseers neglect or for want of room to dry the Tobo. in ye houses I dont know but I hope it will be prevented another year. I am

Gentlemen

Y'r most humble Servt

Edwd Athawes

To John, Charles & Landon Carter Esquires

[Addressed] To John, Charles & Landon Carter Esqrs
in Rappahannock River, Virginia

Ⓜ the Rev'd Mr Reade

TO JOHN AND CHARLES CARTER.

London 10th March 1737-8

Sirs

Having finish'd the Sales of the Tobacco consigned me from the Nominy Estate, I now send you the accts as follow, vizt

of 15 hhd rec'd by the Carter, Capt Malbon wch yield	£94.14.2
44 hhds Ⓜ the Charles Thos Teage wch yield	£334.7 6
6 hhds R. C. Ⓜ Ditto wch yield	£38.2 2
20 hhds Ⓜ the Burwell Capt Wast wch yield	£143.9.10
12 hhds Ⓜ the Harrison Capt. Bolling wch yield	£96.6.9

£707.0.5

It will be a great pleasure to me if those sales are to your satisfaction, & as I act with a sincere to the advantage of this estate I am willing to hope my conduct will be approved.

The Tobacco recd great injury from damages in the Country by being roll'd in the wet, or by some defect in the Craft carrying it on ship board or by both, wch those employed should be reproved for. I have heretofore made complaint that the

Tobo. was not clear strip'd & that it was not handsomly pack'd in the Cask. My customers find the same fault still, & therefore I repeat it in hopes the overser may by your admonishon order it better for the future.

Inclosed is likewise an acct Current of this Estate from my books, sent for your observation, if you find it right please to signify it for my satisfaction I am

Gentlemen

Y'r Most humble Sev't

Edwd Athawes

To John & Charles Carter Esqrs.

TO JOHN AND CHARLES CARTER.

London 10th Jan'y 1738

Mes^{rs} John and Chas Carter

Sirs

I wrote to you the 22d past by the Maynard Capt Reynolds to which I refer you this is designed by the Charles Thomas Teague Master and covers a bill of loading and Invoice for the goods you ordered for the use of the Nominy plantation amounting to £102., which I wish safe and to your satisfaction I have insured thereon as you desired and in case of a loss or damage you will please to furnish me with necessary proofs to entitle me to satisfaction from the insurers I have sold the greatest part of the Tobacco rec'd this year on account of this Estate and when the accounts can be closed they shall be sent with Account Current as you desire.

I am much obliged to you for assisting my ship with the Freight of the Tobacco from this Estate I presume not to ask more of it than may be conveniently spared and if it is not insured the whole is too much to Venture in one bottom this ship had misfortune of very bad weather in her Passage home which occasion some damage to her Cargo the Owners make it good as far as Regulation establish'd in the Trade for this Purpose goes and I think ought to do so, tho some of our Body

have this year in same Circumstances refused it. We have repaired and Strengthened the ship in such a manner that she will be less liable to an accident of this kind hereafter and if you would be so kind to assist me in dispatching her from Virginia before the winter comes on the Owners and Freighters too would reap the benefit for it usually happens that the first Market is the best and I think will certainly be so next year I am

Sir

Copy

Your most Humble Servant

Edw. Ahawes

To JOHN CARTER.

Honourable Sir

London 22d Decem 1738

I wrote to you the 6th Instant inclosing a Protest of Colo. John Robinson's bill on Mr. Hanbury for £105 which I sent by the Albemarle Capt Dansie. This is designed by the Maynard Capt Reynolds and covers an Invoice for the Goods for the use of Master Robert & Miss Betty Carter amounting to £21.18.9, as they are to be delivered at Colonel Lewises the Bill of Loading was sent to him, the Goods for the Plantation are now ready and will be soon ship'd in the Charles for Rappa. from whence they may be more easily conveyed to Nominy.— The Bills you advise to have drawn chargeable to the Nominy Estate Vizt.

To Mr Wm Prentiss for	£9.13.1
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To Lord Fairfax	119.15.6
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To Mr Wm Prentiss for	13.12.5
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To Messrs Cary and Company	91.1.5 $\frac{3}{4}$
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Some of these bills are paid and the others accepted and shall be duly honoured as they become due. I have already owned the Receipt of 20 hhds Tobacco per the Micajah and Philip and 32 hhds per the Charles, the greatest part of these are sold and I hope to dispose of the rest time enough to send the Accounts by some later Ship and then you will see what the Ballance remaining in my hands will be and make such Drafts the ensuing as you think proper to gratify Colo. Lewis, whatever you think proper to draw for this purpose, I will readily pay, five hundred pounds may be paid next Year if you please without

any such detriment to my self as to occasion Complaint, and if it will be any convenience to Colo Lewis to go something farther I shall be consenting if you desire it, for I am really desirous to keep you free from unreasonable importunities & him from Complaints as far as I am able. The complaints I made of the Tobacco from this Estate was not without cause. I might Still complain but as last years Tobacco was made in an unfavourable Season it may not be so much the fault of those who ought to attend to the Management, and yet I cannot see why in any Sort of Weather Tobo. may not be Stem'd & laid streight in the hhds. I have sold 20 hhds ₤ Wolf at 9d. ₤ lb. to two buyers who rejected them at the Scale. I have not sold a hhd Stem'd under this price all the Year. I have sold them a third Time & next week they are to be weighed if this Buyer does not serve me as the other did. I know not what occasioned it but the Tobacco is Flabby and some of it Stinks, it Seems as if it had lain out of Doors in moist Weather and packed without being dried. I hope your reproof will have a proper effect on the overseers and next Year as they have had a kindly Season the Tobacco will come in good order and I have done with troubling you with Complaints.

I am no otherwise concerned for the Loss of the Consignments I usually had from you than as I always considered it a favor and Reputation to receive it but as the Removal is not for dislike to me but for your own Conveniency I am perfectly Satisfied and take this opportunity to pay my acknowledgements for the declarations you have made to my advantage, which I find ye Benefit of in some consignments that I could not expect from any other Cause. Mr. Chapman informs me that he is indebted to your Generosity for a Valuable place, he is one of those I have a real regard for and in Serving him you have made me Something the happier. I wish you Good Health to enjoy your own fortune and the felicity resulting from Acts of Generosity.

I am Sir Your most humble Servant

Copy

Edwd Athawes

[Addressed] To John Carter Esqr., Rappahannock River in Virginia per the Mercury Capt. Clack.

TO JOHN AND CHARLES CARTER.

London April 16, 1739

Sirs,

I take the Opportunity by the Buchanan Capt Rae to send the following Accounts of Sales of Tobo. recd on accot of the Estates of Mr Robert Carter of Nominy, Vizt

For 20 hhds per the Micajah & Philip wch yield net	£183.3.5
For 4 hhds per the Charles Thos Teage, M'kt. R. C	36.13.5
For 28 hhds per ditto.....R. P. C.	259.5.9

Inclosed is likewise the Accot Curr't of the Estate for your own observation the Ballance due from me being £120.9.7. This sum is at your Command and as Colo Lewis may be desirous to have some part of his Demand on the Estate discharged the Current Year I submit to your Pleasure to draw on me what you think proper to satisfy him and free yourselves from any troublesome importunities. The Benefit I receive from my Commission in Transacting the Business of the Estate I owe to your friendship and hope to preserve by a punctual discharge of my Duty and at the same time I shall readily contribute to the convenience of all concerned by advancing money as far as my abilitys go or your occasions require. I see what Weights lay on the Estate and that it will be as much or Perhaps more than all our Care and Endeavours will be able to effect if We can free it before the Young Gentleman arrives to the Possession

I observe you design hereafter to discharge Disbursements as are made in Virginia over and above what can be satisfied by Corn & by a Sale of some part of the Tobacco to ease me of the Trouble of paying the Bills you would otherwise be obliged to draw, if this Method will save you trouble or be less expensive to the Estate, it should be complied with, but as far as I am concerned I would recommend the most Provident way & if drawing bills be judged so, I shall think it no Trouble to pay them and while you persue the discreet method of advising for what services the Bills are drawn as you have hitherto done I cant conceive any mistakes can at any time be made in the Accounts or if any they will easily be cleared and corrected. There is but little Tobacco remaining unsold and yet the Price

declines which shews the Sentiments of People here with Respect to the ensuing Years Trade. I am

Gentlemen

Your most humble Sev't

Edwd Athawes

To the Hon'ble John Carter and Charles Carter Esqrs.

TO JOHN AND CHARLES CARTER.

London 18th March 1741-2

Sirs

This serves to inclose a bill of loading & an Invoice for the goods you order'd to be sent for the use of the Estate of Mr. Robt Carter of Nominy amounting to £229.5.5 now Ship'd in the Rappa. Capt. John Wilcox which I heartily wish safe & to satisfaction. As the ship goes without Convoy & is, by order of her owner to call at Madeira I have insured these goods.

Mr. Jukes of whom I bought the Iron ware has used me ill, he has the reputation for making the best hoes which was my inducem't to purchase the Ironware of him, he undertook to get the hoes ready at a time agreed on, & yet when I came to ship my goods a fortnight afterwards he sent me the rest of the Ironware & but part of the hoes when it was too late to provide them elsewhere, He promises now to send them after the ship to Gravesend, but having been already deceived in him I shall doubt of his promises, if they are not sent now they shall go by some other opportunity.

I have this day received from Mess. Goore & Buckley of Liverpool a remittance for £325.11, which I shall place to the Credit of the Nominy Estate acct on my books. I am

Gentlemen

Y'r Most Obedt Sev't

Edwd Athawes

To the Honble John Carter & Charles Carter Esqrs.

ORDER FROM COL. PETER JEFFERSON.*(2)

Copy of an order from Colonel Peter Jefferson, County-Lieutenant of Albemarle county, to Captain Charles Ellis.

Albemarle County to wit.

The are in his Majestys name to Require & Command and you to apprehend the Able Bodied Single men of your Company whose names are hereunto subjoined they being deemed Soldiers duly enlisted in his Majestys Service by their failing to appear

(2) The name Jefferson appears occasionally in Virginia records from a very early date; but the first certain ancestor of the President was Thomas Jefferson who was living in Henrico County at the time the extant records begin, 1677. The family while resident in Henrico was not of the wealthiest planter class; but every reference to them in the records shows that they were people of respectable standing and comfortable estate. One of the earliest mentions of the name is in the will of Christopher Branch, of Kingsland, dated June 20, 1678 and proved Feb. 20, 1681-2, who makes a bequest to his granddaughter Martha, wife of Thomas Jefferson, and appoints Jefferson one of his executors. Other records in Henrico show that Martha Jefferson, was daughter of William Branch and his wife Jane, who married secondly Abel Gower. Thomas Jefferson the first died in 1697 and on Dec. 7th, of that year his will was probated on petition of his widow Mary (an error of the clerk for Martha). On Oct. 1st, 1698, an inventory and appraisement of the personal estate (amounting to £97.16.6½). This is expressly stated not to include the negroes. By order of court the personal estate was divided between the widow and the two children, Thomas and Martha. The inventory has been printed in this Magazine I, 208-212.

Thomas Jefferson, the second, appears frequently in the records of his county in connection with various business transactions and once as the winner, with his mare Bony, of a race at The Ware. The defeated contestant brought the matter unsuccessfully into Court on April 1st, 1698 (see this Magazine II, 296-298). Thomas Jefferson married in 1698, Mary daughter of Major Peter Feild or Field, and his wife Judith, widow of Henry Randolph and daughter of Henry Soane, who was Speaker of the House of Burgesses in 1660-61. The following is a copy of the entry in regard to their marriage license:

An Accot: of Probats Adm con: & Returned to Mr Secty's office April ye 13th. 1698.

Marriages Lycences Granted
October ye 20th. Thomas Jefferson with Mary Field.
1697.

A copy.
Teste.
Samuel Waddill,
Clk.

1893, Decr. 14th.

A deed from Thos. Jefferson and Mary his wife proves that she was the daughter of Peter Feild. A copy of this deed follows:

without sending sufficient Reason for their non Attendance at a Council of War held this day at the Court house for drafting the Militia of the Said County according to the directions of an Act of Assembly of this Colony passed on the first day of May in this present year And such able Bodied Single men when taken you shall deliver to some Constable of this County with your Warrant to convey them & every of them from Constable to Constable until they be delivered unto Maj'r David Lewis

THIS INDENTURE made the first day of March in ye Seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne by ye Grace of God of Great Brittain France & Ireland Defender of the faith and in ye year of our Lord God 1708, Between THOMAS JEFFERSON and MARY his wife of ye County & parish of Henrico the Daughter of Majr. Peter Field Late of the County of New Kent & Parish of St. Peters Dec'd of ye one part, and ABRA: BURTON of ye County of Hen'co: & Parish of Bristoll of ye other part, WITNESSETH, That the sd Thomas & Mary his wife for and in consideration of Ten thousand pounds of Good Merchantable Tobacco in Cask to them in hand paid by ye aforesd Abra: Burton the Receipt whereof They ye sd Thomas & Mary do hereby acknowledge and Do acquit & Discharge ye sd Abra: Burton his heirs Exec'rs. & Admrs * * * *: unto ye aforesd Abra: Burton his heirs & assigns for ever all the Right of them ye sd Thomas & Mary in & to two hundred Acres of Land scituate Lying & being in Appomatox in ye County afores'd and Parish of Bristoll and on ye South Side of Swift Creek, the sd Land Decended to her the said Mary as she is one of the Daughters & Coheirs of ye aforesaid Major Peter Field, the sd Land being Granted to him ye sd Majr: Peter Field by Pattents bearing date ye one and twentieth day of Octobr: A Do 1687 and ye Nineteenth day of Aprill 1690 and is bounded according to Lease Let to John Burton ye tenth of Jany 1701 beginning at a Cor: holly belonging to ye Land of Capt. Soane, which said Cor: holly stands on Swift Creek at ye mouth of a Deep bottome thence Down the said Creek to a Gut where is ye Divideing Line between ye Land of the said Jeffersons and James Frankling, so So along ye Dividing Line into ye woods to ye out Line & then along ye out Lines to ye Lines of Capt. Soane aforementioned thence along his Lines to ye place began, which thence along his Lines to ye place began, which said Lines shall include ye aforesd. two hundred Acres of Land be it more or less * * * *:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands & seals the day and year above written.

Signed Seald
& Delrd: in
the Presence
of us,

Thos's: Jefferson (seald with red wax)

Mary Jefferson (Seal'd with Red wax)

Fran's: Epes Jun'r.

Henry Randolph Jun'r:

Henrico County Court March ye first A Do: 1708.

The Subscribed Capt. Thomas Jefferson & Mary his wife (she being first privately Examined According to Law) this day personally appeared in open Court and Voluntarily acknowledged the above mentioned Deed of Sale or Conveyance unto the before Named Abraham Burton his heirs & assigns according to the form & effect of ye same Deed.

Tests James Cocke Cl. Cur.

the Officer appointed to receive the Drafted Militia of this County: Herein fail not at your peril given under my hand at the Court house of the said County this xix day of June in the xxix year of his Majestys Reign Annoq D. MDCCLvi

P. Jefferson

Nicholas Pryor

Joshua Fowler

James Sanders

Richard Troute

James Burdas

MEMORANDUM. That Wee Thomas Jefferson & Mary my wife Do Deliver you Abra: Burton possession and Seizin of this house and of this parcell of Land in the Name of all the Rest contained in this Deed or Indenture, To Hold To You and your heires and assignes forever according to the Tennor form and Effect of this present writing or Indenture.

Thos. Jefferson (Seale of Red wax)

Francs: Epes Junr:

Henry Randolph Junr

Mary Jefferson (Seale of Red wax)

Henrico County March the First A Do 1708.

Acknowledged in open Court by the subscribed Thos and Mary.

Test James Cocke, Cl. Cur.

The will of Thomas Jefferson the younger, was dated March 15, 1725 and proved in Henrico April 1731. His legatees were son Field, son Peter, under age, daughters Mary and Martha Jefferson and Judith Farrar and sister Judith Winn.

Field Jefferson, the eldest son, removed to the part of Lunenburg Co., which is now Mecklenburg. His will was dated in Lunenburg June 8, 1762, and proved in Mecklenburg June 10, 1765. He gave his wife Mary a gold ring of one guinea value; to son Thomas £10 current annually to be laid out by his other sons to buying Thomas clothes &c., and £15 current to pay for the rights for land taken up in Albemarle; to son Peterfield the plantation testator lived on; to son George the remainder of testators back land &c. &c.; to son John £250 current in case a suit for land by Field Farrar [his nephew¹ is lost; friend John Speed 150 acres; grandchild [godchild] Mary Delcney; Susannah and E'r. Nicholls, and goddaughter Mary Burton gold rings of one guinea value.

Peter Jefferson removed to Goochland County, and was appointed one of the justices in 1731. When Albemarle was formed he was a member of the first county court Jan. 24, 1744. On May 8, 1745 he qualified as colonel of the militia of the county and in 1755 was appointed County Lieutenant. He was a Burgess for Albemarle at the sessions of Aug. 1754, Oct. 1754, May 1755, Aug. 1755, and Oct. 1755. He married in Goochland (marriage bond dated Oct. 3, 1739) Jane, daughter of Isham Randolph, of "Dungeness" in that county. His will was dated July 13, 1757 and proved in Albemarle Oct. 13, 1757, legatees: wife Jane, sons Thomas and Randolph, daughters Jane, Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, Lucy and Ann Scott Jefferson. A list of his books and maps from his inventory was printed in this Magazine X, 391. The will of Mrs. Jane Jefferson was proved in Albemarle Oct. 1778. She makes a bequest to her daughters Ann Scott and Elizabeth, and to all her children without naming them.

2. Roll of Captain Charles Ellis's (3) company, included in the schedule of names of the officers and men, inhabitants of Albemarle County, Va., who were called out into actual Service, as a part of the militia, for the defence and protection of the frontiers of the colony, prior to the September session of the General Assembly, A. D. 1758, in the 32d year of George II.

[Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. 7, p. 203.]

Captain Charles Ellis	
Cornelius Thomas, Lieutenant,	
Charles Tuly, Ensign,	
John Freeman, Sergeant,	
Jacob Brown, Corporal,	
Thomas Cotrell, Corporal,	
Malcom Allen,	John Burk Lane,
William Becknel,	Mark Lively,
William Bratchy,	John Powell,
John Bryan,	Richard Powell,
Caleb Burton,	Thomas Powell,
Solomon Carter,	Nicholas Pryor,
Stephen Cash,	William Pryor,
Charles Crawford,	James Randel,
David Davis,	Ashcroft Roach,
Isham Davis,	George Adam Salling,
Joshua Fowler,	William Shoemaker,
Henry Fuller,	Jacob Smith,
Henry Guffey,	Edward Spalden,
Benjamin Hensley,	Benjamin Stinnett,
Philip Henson,	Benjamin Stinnett, jun.,
William Henson,	Edward Weir,
John Hix,	James White,
	William Williams; total 41

[Roster of Capt. Thos Ellis' (3) Company, presented by Col. T. H. Ellis.]

(3) Captain Charles Ellis who was son of John Ellis, of Peter's Creek, a branch of Tuckahoe Creek, Henrico Co., was born in 1720 married in 1740 Susanna, daughter of Thos. Harding of the same county, and in 1754 removed to Albemarle (now Amherst) County, where he died in 1760. His descendants have been numerous and well-known, and one of them, Col. Thomas H. Ellis was one of the most active and valuable members this Society has ever had. Portraits, books and manuscripts given by him and his brothers Charles and Powhatan Ellis are in our collections.

JOHN ARMISTEAD*(4) TO THOMAS ADAMS.

New Kent Virg'a April 15th 1771

My Most Valuable Friend

The inclosed Invo's far exceeds w't I at first proposed, tho as much contracted as my wants would admit. I trust that your care will prevent imposition from the Tradesmen, & that you will send them early in the Fall Insured.

Remember Sir, that in the detection of that case posed you [probably meaning "imposed upon you"] dont only serve your Friend, but (w't is still, much more desirable) your Country, and in as much as a Though'er [thorough?] inquirie in this matter, must be attended wth trouble, as well as expence I desire you make it an article in my accot & depend that however defective my head that my Heart is disposed to Justice, from w'ch you may expect a grateful acknowledgment of the favours. And now my Friend Let me take my leave by observing to you that 'tis more than probable that we may never have another interview on Earth—therefore let us earnestly endeavour to secure a happy Immortality in that Heavenly world where an Exemption from Pain, with every inquietude below, prevails no more [The writer's intention is obvious here, though he does not express it exactly in words.] In order to attain this glorious End.

Pursue (my Fr'd) the sacred dictates of your soul w'ch leads you on to Virtue? let no danger no the incumbering world make faint y'r purpose.

Assisting Angels will conduct your steps Bring you to Bliss & crown your End with peace.

And that this may be your case, in the concluding Scene of life, is the sincere wish of D'r Sir

Your most affectionate F'd

John Armistead

[Addressed] To Thomas Adams Esq. on his way to London.

(4) John Armistead was probably the person of the name who was first state Senator from the New Kent district and whose death is recorded in the St. Peter's Parish Register. "Col. Armistead departed this life May 2, 1779." The references to religion were rather unusual in Colonial letters (outside of intimate family correspondence) which makes the letters of interest on that account.

THOMAS ADAMS*(5) TO T. HILL, LONDON.

[First part of letter missing; but evidently referred only to business.]

I wrote you a short Line last month acquainting you that the Courts throughout the Colony were shut up & that the General Court could not proceed to Business for want of two of our Principal Consel, (to wit) Mr. Pendleton & Mr. Henry, who were then at Philadelphia as Delegates from this Country attending the General Congress, and the other Lawyers out of Respect to them & the Errand they were on refused to come to the Bar (Except the Attorney General) the Court therefore after hearing the Crown Business adjourned 'til April. this letter I find [did] not reach the Ship in Time. I am exceedingly sorry for this drawback on our Busienss we shall be only in April where we were in October and God only knows what is to turn up between this and then ["Surely the Evil Genius of your Nation is chiefly employed in working the Distruction of yourselves and us " —erased] Your News Papers no Doubt before now have communicated to you the Result of our General Congress, you may rest assured that every thing there determined on will be most religiously observed. there are none so Blind among us as not to have their eyes open'd by the Canada Bill the Idea of loosing civil or religious Liberty at one Stroke has raised such an enthusiastick spirit of the Love of both as cannot be extinguished but with Life itself, there is no widdow among us who would not put the sword into the Hand of her only Son to fight the Cause of God and our Country. I was particularly pleased with your Sentiments on the conduct of the Ministry S—t. I shewed it to many Gentlemen of note who all insisted on my Publishing it which I accordingly did, I hope you will not take it amiss. I flatter myself if this Dispute between Britain & the Colonies comes to a speedy & happy Issue the Gentlemen in this Country will in their Orders for Goods in future distinguish between their Friends & Foes, at

(5) That Virginia lawyers refused to appear in the General Court at October term 1774 on account of the absence of Pendleton and Henry has, apparently, not been known.

least I am much mistaken if a busy Chap on Lime—Street does not get a Wrap over the Nuckles. I desire my Comp'ts to Mr. Withers, let him know he shall certainly hear from me as often as necessary. I am with affec't Regards to your whole Family

Y'r mo. ob't Servt
Thos Adams

N. B.—It must be dull Times in England. I wish you would let your Son make us a visit, he should be as welcome to my House as a Son of my own & he certainly might profit by the Jaunt.

[Endorsed] Copy to T. Hill sent by Capn Cash Nov. 1774.

JOHN ALLEN*(6) TO COL. THEODERICK BLAND.

Barracks Sep. 15, 1779

Mr Henley will deliver you the enclos'd which Contains the Buildings and repairs which are absolutely necessary for the reception of provision at this garrison: A Brigade of flour has just arrived and another dayly expected; for further particulars I take the liberty to refer you to Mr. Henley.

and am sir with due respect
your most Obed.
Servant

John Allen
A. C. I.

JOHN ALLEN TO COL. THEODORICK BLAND.

Barracks July 2th 1779

I have just receiv'd an additional quantity of Barreld Beef from below which appeare to me to be much damag'd from the best Accounts I can get it was Curd at Petersburg by Mess.

(6) John Allen was captain and quartermaster. He was still in service in 1781 as is shown by two letters in the *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*. The letters here printed refer to supply for the British prisoners (Burgoyne's army) and guards in Albemarle County. Theodorick Bland commanded the regiment of guards.

Elliott & Davis, and sent by them to Mr Edward Johnson A. C. P., at Manchester & sent by that gentleman in Canoes up James river to a place cald the point of fork, where it was riciv'd in waggons & brough to this place by my orders; I have likewise out of the large quantity of Bacon reciv'd from below some unfit for use, I have to request the faviour of you to order what shall be done with the said provision, it is very offensive in the Store; it is now near six months since their was a general Inspection of provision in the store which I now think absolutely necessary and pray your order for the same.

I am sir with due respect

Your mos. Ob^t ser.

John Allen A. C. I.

[Addressed] Theodorick Bland Esqr.

Colo. Commandant

Charlottsville

JOHN ALLEN TO THEODORICK BLAND.

Barracks May 24, 1779

Sir

Yours directed to Mr. Tate and my Self was this moment handed me by your orderly Sergeant; Mr. Tate is now gone in quest of provision; I have at preasant no specics of fresh provision nor no kind of vegatbles in my stores as soon as the purchaser suplys me with those articals shall take a pleasure in suplying you regular, but as I have nothing do in the purchasing of any artical hope you will excuse me should you not git suplyed with those Articals you wrote me for, I have very little Animal food at preasant in store owing to Colo Southall Sending three Brigades to this place loaded with Baggage which I positively ordered to return with Bacon

I am sir with due respect

Yours Very Huml.

Servant

John Allen A. C. I.

[Addressed] Theoderick Bland Esqr.

Colo. Commandant

Charlottsville

JOHN ALLEN TO COL. THEODORICK BLAND.

Barracks Oct^r 5—1779

Sir

enclosed is a State of provisions remaining last return rec'd since Issued and remaining in store; as near as is possible the Troops drawing some to the fifth some to the sixth and others to the seventh renders utterly out of my power to make you an accurate return;

There is just arrive a waggon load of meat three other I here are just at hand from Federicksburg, and I suppose four others cannot be far behind, as there was seven sent to that place. I was at Capt. Keys the day I was in Charlottesville he promised to have two waggon loads ready yesterday, but with all the application I can make cant git waggons to fetch it as the hon. Gen. Inform there is none in garrison thus Circumstanced Sir. I am a fraid the troops will shortly sufer unless proper steps are taken Mr Tate has not bin here these seven days. The artical of flour is offered here for Sale almost every day and no person authorized to purchase, that I know of.

The deference in the amount of spirits between this and my last return, was owing to a mistak in a hoghead of Cyder. Col. Taylor had stored with me which was returnd to you for Spirits. I am sir with due respect your most Ob'd Servant

John Allen A. C. I.

The waggons from Fredericksburg has this moment arrive and I have the promise that two shall be dispatch'd to Capt. Keys emediately they are unloaded

J. A.

[Address] Theo. Bland Esq^r.
Colo. Commandant
Charlottesville

ROBERT ANDREWS(7) TO JOHN PAGE.

Camp before York Oct'r 15, 1781

My dear Sir

I have just received your Billet, but have neither seen the Governor, Tucker, or Bradford. I do not know what your Queries may be, but I am certain you will be highly pleased with our success yesterday evening.

A little after seven o'clock an attack was made by the French Grenadiers & the American light Infantry on the Enemy's two left Redoubts below the Town. In ten minutes they were both in our Possession without our firing a shot. The enemy blazed away very furiously, not only from these Redoubts but their whole Line. We made about 70 prisoners & it is supposed about 30 were bayoneted. Our loss in killed & wounded was near an hundred. The acquisition of these two Places not only brings us into closer neighbourhood with the enemy, but puts us on a level with them with Respect to Ground. A few days more will, I hope, close the scene; & enable us to look at each other in Triumph from York & Gloucester Points.

I most heartily rejoice with you on a brightening Prospects

& am Your Friend &c

Robert Andrews

Our Marquis commanded the light Infantry and rode to the Redoubt.

[The above is a copy of a letter addressed to John Page Esq of Rosewell, Gloucester Co., afterwards Governor of Virginia. The original was found among his papers.]

(7) Robert Andrews, a native of New Jersey, was a professor at William and Mary College, was private secretary to Governor Nelson, and, together with Bishop Madison, was one of the Virginia Commissioners to define The Va. and Pa. boundary line. He married Elizabeth _____, and had issue: Robert, Elizabeth, Ann who married William Randolph of "Wilton," Catherine married Joseph Wilkerson, and John. John Page, of "Rosewell," afterwards Governor, was probably with the militia surrounding Gloucester Point.

WILLIAM ANDERSON(8) TO THOMAS MASSIE.

Richmond Nov'r 20th 1784.

Dear Sir,

The Planter (the ship that brought your chariot) is now at Broadways, and I have given Mr Cocke an order to receive it, where it will be better taken care of, than in this Town; it cost £155.12.7 Sterling, including Freight and all other charges. I shall release the advance, I mentioned to you, into a Commission, which will make it come cheaper than you might expect.

I had sent the order for your goods before I rec'd your letter, but have wrote to countermand this which hope may be in time.

I have nothing to communicate worthy your attention except that the presence of Genl Washington & the Marquis [Lafayette] has kept the City alive for near a week past—Feasting, balls, illuminations & firing of Cannon &c &c has been our Chief employment since the Gen's came to Town.

Be pleased to present my respectful Compl'y's to Mrs Massie & believe your affect. & Mo. Obt. St

W. Anderson

Tobo. 34 to 37 sh.

[Addressed] Major Thomas Massie, Frederick County.

[Endorsed] Capt. Wm. Anderson.

JOHN ALLEN*(9) TO ARCHIBALD STUART.

Frankfort 13th Oct^r 1803D^r Sir,

Since I wrote you I have had a trip to the Mississippi visiting some of our tawny neighbors—that part on the Mississippi Just

(8) Broadways was on the Appomattox. The bill for a chariot for Col. Josiah Parker, of Isle of Wight Co., printed in an early volume of this Magazine, and this bought by Major Thos. Massie, show what handsome vehicles were owned by weathy Virginia planters, even in the hard years following the Revolution. This letter is one of the few notices from local sources of the visit of Washington and Lafayette to Richmond.

(9) The writer was Col. John Allen, born in Rockbridge Co., Va., Dec. 30, 1771, who emigrated to Ky. with his parents. He attained eminence at the bar and in public life and as Colonel of the First Ky. Riflemen, he was killed at the battle of The Raisin, Jan. 22d, 1813. See Green's **Historic Families of Kentucky**, 233-247.

below the mouth of Ohio is yet within the Chickasaw boundary and in point of importance to the western people will be second only to New Orleans itself—I therefore have but little doubt that a purchase will shortly be made of the Indian right of hunting &c. and leave given for the settlement of the place—and now a word of communication to your own ear—if the earth should turn out an anyone suffer it in silence to return from whence it came—

Suppose a capital of \$100,000 to be put in trade so soon as the above purchase shall be made—a house at New Orleans to manage exports and imports—another at the mouth of Ohio (with the aid of its subordinate houses) to manage the trade with the western citizens and the Fur trade with the Indians on the Mississippi—Missouri and other tributary Streams—Suppose your friend to have a considerable share in Organizing this affair and among other things a power of letting in some of his friends and suppose his eye immediately turned upon you—will you write me whether you would like to place money in such a Bank and if so to what extent—so much for that part—your friend also has a considerable share in the ground where the settlement must be made, The town () will be laid off under his direction—he would like to name it Jefferson for your friend of that name but is unwilling to use the name without permission. It would be indelicate for any but a particular friend to make the application—will you as that authorized friend procure me the permission of using it and advise me thereof.

I inclose you two entries of land made on behalf of the State of Virginia—does Virginia still hold an appropriate right or did she by giving up the governmental right relinquish the former—myself and one other (being of opinion that she did not) do contemplate a purchase of those lands I have power to bring you in. If this meets your approbation—Say the affair is to stand thus—You purchase in your own name (This will authorize the trial of the title in the Fed Cur) you, myself and one other each to pay $\frac{1}{3}$ of the purchase money and each hold $\frac{1}{3}$ of the contract.

But this claim will be subject to drawbacks therefore if purchased must be had low———.The State of Kentucky will I suppose claim the most of them. Gen. Clark must have a part for Locating whether $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ will be uncertain—add to this the military claims made under the act of Virginia Assembly see Cha. Va. Code Cha. XIX, ¶8 p. 146.—The quantity I do not yet know but will procure it and let you know—The surveys are not yet made—the begining of those Entries are about 5 miles below the mouth of Ohio—the land is poor but the situation will be in demand—The State of Virginia I suppose will take the value of her warrants deducting the quantity she both disposed of to military claims. I think we can safely give it and take chance of the dispute provided you can get time enough to have the arrangement made for geting the money raised—suppose the survey made in the name of Genl Clark for Virginia and by authority of Virginia as to A. P. what can defeat the emanation of a grant from Kentucky and if once issue to A. G. assee. &c. the game is won provided there are no prior grants but more in my next—I am obliged to attend closely to my practice to keep the money account in my favour. Those other things are my hobby horses and are rode hard when I am not on law subjects—the plan is broad and the necessary information difficult to be come at—I have done much and much is yet to be done—I have got out of the habit of taking any time to myself—This accounts for my writing you so seldom this year I know you can and will view it right—I fear Mrs Stuart will think I have been negligent, be my advocate with her—Inclosed you have a letter you will please look over & hand her—Expect letter when I can write it

Y^r friend

J. Allen

The Honble Arch Stuart
Staunton Virginia
Frankfort Ky. 18th Oct.

LETTERS FROM MRS *(10) LUCY AMBLER TO MRS SALLY AMBLER

Botetourt May 16th 1820.

My dear Sally

Mr Ambler was unable to get Mr Meade to come over and papa has desired me to write and let you know of it as he promised you he would. I have been here nearly three weeks. I came with brother Edward as Mr Ambler was too much engaged to come himself. He has just arrived and we are to set off home the day after to morrow. O my dear Sally what a shock it was to hear of my dear mothers death for my friends in Richmond would not let me know how ill she was before the birth

(10) It is a relief sometimes to get away from official documents and to see from familiar family letters how the people lived and what they thought. These letters, from the Massie Papers in our collection have no historic importance. They are simply the letters of one gentle, kindly Virginia lady to another; but incidentally they tell us more of real life than do many historic documents. The letters here given tell, among other things, of the busy life of the mistress of a Virginia plantation, of going to the Springs with plow-horses to the carriage, of quilt making, of a barbacue for "General Marshall," of how the maid Cinthia "took it into her head to get married" and her mistress was too kind to interrupt the honeymoon so only took a little girl to the Springs with her as nurse. They also tell how it took nine days to travel in the family carriage from Fauquier to Botetourt Springs, of the cottages at the Springs, the great drought in 1823, when the poor people of Fauquier and neighboring counties suffered severely for food. The number of turkeys raised in Fauquier, and how twelve or fifteen waggon loads of butter from Ohio brought down the price from two shillings a pound (high for that period) to ninapence, to the disgust of the good housewives of the county who had been looking forward to their butter-money.

All the persons referred to in the letters were of good old Virginia names. Mrs. Ambler was daughter of Charles Johnston, whose capture, when a young man by the Indians was the subject of a well-known "Narrative." Later Mr. Johnston became a member of the firm of Pickett, Pollard and Johnston, of Richmond, long one of the leading business concerns in Virginia, and also owner of the Botetourt Springs. He married first Letitia Pickett, and secondly Elizabeth Steptoe. It was this second wife whose death is mentioned. Lucy Johnston, a daughter of the first marriage, was born in 1800, and died in 1893. She married in 1819, Thomas Marshall Ambler, of "Morven" Fauquier Co. (born 1791, died 1875), a son of Col. John Ambler of Jamestown and Richmond. Thomas and Lucy Ambler had eight children, three of them sons becoming ministers in the P. E. Church.

Mrs. Sally Massie's maiden name was Steptoe, and she married Wm. Massie of Nelson Co. on Oct. 20, 1814. The Massie genealogy (Wm. and Mary Quarterly XV, 128) states that Wm. Massie, married secondly Martha Wyatt on May 9, 1829; but the last of the letters above is dated Dec. 11, 1829.

of my child and after that they hated to shock me so much. When brother Edward arrived I had that day received a letter from Frances mentioning mama's danger and it was my intention to have gone over with him as I expected him daily at that time to see mama as I had no idea but she would live three or four weeks longer. Whenever I look at her dear children the tears come into my eyes to think of their dreadful loss for what a mother she was to them and us. I am sorry that papa is so unwilling to part with his children as it would be so much to their advantage. For poor little Martha I feel more uneasiness than the rest. You know what a temper she has and being left to the servants they will alternately indulge and cross her in her wishes and that is enough to ruin the sweetest temper in the world. Papa talks of getting a housekeeper and if he should succeed in getting one the children will be very apt not to let her govern them. I have tried to prevail on papa to let Martha go home with me, but he thinks it too far off. I wish you Lucy and Frances would try and get him to let her stay with you as much as possible as then he could see her often.

I am very anxious to return by Lynchburg and your house but that will be entirely out of my power as the distance is much greater and besides we have plough horses in the carriage. I hope the next time I come over that I will be able to spend some time with you all as I shall ever feel attached to all my dear mothers relations as they have ever given me the greatest proof of attachment. You were talking a few summers ago of visiting Fauquier and as you generally go some where in the summer I am sure that nothing would give us more pleasure than to see you and Mr Massie. Do my dear Sally try and come over at it is only four days ride indeed you could get to our house the fourth day to dinner. I hope you will write to me soon and direct to Farmville and I shall be punctual in answering your letter.

Remember me to Mr. Massie his Fathers' and brother Toms' family and believe me to be yours affectionately

[Post mark] Big Lick May 17

L. H. A.

[Addressed] Miss Sally T. Massie

care Mr. William Massie

Roses Mills, Nelson, Va.

Morven August 3rd 1822

My dear Sally

I am afraid you will think me very lazy for not answering your letter sooner but I have been very busy since that time and besides I have had company constantly. I have put a bed quilt in frame and you know that must be a tedious job. The quilt was commenced by Mr. Amblers mother and I think I am bound to finish it. Catherine and Elizabeth Ambler are staying with me and they occasionally assist me though not much. Besides this quilt I have another very serious job on hand which is working a spencer for myself which is a good deal for me to do as I do all the sewing for my family. I am obliged to keep Cinthia nursing John as he has no notion of walking yet owing to his laziness for he is sixteen months old and could stand alone three months ago.

Our neighborhood is quite fashionable at present. We have Dr. and Mrs. Alexander from Baltimore Mr. and Mrs. Lewis from below Richmond and Mr. and Mrs. Donthat from that town all in this immediate neighborhood and in a very short time Mr. Amblers father and mother will be up.

The neighbors are going to unite and give a barbacue to General Marshall who is also up from Richmond and I am told they are to have a dance as there will be an abundance of young ladies though I believe beaus are scarce. I hope you have had more rain with you than we have had. We have had so little that the mills have stopped grinding and we are obliged to send over to Frederic county for every dust of meal for our negroes. Mr. Tom Marshall and Mr. A are the only persons in this part of the country who will make any corn. It is melancholy to see the corn which has not filled up at all and not more than half the usual hight. Do you ever hear from Frances Langhorne. I am afraid she is very lazy or has forgotten me one for it has been at least a year or two since I heard from her. I did not understand you when you spoke of Nancy Wright in your last letter as being very dejected for I had never heard of the death of her husband and it has not been more than two or three weeks since I heard of it.

I hardly ever hear from home now. None of the children ever write and you know papas eyes prevent his writing often so I do not hear from them for three months sometimes. I am sure I have beat you this year raising turkeys. I have twenty eight young ones and should have raised more but the hogs broke up two of my turkeys.

Mr. A. joins me in love to you and Mr. Massie and Tom.

Believe me to be yours affectionately,

L. Ambler

[Addressed] Mrs. Sarah T. Massie

Care of Mr. W. Massie

Roses Mills

Nelson Co

Va

[Post mark] Farmville Aug. 10

Norven April 18th 1823

My dear Sally

You plead laziness for your long silence and I plead industry for mine. You do not know how industrious I am I have now three children to work for and it keeps me quite busy. Cynthia sews very well but there is not a girl on the farm that is large enough to nurse except one that is too bad for any purpose and the women all have young children so I cannot make nurses of them. I really begin to despair of ever getting even to my fathers again. In the fall it was so dry that no flour could be ground and with out flour no money to be had which was the only thing that prevented my going then and after december I was afraid to go as my little Betsy Steptoe was born in January. I hope you are better off in your part of the world for money than we are here. Mr. Ambler had a good deal of corn to sell and last summer the drought in this neighborhood was so severe that no person made much corn and I really believe that there is not one rich or poor that does not want to buy. Among the poor people it is distressing indeed. They have no money to buy it with. Mr. Ambler made a resolution not to let it go for anything but cash as he wished to pay a particular debt with

it but he could not hold out more than a week. As he had at least fifty applications and not one had a cent to pay for it. He has now parted with all he has to spare and yet every day there are persons coming in to see if they can get it. There is one man about eight miles off that is now using the corn he made two years ago and has all the corn of last year and the year before untouched but he will part with it on no terms. He says that if he does it may be scarce another year. It may be an unchristian wish but it is my most sincere one that they may break open his corn house as I do not think a person ought to be punished for such an offence in his case as self preservation is the first thing always. One poor man told him he would starve. Starve and welcome was his answer. What makes it so much worse is the adjoining counties it is just as bad and (I have heard that some persons starved to death over the ridge) but cannot vouch for it.

You mentioned in your last letter that William Langhorne was living with grandpapa. I suppose from that that grand-mama Calloway is dead. I am sorry to hear of Mr. Pens making out so badly. Poor Lucy. I went to see her just before I was married and she was telling me what a bad bargain he had made in the purchase of the cottage. She thought he had given only twenty three dollars an acre and thought that a bad bargain. What would she have thought of it had she known the real price. What are her two last children boys or girls. Now I consider you a most fortunate person in having but one to plague you. Though not for worlds would I be willing to part with either of mine as I love them all as well as I should one. I suppose though now you have some of Dr. Massies children with you and you may become as much attached to them as if they were your own by keeping them with you. I wish you would prevail on Mr. Massie to bring you over this summer. We would be delighted to see you and I will learn you how to raise turkeys. I believe this part of the world suits them as no person raises less than twenty and commonly sixty and eighty. I have never kept more than five old hens and I raised twenty eight or nine last year. This is a fine county for butter. I calculated last fall on making my fortune selling it but the Ohio

people sent on twelve or fifteen waggons so that it fell from two shillings which was the price early in the season to sixpence. I received eighteen pence for some and 20 and 18 cents for some and ninepence for the rest. The ninepence butter I sold lately and there was sixty odd pounds all made since the first of February. Was it not a shame to give so little for fresh butter and they cheated me out of ten pounds to make the matter worse.

Mr. A joins me in love to you and Mr. Massie

Yours affectionately

[Addressed] Mrs. Sarah Massie

L. H. A.

care of Mr. W. Massie

Near Roses Mills

Nelson County, Va

[Post mark] Farmville Va. May 3.

Morven October 7th 1823

My dear Sally

You some time ago reproached me for giving as an excuse laziness for not writing oftener when the very last letter you gave the same excuse yourself. I have been intending to write to you for some time past but I have generally waited untill mail day thinking I would write then but sometimes on that day I was interrupted by company and then again I would forget it on the day on which I was to write and so put it off until I have let quite an alarming length of time elapse since I have written, but it is better to write late than never as in that case you would think I had forgotten you but I can assure you that I very often think of you and your brothers and sisters with the warmest affection as I shall never cease to think of you as affectionate relations.

Fanny and Mary write to me much oftener than they used to do. I think Fanny writes a very good letter and if she improves as much as I expect she will write a beautiful one in a few years. Mary writes very short ones so I cannot tell what they will be. I received one from James some time ago and I think it was written better than a great many young men would write. They say that papas neighborhood is very unhealthy

this summer which I am sorry to hear. They are very anxious to think it a healthy place but I know from the number of deaths and illnesses they mention that it must be very sickly. We are healthy in this neighborhood but within twenty miles of us death is making rapid strides. There is scarcely a family in Frederic in which there are not a great many sick. Parson Meade the (gentleman who my father wished to get to preach my funeral mothers sermon) lost two sisters on the same day in his house of the same fever which continues to rage over the ridge with the greatest violence. Eliza Marshall has lost her youngest child about eighteen months. She is very much distressed indeed. My children continue very healthy.

You mention in your letter that papa was talking about raising a subscription for me to go to see him. I thought that he knew Mr. Amblers situation too well to expect him to carry me over while he continued so much in debt. At the time we were married Mr. A owed upwards of seven thousand dollars and he has been endeavoring to pay that off as fast as possible but the times are so dreadful for the farmers that he has gone on very slowly and still owes a very large sum and under such circumstances it would be unreasonable in papa to expect us to go over. I am as anxious as it is possible for any one to see my father brothers and sisters and grandpapa and his children but I do not calculate on going this year at all and next year is too far off for me to be making calculations about going but whenever I have it in my power to go I shall visit you all. It is unnecessary for me to make any apology for writing so bad a hand as I have written to you too often for you not to know that I cannot write more legibly. If you were a stranger I should certainly apologise With my love to Mr. Massie and Thomas I must conclude Yours very affectionately

L. H. Ambler

excuse mistakes as my child has interrupted me.

[Addressed] Mrs. Sarah T. Massie

care Mr. W. Massie

Roses Mills, Nelson County, Va.

[Post mark] Farmville Va. Oct. 11.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BROOKES IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

Virginia Historical Magazine,
Richmond, Va.

At the suggestion of Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director of the Department of Archives and History, I am forwarding to you a list, as shown by the records, of all the "Brooke's" who served in the Confederate Army during the civil war. This list was compiled by the writer from the records in the possession of the Adjutant-General of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

H. Y. BROCKE.

BROOKE, A. E.,	Carter's Co. Va. Arty
Albert	Pulaski Lancers, Ark. Inf.
Albert	1 Bttn Miss Cav
C. C.	15 Ga. Inf
Charles B.	23 Va. Inf
Charles F.	10 Miss Inf
Christopher C.	15 Va. Inf
Clay	11 Tenn Inf
Clement	1 Md Cav
Dennie	9 Va Cav
Elias	26 Va Inf
Elijah	23 Ga Inf
E. M.	23 Ga Inf
Eugene	1 Va Arty
Francis T.	4 Va Inf
Francis T.	30 Va Inf
Frederick W.	1 Bttn (Miller's) Miss Cav
George W.	1 Md Cav
George W.	9 Va Cav
George W.	12 Va Cav
George W.	15 Va Cav
George W.	26 Va Inf
G. W.	Yerger's Miss Cav
G. W.	8 Va Inf
Henry	1 Md Cav

Ignatius F.....	35 Miss Inf
J. A.....	Carters Co. Va. Arty
James V.....	12 Bttn Va Arty
James V.....	Utterback's Co. Va. Arty
J. D.....	5 Bttn Fla Cav
J. E.....	1 Bttn Va Inf
J. F.....	1 (Patton's) Miss Inf
John E.....	1 Bttn Va Inf
John E. S.....	1 Va Arty
John F.....	5 Va Inf
John J.....	30 Va Inf
John L.....	13 Va Inf
John M.....	6 Va Cav
John P.....	2 Bttn Md Cav
Joseph.....	27 N. C. Inf
Joseph G.....	15 Ga. Inf
Joseph P.....	35 Miss Inf
J. W.....	1 Md Cav
J. W.....	Patton's Co Miss Inf
N. C.....	23 Ga Inf
Pemerton.....	1 Md Cav
Pendleton.....	Graham's Co Va Arty
Philip E.....	9 Va Militia
P. M.....	4 Bttn Va Inf
R.....	Co. B, 3 Va Inf
R.....	Co. G, 3 Va Inf
Richard.....	1 Bttn Va Arty
Richard.....	Smith's Co Va Arty
Richard H.....	30 Va. Inf
Robert D.....	6 Va. Cav
Robert T.....	1 Va Reserves
Samuel S.....	30 Va Inf
St. George T.....	2 Va. Cav
Thomas.....	1 Md Arty
Thomas.....	1 Va Inf
Thomas G.....	9 Va Militia
Thomas G.....	26 Va. Inf
Thomas H.....	30 Va. Inf
Thomas T.....	13 Va. Inf
Thomas V.....	1 Bttn. Va. Arty
Thomas V.....	1 Va Arty
T. J.....	26 Va Inf
T. N.....	3 Ga. Cav
T. V.....	Smith's Co. Va. Arty
T. W.....	3 Ga. Cav

Wallace W.....	43 Miss. Inf.
Walter B.....	1 Va. Arty.
Walter B.....	1 Va. Arty.
W. H.....	25 Bttn. Ga. Inf.
W. Henry.....	24 Ga. Inf.
William.....	Mosby's Va. Cav.
William C.....	26 Va. Inf.
William G.....	26 Va. Inf.
William H.....	9 Va. Cav.
William P.....	6 Va. Cav.
William R.....	6 Va. Cav.
Winter B.....	25 Va. Militia
W. J.....	23 Ga. Inf.
W. Q.....	23 Ala. Inf.

WHITE FAMILY.

I am a descendant of William Hoge and Barbara Hume Hoge, pioneers in the Shenandoah Valley, who lie buried in the old Opecquon Church yard at Winchester, through their granddaughter Barbara White, who married Isaac Julian, and who with their seven children fled into North Carolina shortly after Braddock's defeat. There is a genealogy of the Hoge family. But I have never been able to satisfy myself with regard to the White family, and I desire very much to come into correspondence with a descendant of this family who can enlighten me upon some points. Margaret Hoge, daughter of Barbara Hume and William Hoge, born 1688, married Dr. Robert White, a surgeon in the British navy, while the Hoge's still lived in Delaware. Foote's Sketches of Virginia, 2nd series, p. 23, records the birth of three sons, John, Robert, and Alexander, the youngest. There is no mention of the daughters. My family genealogy records the birth of three daughters: Barbara, who married Isaac Julian, and her two sisters, who both married men by the name of Morgan. Each of these Morgan sisters had children taken captive by the Indians. A daughter of one of them was released after a number of years, but a son, Amaziah Morgan, taken at about four years of age, was adopted into an Indian family and would not leave them. After he had grown to manhood he was taken in battle fighting against the Whites and solicited to remain with his kindred; but he was beguiled by his Indian wife into a canoe and made his escape down the Ohio river.

Alexander White (died 1804, aged 66), the youngest son of Margaret Hoge and Dr. Robert White, married Elizabeth Wood, but they had no children. He was a member of the Virginia Convention which adopted the Constitution. His brother, Major Robert White, owned and rebuilt the home that belonged to his father, known as the White fort, and later as Hayfield, now owned by Mr. J. Howard Cather.

I desire to learn the names and dates of birth, death and marriage of all of these children of Margaret Hoge and Dr. Robert White, if it is possible to find them. Then, too, I question the date of marriage of Margaret and Robert White as given by Dr. Foote in his Sketches, 1730, because of the fact that Barbara, a daughter must have been married about 1740, in order to have had a 15 year child in 1755, and because Alexander, the youngest of six children, was born about 1738. Then, too, I am told that Dr. Robert White's father was John White. I desire to know more of him and his antecedents, where he lived before coming into Virginia, and whether it was he who was a member of the 1st Court of Frederick County, held November 11, 1743 (See Virginia Magazine, Vol. 16, p. 25.)

If there is living some descendant of this family who can help me, I shall appreciate the help.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs. Alfred H.) Rebecca D. White,
715 Church St., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Since writing the above I have read in the Biographical Congressional Directory that Alexander White of the Virginia Convention was born in Rappahannock County in 1738. If this is so, there is some confusion of information, for the parents of this Alexander were Margaret Hoge and Dr. Robert White of Frederick County, I have been led to believe.

BURIAL PLACES OF THE SIGNERS.

Office of President General, S. A. R., Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.

February 15, 1915.

A committee from our society together with a similar one from the society of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, have undertaken jointly the preparation of a work on the subject of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and in doing that we desire to obtain all the information we can respecting each signer, including their place of birth and burial &c. &c. Those about whose burial places we are seeking information are the following:

CARTER BRAXTON, died in Richmond, Va., in 1797, and buried in King William Co., Va.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, died Jan. 11, 1797 on his estate at "Menoken" in Richmond Co., Va. Supposed to have been buried either there or at Mt. Airy, the seat of the Tayloes, one of whom he married.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON, of South Carolina, died Jan. 1, 1788, at his home at Ashley River. Supposed to have been buried in his family burial ground on his plantation.

GEORGE WYTHER, buried in Richmond, Va., cemetery of St. John's Church, "near the original door of the church on the west."

If any one can give me information as to the exact locations of the burial places of any of the above, they will confer a great favor upon me and also many others.

The probabilities are, that information regarding the burial place of Francis Lightfoot Lee can be obtained from contemporary letters describing his death written by those present to friends or absent members of the family.

R. C. Ballard Thruston,
Louisville, Ky.

[It has recently been ascertained that F. L. Lee was buried at Mt. Airy.]

AN INDIAN MEDAL.

The Bangor Historical Society, has in its possession a circular medal of bronze or copper, 2 and $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, surmounted by a crest consisting of a long-stemmed pipe and bird's wing, crossed.

Obverse—A standing figure (female) in high relief with helmet on head, sword in right hand, spear in left; under left foot a broken chain, and under right a prostrate figure wielding club. Above the standing figure a scroll bearing "Virginia" in small letters; around edge "Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God" in larger letters.

Reverse—Two figures, white man and Indian, seated on settle under branches of a tree, Indian holding a pipe with long stem; sea with three ships in background. Around margin above "Happy while united"; under seated figures, "1780."

It would be a natural inference that we have here a piece struck in commemoration of some Indian treaty concluded by the state in 1780, but no one seems to have heard of this particular medal. Information will be gratefully received by Charles A. Flagg, Bangor Public Library, Bangor, Maine.

VIRGINIAN ADVENTURERS.

13 April 1615. At this Assembly a letter was read from the right Hon. the Lords of his Mats. pryvy Counsell unto his Balives concerning to be had and drawne for the upholding of the State of Virginia to incyte the Inhabitants of this Towne according to their Abilities to adventure therein. And to register the somes adventured and the Adventurers names in a booke sent with those lres from the Counsell of Virginia to that purpose with a breife of the course and proceeding in the same

Lottarys. Wheruppon It is agreed that the Towne to the use of the haven shall adventure in the same Lottarye L25. wh. is to be taken in such course as shall be thought for the best advantage for so much money put in. And that the Alderman and Constable of every warde on Mondaye next in their severall wardes shall use their best endeavors to incyte their able inhi tants to Adventure and putt in such somes of money into the said lottary as willingly they will Adventure therein. And to take a note of their names and somes of money adventuring to be sett downe and recorded in the said booke for Virginia wherof a note of the remembrance thereof is to be kept.

Assembly Book. Great Yarmouth No. 5.

Folio 147.

2 June 1615. The Motte appointed for the Adventure of L25 in the Lottary for Virginia by the Towne is agreed to be.

Great Yarmouth haven now in great distress,
Expects by Lotterye some good success.

Assembly Book. Great Yarmouth. No. 5.

Folio 150.

(Communicated by Lothrop Withington.)

CAROLINE COUNTY MARRIAGES

(Continued)

- Feb. 7, '05—Thos. Richards and Lucy Pendleton—P. A. Waugh.
 Apl. 9, '05—Wm. W. Monroe and Kitty Buckner—P. A. Waugh.
 Mch 9, 1797—Jas Noel and Judith Bowie—Theodore Noel.
 Mch 9, 1797—Gabriel Slaughter and Sally Hord—Theodore Noel.
 Dec. 14, 1797—Robt. Hill and Phebe Royston—Theodore Noel.
 Nov. 13, '00—Benj. Wist and Nancy Clark, Jno. Self.
 Sept. 5, '00—David Armstrong and Elizabeth Jones—Jno. Self.
 Dec. 11, '00—Samyouel Burruss and Frances Graves—Jno. Self.
 Dec. 25, '00—Jas. Taylor and Sally Hoskins—Jno. Self.
 Mch 5, '00—Benj. See and Wilmoth Burus—Jno. Self.
 June 4, '97—Walker Boles and Eliz. Self—Jno. Sorrel.
 Oct. 12, '97—Elizah Jeter and Rebecca Martain—Jno. Sorrel.
 Aug. 15, '97—Jno. Allport and Ann Page—Jno. Sorrel.
 May 25, '93—Jno. Self and Aggy Boles—Jno. Sorrel.
 May 15, '97—Wm. Page and Peggy Vaughan—Jno. Sorrel.
 Sept. 14, '97—Jas. Allsop and Betsey Addams—Jno. Sorrel.
 Nov. 15, '97—Joel Kidd and Salley Saunders—Jno. Sorrel.
 Dec. 22, '97—Hickman Mitchel and Letty Right—Jno. Sorrel.
 Oct. 24, '98—Younger Martain and Betty Boller—Jno. Sorrel.
 Nov. 18, '98—Wm. Martain and Letty Turner—Jno. Sorrel.
 Nov. 10, '97—Wm. Gale and Lucy Dillard—Jno. Sorrel.

Sept. 21, '98—Richd Walden and Polly Isbel—Jno. Sorrel.
 Sept. 30, '97—Samuell Sneed and Polly Danee—Jno. Sorrel.
 Sept. 6, '98—Allen Thomas and Eliz. Fowler—Jno. Sorrel.
 Sept. 6, '98—Taylor Noel and Aggathy Woolfolk—Jno. Sorrel.
 May 10, '98—Simond Morgan and Polly Hutson—Jno. Sorrel.
 June 1, '98—Wm. Mullin and Nancy Chenault—Jno. Sorrel.
 Nov. 26, '98—Edwin Broadus and Frances Jorden—Jno. Sorrel.
 Jan. 12, '98—Wm. Tucker and Margaret Scandlon—Jno. Sorrel.
 Oct. 5, '98—Henry Dunn and Ann Dunn—Jno. Sorrel.
 Dec. 24, '98—Thos. Bell and Sarah Grafton—Jno. Sorrel.
 Dec. 26, '98—Jas. White and Eliz. Green—Jno. Sorrel.
 Feb. 25, '97—Jas. Samuell and Betsey Samuel—Jno. Sorrell.
 Feb. 21, '97—Richd Mahon and Eliz. Gardner—Jno. Sorrel.
 Feb. 22, '97—Blockson Howard and Rosey Samuel—Jno. Sorrel.
 Jan. 14, '97—John Hopkins and Eliz. Vawter—Jno. Sorrel.
 Sept. 13, '97—Wm. Poltney and Betsey Vaughan—Jno. Sorrel.
 May 15, '97—Addam Beazeley and Fanny Vawter—Jno. Sorrel.
 Sept. 19, '97—Harrison Monday and Patsey Sneed—Jno. Sorrel.
 Nov. 1, '97—Jno. Dye and Delpha Allsop—Jno. Sorrel.
 Dec. 23, '97—Howe (Haws?) Barley (Bailey?) and Polly Jones—Jno. Sorrel.

Sorrel.

Sept. 19, '97—Jas. Gray and Sally Merrit—Jno. Sorrel.
 Feb. 3, '98—Coleman Pitts and Polly Vaughan—Jno. Sorrel.
 Jan. 11, '06—Frank Wm. Radford and Ann Redd—Hugh C. Boggs,
 Rect. of Berkley Par.

Jan. 12, '96—Jos. Graves and Rachel Hay—Jno. Self.
 —'07—Geo. Ross and Mary Farish—Fr. Goodloe, Sr.
 —'07—Jas. Jones and Polly Terrell—Fr. Goodloe, Sr.
 —'07—Anthony Chapman and Joice Harrison (widow)—Fr. Goodloe

Sr.

—'07—Lewis Carnal and Eliz. Middlebrook—Fr. Goodloe, Sr.
 —'07—Ricd? Smith and Jane Olliver—Fr. Goodloe, Sr.
 —'07—Edmond Collins and Martha Winston—Fr. Goodloe, Sr.
 —'07—Chas. Corr and Harriet Stevens—Fr. Goodloe, Sr.
 —'07—Spence Monroe Buckner and Lucy Woodford—Fr. Goodloe, Sr.
 Jan. 1, '08—Jas. Willard and Huldai Going—Saml. Luck, Sr.
 Oct. 19, '09—Garrett Hackett and Sophia Trevillian—A. Broadus,
 Feb. 2, '09—Fleming Bibb and Fanny G. Hargrave—A. Broadus.
 Feb. 9, '09—David Goen and Jane Middlebrook—A. Broadus.
 Feb. 9, '09—Edmund Grymes and Sally Southworth—A. Broadus.
 Dec. 22, '08—Garrett Bibb and Mary Cobbs—A. Broadus.
 Dec. 15, '05—Samuel Gordon and Patsy Julia D. Fitzhugh—A. Broadus.

dus.

Jan. 24, '26—Wm. C. J. Rothrock and Mary R. Taliaferro—Edw. McGuire, Epis. Rect.

Nov. 10, '23—Wm. R. Care and Margaret Garnett—Edwa. McGuire, Epis. Rect.

Dec. 21, '22—Geo. Sirls and Polly Barlow—Jno. Barlow, father gives consent.

Feb. 26, '18—Henry G. Gates and Susey Samuel—Fr. Goodloe.

Feb. 26, '18—Samuel Winston and Mary C. Stevens.

Jan. 15, '35—Robt. Mason and Ann Shadock—Wm. Richards.

July 29, '35—Wm. Renolds and Fanny Beazley.

Aug. 31, '35—Spotswood Carter and Eliz. Howard.

Sept. 15, '35—Lewis Covington and Sally Beazley—Richards.

Sept. 17, '35—Jas. W. Hill and Lucy G. Page—Richards.

Nov. 15, '35—Jas. Nowel (Noel) and Martha Houston—Richards.

Nov. 22, '35—Benj. Hix and Sarah B. Sall—Richards.

Nov. 24, '35—Tazwell Elliot and Susan Sullivan—Richards.

Dec. 16, '22—John Eubank and Eliza E. Mason.

Joel Mason, father, gives consent.

Sept. 5, '22 Geo. Cannon and Nancy Hopkins—Nathaniel Cannon, father, gives consent.

Apr 9, '23—Wm. B. Cash and Betsy C. Mills (Milles)—Elizabeth Milles, mother, gives consent.

Oct. 29, '22—Jas. W. Peatross and Eliza Ann Davenport—Richd Davenport, father, gives consent.

Wit. Saml Lawrence and Wm. C. Peatross.

May 12, '22—Thos. Patterson of King Wm. and Susanna Thomas—Jas. Thomas, Sr., father, gives consent. Wit. W. L. Munday and Jas. Thomas Jr.

Aug. 27, '50—Jas. Chapman and Ann E. Conduit—A. Broad.

Jan. 21, '50—Andrew Pitts and Sarah E. Green—A. Broad.

Jan. 18, '53—Chas. R. Evans and Mary Ellis Saunders—J. W. Shachelford, M. E. Church—D. of Ellis G. Saunders.

Nov. 2, '52—Geo. Tyler and Jane C. Quisenberry—B. H. Johnson.

Apr 18, '52—Edwin A. Donethan and Mary Jane Livingston—B. H. Johnson.

Apr 22, '11—Wm. D. Pope and Eliz. Skinker—Jas. Elliott.

Mch 28, '11—Wm. Upshaw and Louisa H. Baylor—Jas. Elliott.

Feb. 18, '00—Jno. Walden and Eliz. Pitts—Thos. Mastin.

Mch 11, '00—Jas. Davis and Agnes Mills—H. Pittman.

Mch 13, '00—Wm. White and Margaret (Peggy) Robinoir (?)—H. Pittman.

June 20, '00—David Marshall and Sally Chandler—H. Pittman.

June 20, '00—Jas. Whittico and Betsy Marshall—H. Pittman.

—'09—Robt. Goodloe and Agatha Johnson—Goodloe.

—'09—Wm. Tupman and Ann P. Parish—Goodloe.

Nov. 21—09—Geo. Chore and Susanna Dickinson.

5-18-07—Taliaferro Hunter and Elizabeth Mary Lomax—Jas. Elliott, Rect. of Copel Par., Westmoreland.

- 5-23-11—Wm. Carnal and Rebecca Carnal—Wm. Guirey.
 1-24-12—Wm. Campbell and Susannah Burry. “
 1-9-11—Geo. Howard and Eliza Dickinson. “
 1-19-11—Reuben Thornton and Lucy Dickinson—Wm. Guirey.
 1-27-07—Geo. Turner and Caroline Matilda Prat—Jas. Elliott, Rect.
 Copel Par. Westmoreland.
- 12-9-50—Wm. B. Gravatt and Mary Jane Chapman—R. W. C.
 12-21-50—Joel Chapman and Amanda Beazley—R. W. C.
 4-14-17—Henry Wright and Lucy Coleman—Henry Goodloe.
 —'17—Robert Haslip and Susan Long—Henry Goodloe.
 —'17—Benj. Marshall and Eliza R. Coleman—Henry Goodloe.
 —'17—Paul Gates and Nancy Durrett—Henry Goodloe.
 6-14-52—Wm. Kay and Mildred Ann Green—A. Broaddus.
 12-31-52—Benj. H. Turner and Louisa T. Wright—Ro. G. Henley.
 10-17-50—John Edwards and Frances Beazley—J. W. Atkinson.
 10-30-22—Josiah P. Gayle and Fanny Broaddus (Mordecai B. father,
 minister, consent.) Witnesses James I. Broaddus, Thomas Broaddus
 (C.f. of Thos. B. of Old Church)
 9-25-16—Henry Philips and Catherine Hargrove—Thos. Cooper (M.
 E. Church.)
 2-5-23—Richd Pruet and Eliz. Mason (Wm. Taylor and Robt. T.,
 witnesses)
 12-13-52—Samuel C. Goodwin and Margaret Ann Pollard—Rev. Mr.
 Dicks.
- 12-27-51—John Ayres and Eliz. Croley—R. W. C.
 2-12-53—Wm. T. Carlton and Pauline Gant (Gaut?)—Horace White.
 1-17-53—Jos. Southwood and Emily Hughes—Horace White.
 1-27-53—Eldred Blanton and Eliz. J. Dixon—Horace White.
 2-4-52—Wm. L. Poater and Sarah Covington—A. Broaddus.
 8-5-51—Henry Chenault and Amanda Chenault—A. Broaddus.
 10-2-51—Brooken Loving and Elizabeth Loving—A. Broaddus.
 2-27-51—Jourdon Taylor and Catharine Martin—A. Broaddus.
 5-1-51—Ira Seal and Martha Reynolds—A. Broaddus.
 5-23-51—John Chenault and Lovinia Longest—A. Broaddus.
 11-13-51—Dr. Cornelius Campbell Broaddus and Alice S. Motley—A.
 Broaddus.
- 11-11-50—Alex. H. Bendall and Martha Brooks—Howard W. Montague.
 11-4-47—Lewis M. Gayle and Frances H. Beazley—Albert R. Flippo.
 8-13-48—Albert Hicks and Margaret Webster—R. H. W. Bucknor.
 8-20-48—Fontaine Gaines and Margaret Ann Jeter—R. H. W. B.
 12-20-52—Ira Huckstep and Eliz. Wheely—Horace White.
 12-23-52—Csborn M. Hanes and Sally A. C. White—Horace White.
 3-25-22—Winston Haley and Ann D. Wright—Consent of father Wm.
 Wright.

9-24-21—Genet Anderson and Maria Harris—Consent of Edwd. C. Goodwin, guardian.)

4-7-23—Wm. R. Cash (minor) to Betsy C. Mills—Jas. Cash, father, gives consent.

2-12-21—John Bryce and Louisa S. B. Care of Port Royal—Witness Mary T. Roy and Geo. White.

12-20-21—Baylor Mastin and Salley Jordan—Consent of mother, Sally Jordan.

12-10-21—John Holloway and Ann Given—Consent of father Wm. Collaun.—Wit: Robt. G. Holloway and John T. Bullock.

6-29-51—Edgar McKinney and Elizabeth P. Waller—D. M. Wharton.

11-29-49—Robt. B. Wright and Louisa A. Long—A. Broaddus.

11-2-52—Henry C. Peatross and Frances A. Campbell—F. W. Scott.

12-10-48—Benson M. Wright and Eliz. F. Henderson—D. M. Wharton.

11-27-51—Jas. L. Ball and Martha T. Tompkins—D. M. Wharton.

8-18-52—Jno. P. Downing and Ellen W. Hudgins—A. Broaddus.

11-25-52—Launcelot Minor and Mary Ann Swann.

1804—Thos. Marshall and Farenia Durrett—F. Goodloe.

1804—Edward Loving and Tabbathy Biddle—F. Goodloe.

1804—Jas. Carnal and Betty Wright—F. Goodloe.

9-11-04—John Jones and Sarah Fletcher—F. Goodloe.

1803—Fielding Dunston and Fanny Jones—Richard Broaddus.

1803—Thos. Putter and Salley Broaddus—Richard Broaddus.

1803—Jas. West and Sarah Jones—Richard Broaddus.

1803—Mathew Hundley and Lucy Kidd—Richard Broaddus.

1803—John E. Saunderson and Eliz. Floyd—Richard Broaddus.

1803—Nathaniel D. Mason and Frances Burrus—Richard Broaddus.

1803—Carter Moody and Lucy Eubank—Richard Broaddus.

1803—Jas. Redd and Peggy Puller—Richard Broaddus.

1803—Robt. Fortson and Betty Roberts—Richard Broaddus.

1803—David Harris and S. Yancey—Richard Broaddus.

(?)—Jas. Redd and Nancy Redd—Richard Broaddus.

—'03—Richard Peatross and Lucy Johnson—Richard Broaddus.

—'03—Obediah Atkinson and Margaret West—Richard Broaddus.

8-31-04—Philip Lightfoot and Miss Sally S. Bernard—P. A. Waugh.

12-10-21—Warner W. Guy and Hannah Scott—Robert Scott, father, gives consent—Wit: Sam'l Wortham, John C. Pendleton.

6-14-03—Lewis Biddle and Eliz. Barby (Bailey)—H. Goodloe.

6-14-03—Walker Kelso and Salley Chapman—H. Goodloe.

9-23-03—Jas. Bendall and Polly White—John Self.

11-23-03—John Goodwin and Jane Pettross—Jno. Self.

12-24-03—Jas. Baber and Franky Caffrey—Jno. Self.

11-29-03—Marshall Oliver and Mary Roberts—Jno. Self.

2-17-04—Wm. Armstrong and Eliz. Covington—J. Self.

2-23-04—Wm. Sledd and Eliz. Payn—Jno. Self.

- 11-21-51—Thos. J. Taliaferro and Eliz. Taliaferro—Dudley Atkinson.
 11-29-01—Robt. Luck and Lucy Luck—Saml. Luck, Senr.
 2- -02—Philip James and Lucy Purks—Pittman.
 2- -03—Jas. Reynolds and Eliz. (Betsy) Beazley—Pittman.
 6- -03—Wm. Martin and Nancy Brumley—Pittman.
 4- -05—Chas. Mullin and Peggy Deshazor—Pittman.
 10- -04—Edward Jones and Judeth Catlett—Pittman.
 12- -05—John Brook and Sarah Robinson—Pittman.
 8- -05—John Standley and Eliz. Clatterbuck—Pittman.

PONSONBY.

In a letter of Roger Atkinson of "Mansfield," Dinwiddie County, to John Ponsonby of Whitehaven, dated March 25, 1772, the statement is made that John Ponsonby's son John is now in Virginia, "has grown much and I think will make a clever man." The elder Ponsonby was a merchant in Whitehaven from which region Roger Atkinson, himself a merchant, had come. Young Ponsonby married a daughter of Roger Atkinson, and was in business with his father in law both before and after his marriage. Slaughter (*Bristol Parish*) gives the name of a son of this marriage as Milhane, which is doubtless a misprint. In *Jefferson's History and Antiquities of Allerdal Ward Above Derwent*, p. 265, there is printed a copy of an inscription on a mural tablet in the Parish Church of Workington Parish, Cumberland—"To the memory of Captain Milham Ponsonby of the Royal Navy," died 1815, aged sixty years. The Ponsonbys seem to have been early settled in Cumberland, branches of the family going to Ireland with Cromwell and there becoming fixed.

It would be interesting to know whether any of the sons of the first John Ponsonby of Virginia has left descendants of that name.

A. J. MORRISON

WASHINGTON—ADDITIONS.

Editor Va. Hist. Magazine: Having read with much interest the line of descent of Lawrence Washington, brother of Col. John, the emigrant I am sending to you some additions, in accordance with your request in the Jan. number.

18. Thomas⁴ Washington (Townsend³, John², Lawrence¹), b. May 24-1731, d. 1794, md. April 3-1766, Ann, dau. of Nicholas and Elizabeth Muse, of Westmoreland Co., Va., Ann (Muse) Washington d. May 16-1817. Issue: 49. Jemina⁵, b. July 28-1767, md. Smith Jenkins; 50. Elizabeth⁵, b. Nov. 22-1769, md. Sept. 22-1794, Richard Reed; 51. Thomas⁵ Muse, b. Aug. 2-1774, was drowned; 52. Ann, b. Dec. 14-1776, md. 1801, Burdette Eskridge; 53. John⁵, b. Feb. 4-1779; 54. Mary⁵, b. Dec. 26-1782; 55. Samuel⁵, b. Sept. 6-1784.

50. Elizabeth⁵ Washington (Thomas⁴, Townsend³, John², Lawrence¹) md. Sept. 22-1794, Richard Reed, of Westmoreland Co., Va., b. July 29-1794, d. July 29-1832. Elizabeth (Washington) Reed d. March 1-1828. Issue: 56. John⁶, b. Sept. 30-1795, md. Kitty⁶ Maria Kelly Nov. 28-1822. Issue: 57. James⁷ Henry, b. Aug. 10-1823; 58. Elizabeth Ann, b. Tuesday, 45 minutes after 5 o'clock, 1825; 59. John⁷ Washington, b. Wednesday, 9 o'clock in the morning, 1828; 60. William⁷ Richard, b. June 27-1831; 61. Bushrod⁷ Muse, b. Wednesday, 20 minutes after 2 o'clock, in the morning, 1833.

62. Lucinda⁶ Reed (dau. of Elizabeth⁵ Washington and Richard Reed), b. Dec. 11-1797, d. Aug. 15-1802; 63. Richard⁶ Henry Washington Reed, b. April 4-1800, d. July 28-1832; 64. Ann⁶ Muse Reed, b. May 11-1802; 65. Joseph⁶ Baily Reed, b. Nov. 2-1804, md. Dec. 19-1826, Elizabeth Asbury, dau. of William and Mary Asbury. She was b. Oct. 19-1811. 66. Bushrod⁶ Washington Reed, b. April 4-1807; md. Jan. 25-1822, Mary Louisa Piles; 67. James⁶ Benedict Reed, b. July 16-1809, d. Feb. 10-1832; 68. Eliza Montgomery⁶ Reed, b. July 29-1812, d. Sept. 12-1812; 69. Elizabeth⁶ Washington Reed, b. Aug. 16-1814, d. Nov. 28-1832.

65. Joseph⁶ Baily Reed, who md. Elizabeth Asbury, had three children, but only one is given—Mary⁷ Muse, b. Nov. 8, 1827.

66. Bushrod⁶ Washington Reed (Elizabeth⁵, Thomas⁴, Townshend³, John², Lawrence¹), md. Jan. 24-1824, Mary Louisa Piles, b. Sept. 15-1824. Bushrod Reed d. in Washington, D. C. Nov. 8-1875, and his wife d. also in Washington, March 22-1881. Issue: 70. Richard⁷ Henry Washington, b. Nov. 9-1843; d. Dec. 20-1901, md. Ella Frances Hepburn, Dec. 19-1864. Issue: 71. Emma⁸ Louise; 72. Blanche⁸ Marion, md. A. M. McCormick, May 31-1893. Have one child, Eleanor⁹ Grace; 73. Richard⁸ Henry Washington, jr.; 74. Frank⁸; 75. Ella⁸ Frances, md. July 22-1898, G. W. Dove, jr.; 76. Mary Hepburn⁸.

77. William⁷ Bushrod Reed (Bushrod⁶, Elizabeth⁵, Thomas⁴, Townshend³, John², Lawrence¹), b. June 22-1845, d. Aug. 12-1881, md. June 7-1866, Catherine Augusta Schneider, Issue: 78. Henry Willard⁸, b. about 1867, d. 1910; 79. Louise Schneider⁸, md. Oct. 23-1889, Alexander Britton of Washington, D. C. Issue: 80. Catherine⁹, 81. Margaret⁹; 82. Katharine⁸ Augusta, md. Mr. Chiswell of South Carolina.

83. Mary⁷ Louisa Reed (Bushrod⁶, Elizabeth⁵, Thomas⁴, Townshend³, John², Lawrence¹), md. Capt. D. H. McComas. Issue: 84. Henry⁸ Washington; 85. Mary⁸ Louise, md. 1st, I. B. Moulton, 2nd, R. H. Kaiser. Issue: 86. Edward⁹ T., 87. R. H.⁹ jr.; 88. Julius⁹, 89. Elizabeth⁹.

90. Elizabeth⁷ Washington Reed, dau. of Bushrod⁶ and Mary (Piles) Reed, md. Samuel L. Kelly.

91. Thomas⁷ J. Reed, son of Bushrod⁶ and Mary Reed, b. Sept. 27-1855, d. May 2-1892, md. C. A. Stinemetz, Dec. 7-1876. Issue: 92. T. J. jr.,⁸ md. Emma Gardner⁸, 93. B. S.⁸, md. Hattie Steele.

94. Anna⁷ Bell Reed, dau. of Bushrod⁶ and Mary Reed, md. William Godfrey Boyd, Feb. 21-1883. Issue. 95. William Godfrey⁸, jr., 96. Louise⁸ Reed.

97. Bushrod⁷ Washington Reed, jr., son of Bushrod⁶ and Mary Reed, md. Fannie Burlingame. Issue: 98. Clarence Bushrod⁸, 99. Clara⁸ Louise.

52. Ann⁵ Washington (Thomas⁴, Townshend³, John², Lawrence¹), b. Dec. 14-1776, d. 1827, md. Jan. 1801, Burdette Eskridge, of Westmoreland Co., Va., son of John and Rachel (Davies) Eskridge. Issue: 100. Vernon⁶, b. Oct. 26-1803; 101. Burrel Steptoe⁶, b. April 3-1805; 102. Verrenia⁶, b. Dec. 17-18—; 103. Elizabeth⁶.

100. Vernon⁶ Eskridge (Ann⁵, Thomas⁴, Townshend³, John², Lawrence¹), b. Oct. 26-1803, d. Sept. 11-1855, md. 1st, Mary Bourke, of Essex Co., 2nd, Ann McLinn, 3rd, Oct. 30-1832, Sarah Armistead Hope, dau. of George and Ann (Armistead) Hope, of Hampton, Va. Issue: 104. George⁷ Burdette, b. Aug. 8-1834, d. in infancy; 105. Ann McLinn⁷, b. Dec. 2-1835. 106. Richard Washington⁷, b. July 28-1838, d. of yellow fever, in Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 9-1855, two days before his father; 107. Sarah Vernon⁷, b. Jan. 13-1841.

105. Ann⁷ McLinn Eskridge, b. Dec. 2-1835, md. 18-1864, Rev. John Kimball, U. S. A., of Vermont. They lived in Washington, D. C. until 1869, when they moved to California, where they both died. They are buried at the old Kimball home in Vermont. They had; 108. Minnie⁸ Hope, b. March 3-1867, d. in infancy; 109. John Vernon⁸, b. Sept. 23-1868, md. about 1899, Marion Frances Featherstone of San Francisco. Issue: 110. Hope⁹; 111. John Austin⁹; 112. Earl⁹; 113; Walter Freer⁹; 114. Vernon⁹.

107. Sarah⁷ Vernon Eskridge, b. Jan. 13-1841, md. Feb. 9, 1859, Wm. Henry White, son of John Satter White, and Mary Matilda Codwin, of Portsmouth, Va., Wm. Henry White was Lieut. in the Confederate army and was killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, July 2-1862. Issue: 115. Sarah⁸ Eskridge, b. March 4-1860; 116. Mary Hope⁸, b. May 28-1861, md. July 25-1882, Hon. Henry Litchfield West, of Washington, D. C., son of Robert Athow and Elisabeth (Cook) West, formerly of England. Issue: 117. Marion⁹ Litchfield, b. June 14-1883; 118. Vernon⁹ Eskridge, b. July 24-1886; 119. Mary⁹ (Minnie) Athow, b. Sept. 11-1889, md. Oct. 27-1909, Orville Breckenridge Drown, son of Orville and Sarah Ellen Drown, of Vermont. Issue: 120. Elizabeth¹⁰ Litchfield, b. June 6-1911; 121. Richard¹⁰ Orville, b. March 18-1913; 122. Jerome¹⁰ Otis, b. Aug. 1-1914.

Mrs. Henry Litchfield West,
2078 27th St., Washington, D. C.

LT. COLONEL GEORGE WILSON

(From Revolutionary Land Bounty Records, Va. State Library)

Fayette County Penn'a Sct.

Personally appeared before me, one of the justices of the peace in aid for Fayette County Penn'a Thomas Ramsay, and being duly sworn deposes and says that he was personally and intimately acquainted with the late Lieutenant Colonel George Wilson before he entered the service of the United States, that the said Col. Wilson at the time he was commissioned and before that time resided with his family at George's Creek. That the State of Virginia claimed and exercised jurisdiction over that part of the country in which the said Col. Wilson resided at the time that he entered into the service of the United States and for several years afterwards. That the said Col. Wilson was commissioned by the Government of Virginia a Lieutenant Col. in the Virginia Line of the Army of the revolution in the State line as his [sic] own establishment, and afterwards died, as the deponent understood, in the service. This deponent hath continued to live in the neighborhoods where Col. Wilson resided before he entered the service, and knows that Col. Wilson never returned.

Thos. Ramsay.

Sworn and subscribed before me this Seventh day of Feby. A. D. 1831.

Thomas Beatty.

State of Ohio, Adams County, Sct.

The Deposition of Nicholas Blake Sen'r., taken before the subscriber a Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid in the town of West Union in the said County. The said Nicholas Blake being of full age, a resident of the County of Adams and being duly sworn to declare the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth deposeth and saith that he was personally and intimately acquainted with the said Lieut. Col. George Wilson decd. who departed this life in the State of New Jersey while in the service of the United States in the Revolutionary War in the year 1777. That this deponent was acquainted with the said Lieut. Colo. Wilson before he entered the service of the United States and while he was in the said service. That this deponent belonged to the Regiment commanded by Col. McCoy, of which said Wilson was Lieut. Colonel and that this deponent was at his funeral. That the said Lieut. Colo. George Wilson lived in this family on George's Creek before and at the time he entered the service of the United States. That the State of Virginia claimed jurisdiction over that part of the Country in which the said Lieut. Colo. Wilson resided at the time he entered into the service of the United States in the revolutionary War and for several years afterwards, but since that it has been decided by the Commissioners appointed by the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia to be within what is now Fayette County in the State of Pennsylvania, and further this deponent saith not.

NICH' O BLAKE.

The State of Ohio, Adams County, ss.

I certify that the foregoing deposition of Nicholas Blake Senr. was this day taken subscribed and sworn before me in my office:

In witness whereof I Leonard Cole a Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Adams have hereunto set my hand this 4th day of November 1831.

Leonard Cole (seal)

Justice of the Peace.

[The Governor and Counsel of Virginia acted favorably on the claim of Lt. Col. Wilson's heirs and granted them 6000 acres. His name does not appear in Heitman unless he is identical with George Wilson, Lt. Col. 8th Pa., July 20, 1775, who died Feb. 1777.]

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF SURRY COUNTY.

ORDER BOOKS.

Nov. 24, 1778. James Belsches, Captain; Alexander Belsches, 2d lieutenant and James Belsches, ensign qualified [That is presented their Commissions as officers of militia, and took the required oath.]

Dec. 22, 1778. Certificate that Mildred Williams is the widow of Lewis Williams, a soldier of the United States, who died in service, leaving her and five small children.

Same as to Martha, widow of John Thorn, who died leaving her and four children.

Same as to Hannah, widow of Samuel Moody who died leaving her and three small children.

Same as to Hannah, widow of John Ealey who left one child.

Certificate in favor of Elizabeth Price, a poor widow, whose son Francis Price is now a soldier.

Feb. 25, 1779. The county court recommended: John Lucas as Captain, Stephen Collier, 1st lieutenant, Benjamin Putney, 2d lieutenant, William Collins, ensign, James Davis, 2d lieutenant, and Joseph Holt, ensign.

June 2, 1779. Henry Crafford, and John Lucas, captains, James Davis, Benjamin Putney and Stephen Collier, 2d lieutenants, William Collins and Harwood Colcott, ensigns, qualified.

Nov. 23, 1779. Etheldred Gray appointed guardian of his children, William, Robert, Charles, Etheldred and Elizabeth Gray, in regard to a legacy from their grandfather William Drew.

March 28, 1780. Jacob Faulcon, captain; William Edwards, 1st lieutenant; John Wesson, ensign (in the company commanded by Nicholas Faulcon), qualified.

April 25, 1780. Lawrence Baker made proof that he was the heir-at-law of James Baker, deceased, and produced a certificate from the Hustings Court of Williamsburg certifying that proof had been made

that the said James Baker served in the 1st regiment in the war against the French and Indians, on the Ohio River as lieutenant.

May 23, 1780. William Edwards, Captain of the company of which Henry Crafford (resigned) was captain, and William Blow, 1st lieutenant, both qualified.

June 26, 1781. John H. Cocke, major; William Bailey, captain; William Browne, Jr., John Watkins, and John Wesson, lieutenants, qualified.

Recommended: William Blow, captain in room of William Edwards removed out of the country; Nathaniel Berriman, 1st lieutenant, and William Simmons, ensign.

WILL BOOK.

Will of William Allen: legatees, wife Mary, daughter Ann Armistead Allen, grandson Wm. Allen Harrison, daughter Martha Bland Allen, son John and son William, dated Sept. 4, 1789, proved Sept. 24, 1793.

ORDER BOOK.

May 15, 1764. William Allen qualified as Colonel. Christopher Mooring and Thomas Bailey, gentlemen, qualified as militia officers.

June 19, 1764. James Rodwell Bradby, captain, and Nicholas Faulcon, Jr., lieutenant, qualified.

WILL BOOK.

Will of Willis Wilson; all estate to nephew Willis Wilson, son of William Wilson. William Wilson executor. Dated Nov. 25, 1806, proved Nov. 27, 1811.

ORDER BOOK.

Feb. 19, 1754. Thomas and Lucy, orphans of Thomas Washington chose, Richard Gray as guardian. William Horrod sold for one year as a vagrant.

Jan. 16, 1745; suit Thomas Washington vs. James Washington. Abates, defendant not being a resident of the county.

WILL BOOK.

Will of William Short, dated Dec. 21, 1756, legacies to son-in-law Joshua Poythress, and to daughter Mary Poythresse's children, Joshua, William and Elizabeth Poythress.

Will of William Maclin, legatees: wife Sarah, Sachfield, Macklin Breassee, daughter Mary Freasie, son Wm. Maclin, brothers James and John Maclin and son William, executors, dated April 17, 1762, proved May 18, 1762.

ORDER BOOK.

Aug. 15, 1749. Inventory of estate of Thomas Washington, deceased, recorded.

Robert Jones appointed guardian of Benjamin, infant orphan of Samuel Weldon.

Suit vs. Peter Poythress, carpenter.

Sept. 19, 1749. Thomas Cocke, rendered an account of the estate of John Cargill infant orphan of John Cargill, gent, deceased.

May 13, 1750. Attachment obtained by Peter and Elizabeth Poythress executors of Robert Poythress, deceased, and Joshua Poythress, executor of Thomas Poythress, deceased, vs. the estate of Thomas Sisson.

March 19, 1750. Robert Jones, Jr., appointed guardian of John Cargill, infant orphan of John Cargill, deceased.

May 22, 1751. Suit Robert Hunt, plt., vs. George Washington, surviving executor of Richard Washington, defendant, for a judgment obtained June 17, 1747 against said defendant and one Thomas Washington, since dead, as an executor of Richard Washington. The sheriff returned that the said George Washington had nothing within his bailiwick, neither could he be found there.

Dec. 21, 1743. Suit, Thomas Washington vs. James Washington.

June 17, 1747. Suit, John Washington, William Washington, James Washington, and John Stevens and Ann his wife, vs. George and Thomas Washington, executors of Richard Washington, deceased.

Dec. 20, 1748. On motion of Agnes, widow of Thomas Washington, administration was granted on his estate.

DEED BOOK.

Deed, July 21, 1747, from Arthur Washington of Isle of Wight County, to Richard Hamlin of Surry, conveying 300 acres of land on the north side of Blackwater Swamp, devised to said Arthur Washington by the will of Richard Washington, deceased, dated Nov. 9, 1724.

WILL BOOK.

Will of Elizabeth Washington, relict of Richard Washington, deceased; legatees: sons George, Richard, John, Thomas, William, James and Arthur Washington, daughter Elizabeth Lanier, daughter Priscilla Lanier, daughter Faith Barker, daughter Mary Hart, daughter Ann Washington, son Thomas, sole executor. No date, proved in Surry May 21, 1735.

ORDER BOOK.

July 2, 1672. Petition of George Proctor, who married the relict of Major William Marriott.

Sept. 3, 1672. Suit by John Gutridge.

Sept. 4, 1672. Court proceedings showing that John Writson had married Anne, daughter of Captain Robert Spencer, and that she was dead leaving a child by her marriage, and Writson showing hostility to the child it was put under the care of Capt. Spencer.

Court proceedings show that the wife of George Proctor was formerly the wife of Major William Marriott, and before that the wife of John Bishop. Francis Mason was guardian of John Bishop, orphan.

January 7, 1672. The estate of John Binns, deceased, being accounted for, and the account presented in Court, the expenses of said Binns' orphan in England during his [The orphan's] father's life, and until Christ-mas next following are to be allowed out of the estate.

March 4, 1672. Suit vs. Francis Gray administrator of his brother Thomas Gray, deceased.

WILL BOOK.

Inventory of the estate of Thomas Washington, deceased, in Brunswick County, Arn Washington executrix. Total £101.1.2, June 2, 1749.

Inventory of Thomas Washington in Surry County £664.9.10 Jan. 27, 1748. Account current with the estate, including payment of quit rents on 755 acres of land.

DEED BOOK.

Deed Dec. 18, 1771, from Thomas Washington of Brunswick Co., to George Clements of Prince George County who by intermarrying with Lucy, sister of said Thomas Washington became vested in four slaves, part of the estate of Thomas Washington (who died intestate) father to the said Thomas Washington and Lucy Washington (now Clements).

In 1788 Thomas Washington of Brunswick sold his lands in Surry, viz.: Washington's Upper Quarter 470 acres, and Washington's Lower Quarter, 300 acres.

ORDER BOOK.

Jan. 24, 1775. John and William, orphans of William Marriott chose Aaron Conwell, guardian.

May 23, 1775. William Allen, county lieutenant; William Browne, lieutenant colonel; Allen Cocke, colonel; William Simmons, major; Nathaniel Harrison, Nichols Faulcon and Josiah Wilson, captains, qualified.

June 27, 1771. John Hartwell Cocke, captain; William Browne, Jr. and Jacob Faulcon, lieutenants, and John Wilkins, ensign, qualified.

Aug. 22, 1775. Elizabeth Marriott appointed guardian of Sarah, William and Thomas, orphans of Mathias Marriott.

March 25, 1777. James Kee recommended as ensign; John H. Cocke, Nicholas Faulcon and William Seward were then captains.

Aug. 26, 1777. Recommended: Stephen Collier, 2d lt.; Benjamin Putney, ensign, in Captain John Cocke's company; John Pitt, 2d lt., and Nathaniel Berriman, ensign, in Captain Seward's company; James Nicholson, 2d lt., and Alexander Belches, ensign, in Captain Short's company; William Browne, 2d lt., in Captain John H. Cocke's company; Randolph Prince, 2d lt., and James Davis, ensign, in Captain Faulcon's company; William Spratley, 2d. lt., and William Evans, ensign, in Captain Gray's company; James Kee, 2d lt., and Sterling Hill, ensign; in Captain Lemuel Cocke's company; Jesse Warren, 2d. lt., and Thomas White, ensign in Captain Wilson's company.

Feb. 21, 1778. Recommended: William Hart, captain, vice Etheldred Gray, resigned and William Spratley, 1st lt., William Evans, 2d lt., and James Judkins, ensign, in said company.

March 24, 1778. William Hart, captain, qualified.

May 28, 1778. James Nicholson, 2d. lt., William Evans, 2d. lt., and James Judkins, ensign, qualified.

July 26, 1778. William Short recommended as major in the room of William Simmons, deceased, whereupon he produced a commission and qualified.

Recommended: James Belsches as captain, vice William Short, James Nicholson as 1st lt., Alexander Belsches, 2d. lt., and James Belsches, ensign.

MRS. BETTY (WASHINGTON) LEWIS.

Information regarding the burial place of Betty Washington (Mrs. Fielding Lewis).

I have lately come into possession of it and thinking it might be of interest to you I pass it on.

Mrs. Lewis after the death of her husband in 1781 disposed of the estate in Fredericksburg, most probably to the family named Gordon, as their burial place is beside the monument to Mary Washington and went to live with her daughter Betty (Mrs. Charles Carter) at "Western View", Culpeper Co. The estate is about three miles from Culpeper. She died there March 31, 1797, and was buried in the graveyard on the estate. No stone marks the spot, though it is thought there was one before the war. The old house was burned some years ago, and nothing remains of the burial ground, except a few sunken places, broken stones &c in the midst of a corn field.

I am indebted to Mrs. C. H. Wine of Culpeper, Va., for this information.

Mrs. E. S. T.

Washington, D. C.

Mrs. E. N. ROBINSON, 1624 W. 13th St., Spokane, Wash., wishes information of Harper Family of Loudoun and Berkeley Counties and Harpers Ferry.

De Moss family of Little Capon River.

Lance family of Highland Co.

Vance family of Washington and Lancaster Counties, Pa. and Frederick Co., Va.

Vincent and Joblente families of Kanawha Co. and Charlestown.

Robinson family of Upshaw and Loudoun Counties.

APRIL 20, 1688: "SAMUEL WALDING of Virginia Planter alledges he intends to marry Mary Hughes Spinster-he knows no lawfull impediment [Signed]Samuell Walden."

Ms. Registers of St. Katharine by the Tower, now in the Church of St. Katharines, Gloucester Gate, Regents Park, London.

A. C. M.

From Albert Cook Myers, Devonshire House, Bishopsgate, London
Nov. 13, 1914.

WHITING-BOOTH.

In examining the registers of the Church of St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall Street, London, today I noted these two entries which you may care to print in the Va. Mag:

1699-Burials

"Feb. 3, Matthew Whiting a Virginian"

1716-Burials

"August 29, Thomas Booth, a Virginian"

Albert Cook Myers.

LEE.

I shall be grateful for information concerning Thomas Lee, who in 1747 settled in Prince Edward Co., Va. Was his wife's name Mary. Did he have a son named Needham?

Mrs. Peter A. Boyle,
1025 So. 19th Street,
Birmingham, Ala.

SLAUGHTER-ADDITION.

May I add a wee bit of data to the Slaughter Genealogy as given in The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XXII, p. 208, and 211?

Stanton Slaughter of Culpeper Co., Va., b. Nov. 30, 1773; d. after 1804; served as sheriff of Culpeper Co., m. about 1794, Judith Pickett, b. 1772; d. 184-; daughter of Col. Martin Pickett of Fauquier Co., Va., and his wife Ann Blackwell. Issue:

1. Arthur, of Culpeper Co., Va., m. Jane Pollard, and had issue.
2. Martin Pickett, of Culpeper Co., Va., m. Martha Stith Bolling, dau. of Robert and Mary Burton (Bolling) Bolling, and had issue.
3. Diana, m. Henry Field, of Culpeper Co., Va., and had issue.
4. Ann Blackwell, m. Robert Rittenhouse Stringfellow, of Culpeper Co., Va., and had issue.

Col. John Field Slaughter, of Culpeper Co., Va., b. about 1765, m. first 1795, Jane Alexander, b. Nov. 30, 1771, d. 1804, dau. of Col. William and Sigismunda Mary (Massie) Alexander; second, about 1806, his cousin Diana Slaughter, b. Apr. 17, 1775; dau. of Col. Robert and Sarah (Stanton) Slaughter. Issue by first m.

2. Lawrence Smith Slaughter, of "Elyton," Jefferson Co., Ala., b. 1798 in Culpeper Co., Va., d. 1826, in Jefferson Co., Ala., m. 1820, Ophelia Jane Stewart, b. Feb. 14, 1803, Petersburg, Va., d. Jan. , 1831, Madison Co., Ala., dau. of Robert and Amy Goodwyn (Raines) Stewart. (His widow, the said Ophelia Jane Stewart Slaughter, m. second 1829, William Edward Collier, of Madison Co., Ala., son of James and Elizabeth (Boudin) Collier). Issue:

1. Lawrence Smith, b. May 4, 1821, d. young.
2. Ellen Frances, b. Jan. 14, 1823, d. Aug. 26, 1905; m. Jan. 23, 1838, Geo. W. Marshall, b. Apr. 20, 1815; d. Oct. 1, 1873; son Daniel Marshall of Kentucky, and had issue.
3. John Robert, M. D., of Huntsville, Ala., b. Jan. 19, 1825; d. Mar. 17, 1894, served in the Mexican and Civil Wars; served as Surgeon of Gen. Lee's Brigade at the first Battle of Manassas; m. Mary Elizabeth Lanford, d. 1911; dau. of William and Charlotte (Fennell) Lanford, and had issue.

STELLA PICKETT HARDY.

GENEALOGY

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE, WITH NOTICES OF SOME CONNECTED FAMILIES.

THE FLEMING FAMILY.

An old record preserved in the Fleming family states that the immigrant ancestor was "Sir Thomas Fleming, second son of the Earl of Wigdon in Scotland," who married in England Miss Tarleton, came to Virginia in 1616, settling first at Jamestown and afterwards removing to New Kent county "where he lived and died." Besides several daughters he left three sons Tarleton, John and Charles. How far this statement in regard to the descent from the Earl of Wigton is correct, has never been investigated, and certainly the date given for the immigration is too early. There may be other errors in the tradition. Douglas's Scottish Peerage states that John Fleming, 1st Earl of Wigton, had besides his eldest son John who succeeded to the title, a second son James, who, in 1612, married Janet Brisbane, and had a son John, who came of age in 1643, and also a third son Malcolm, whose eldest son was named John. So it is quite possible that the Virginia Fleming's descended from one of the younger sons of the Earl. A letter written in Virginia more than a hundred years ago which states that one of the family, the elder brother of Judge Wm. Fleming, was then heir to the Earldom of Wigton, shows the antiquity of the tradition. The total destruction of the New Kent records, renders it impossible to ascertain whether a Thomas Fleming lived there; but it is certain that two persons of the name, John and Charles, were living in New Kent in the latter part of the Seventeenth Century. John Fleming patented land in New Kent in 1658 and 1661, and died Aug. 30, 1686 (St. Peters Register, New Kent). As Hanover County was formed from New Kent (or the territory once in that county) it is possible that John Fleming was the father of William Fleming, who was sheriff of Hanover in 1727 and 1728, and grandfather of Robert Fleming, Burgess for Caroline County, "who died at his fathers house in Hanover," Feb. 1737 (Va. Gazette). John may also have been the father of Charles.

(To be Continued.)

HARRISON OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

Probably no Virginia family of equal note has had so little systematic genealogical work done in regard to its history as that of Harrison,

which, first settling in Stafford, extended to Prince William, Fauquier, Loudoun and other counties, and which for purposes of distinction may be called Harrison or Northern Virginia.

Rev. Dr. Hayden in the *Virginia Genealogies*, pp. 510-513, collected much valuable information but says: "It is impossible from this limited data to give a satisfactory deduction of the family. The descendants to whom application was made showed no interest in the matter and have furnished no records."

It is not pretended that anyone could have done more with Dr. Hayden's materials than he did, but fortunately other public records have been examined, and access has been had to an old Bible record in regard to one line of the family, while other reliable information has been received from other descendants.

Even with this aid the subject is full of difficulty, owing chiefly to the destruction of so large a part of the records of Stafford and Prince William Counties, during the Civil War. It is hoped that all persons having information in regard to the family (especially the Loudoun branch in regard to which there must be much information in the records of that county) will send it to this magazine. We should also like to have accounts of the descendants of the various members of this family who removed to the South and West.

The first of the family of whom anything is known was 1. CUTHBERT HARRISON, who, in 1637, was resident in the parish of St. Margarets, Westminster. According to the old family record he had:

2. BURR² HARRISON, "eldest son of Cuthbert Harrison, born in the City of Westminster in the parish of St. Margarets, the 28th day of December 1637." The parish register shows that he was baptized Jan. 3, 1637. He emigrated to Virginia and settled in Stafford County. He was a man of some prominence there, was in 1698 a justice of that county, and in 1699 was sent by the House of Burgesses on an embassy to the Piscataway Indians. On account (giving an impossible date, as he was alive after it) states that he died in 1697, and another, no doubt correct, gives it as in 1706. No will remains and no positive proof remains of the date of his death. In the Stafford records is a paper dated 1700, showing that Burr Harrison had married the widow of Edward Smith and as she was now dead he asked to be appointed guardian to Smith's children. On Dec. 8, 1701, is a deed from Burr Harrison of Stafford, to James Bland of St. Mary's County, Md., conveying 600 acres in Stafford, and in Oct. 1702, a confirmation by Burr Harrison, as guardian of William, Edward and Katherine Smith, children of Edward and Lettice Smith, and grandchildren of Ann Scarlett, of Stafford, of a sale of land to George Mason. Burr² Harrison had issue a son: 3. *Thomas*.³

3. THOMAS³ HARRISON, of "Chappawamsic," Stafford County, was born Sept. 7, 1665, and died Aug. 13, 1746 (Family Bible). On July 10, 1700, he is included among the civil and military officers of Stafford.

On May 16, 1733, he was on the bond of his son Thomas Harrison, Jr., as sheriff of Prince William Co. By deed in Prince William, 1740 Thomas Harrison, Sr., of Prince William, gent., conveyed to Thos. Harrison, Jr., of Prince William, gent., 234 acres in Prince William, being $\frac{1}{4}$ of a patent dated Oct. 13, 1710, for 938 acres, then in Stafford, to said Thos. Harrison, Sr., and Thos. Whitledge, late of Stafford. In Prince William by deed dated June 22, 1740, Thomas Harrison of Prince William, gent., confirmed to Wm. Henry Terrett, a sale made to Simon Pearson, father of Mrs. Terrett, March 11, 1718, for 289 acres, part of 4,639 acres patented Dec. 23, 1706, by John West, John Pearson, William Harrison, and the said Thos. Harrison. Thomas Harrison, Sr., probably returned to Stafford some years before his death, as the index to the lost will-book of that county (1729-48) shows that it contained the wills of Thomas and Anne Harrison, doubtless 3. Thomas Harrison, and his wife. He may have been the Thomas Harrison, Burgess for Prince William at the session of May 1742, and Sept. 1744; but as he was then 77 years old this is extremely improbable, and it may be taken as almost certain that the Burgess was his son Thos. Harrison, Jr., who, as has been seen, was already sheriff in 1733.

The Bible records, and those of Fauquier and Prince William prove that 3. Thomas Harrison had three sons, Burr, Thomas and Cuthbert and an account preserved in the family states that he also had a son William. Issue: 4. *William*⁴; 5. *Burr*⁴; 6. *Thomas*⁴; 7. *Cuthbert*⁴.

(To be Continued.)

THE BLACKWELL FAMILY.

(By Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville, Ark.)

(Continued)

- 5-1. William Edmonds, m. unknown.
- 5-2. Elias Edmonds, m. unknown.
- 5-3. John Edmonds, d. unm.
- 5-4. Sally Edmonds, d. unm.
- 5-5. James Edmonds, m. unknown.
- 5-6. Elizabeth Edmonds, m. Joseph Wallace, of Fauquier Co., Va.,
- 5-7. Lucy Edmonds, m. Robert Green, of the Marsh, Fauquier Co., Va.,
- 5-8. Kitty Edmonds, m. Nov. 23, 1809, George Houston Payne, of Fauquier Co., Va., son of George & Frances (Edmonds) Payne, of Westmoreland Co., Va.,
- 5-9. Frances Edmonds, m. Aug., 1787, Lieut. Robert Green, of Culpeper Co., Va., d. 1791; son of Col. John & Susannah (Blackwell) Green, of Culpeper Co., Va.,

- 5-10. Polly (or Mary) Edmonds, m. 1790, William Horner, of Fauquier Co., Va., son of Robert & Ann (Brown) Horner, of Prince William Co. Va.,
- 5-11. Judith Lee Edmonds, m. cir. 1791, Moore Fauntleroy Carter, of Fauquier Co., Va., son of Landon & Judith (Fauntleroy) Carter, of Prince William Co., Va.,
- 4-6. Ann Blackwell, b. 1743; m. Mar. 3, 1766, her cousin, James Blackwell, son of Capt. Samuel & Elizabeth (Steptoe) Blackwell, of Northumberland Co., Va.,
- 4-7. Sarah Blackwell, b. cir. 1745; m. John Roberts, and removed to Ky.,
- 4-8. Hannah Blackwell, b. cir. 1747; unmarried June 19, 1795; (named in her mothers' will, as "Hannah Blackwell," Dr. Hayden, says she married a Simpson, and died without issue.)
- 4-9. Lucy Blackwell, b. 1750; m. May 13, 1775, William Green, of Fauquier Co., Va., son of Robert & Pattie (Ball) Green, of Culpeper Co. Va.,
- 4-10. Thomas Blackwell, of Union Co., Ky., b. Sep. —, 1752, in Fauquier Co., Va., d. Apr. 28, 1831, in Union Co., Ky., Served in the Revolutionary War, Captain 10th Virginia, Nov. 19, 1776; retired Sep. 14, 1778, served under Col. Edward Stevens; He resided in Culpeper Co., Va., from which he removed to Kentucky; received 4,000 acres in 1783, and 1333½ acres in 1806, for military services. He m. in Fauquier Co., Va., Sep. 26, 1781, Judith Grant. Issue,
- 5-1. Grant Blackwell, of Morganfield, Ky., b. 1782, in Fauquier Co., Va.; d. Jan. 7, 1847, in Morganfield; served in the War of 1812, and rendered distinguished service at the Battle of the Thames; he was buried with military honors; he m. 1824, Lucy Latham. Issue,
 - 6-1. James Blackwell, b. 1826; d. young.
 - 6-2. Elizabeth Blackwell, b. 1830; d. young.
- 6-3. Thomas Clayton Blackwell, C. S. A., St. Louis, Mo., b. Feb. 16, 1832, Union Co., Ky.; served in the Civil War, enlisted with Co. C. 4th Ky., under Gen. Buckner, took part in battles of Shiloh, Murphysboro, Seige of Vicksburg, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge; with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, from Dalton to Jonesboro. Removed from Ky. to St. Louis, Mo. in 1895; m. July 22, 1857, Virginia Taylor; Issue
 - 7-1. Elizabeth Phillips Blackwell, d. 1879; m. William L. Hardigg
 - 7-2. Gibson Taylor Blackwell, of St. Louis, Mo., unm.,
 - 7-3. Mary Rives Blackwell, unm.,
 - 7-4. William Hudson Blackwell, of St. Louis, Mo., m. June 15, 1901, Grace Nelles Richardson.
- 7-5. Lusy Latham Blackwell, m. Oct. 10, 1893, John Lyle Givin.
- 7-6. Thomas Grant Blackwell, of St. Louis, Mo., m. Anne S. Duncan, and had issue 1. Mary Virginia Blackwell.

- 7-7. Ann Chapman Blackwell, unm.,
- 7-8. Clayton Hardigg Blackwell, of St. Louis, Mo., unm.,
- 6-4. Nancy Maria Blackwell, b. 1835; d. young.
- 5-2. Thomas Blackwell, of Union Co., Ky., b. cir. 1785 in Va., m.
Miss Williams, dau. of Josiah Williams. Issue
- 6-1. George Steptoe Blackwell, m. Miss Neale.
- 6-2. Amanda Blackwell, m. Mr. Wright.
- 6-3. Grant Blackwell, m. Miss Neale.
- 6-4. Catherine Elizabeth Blackwell, m. James Wiight.
- 6-5. Robert Alexander Blackwell, d. unm.,
- 6-6. William Blackwell, m. Miss Harmon.
- 6-7. Ellen Blackwell, m. (first) Mr. Stevenson; (second) Peter
Givin. Issue by 1st m.
- 7-1. Wyatt Stevenson, m. unknown.
By 2nd m.
- 7-2. Aron Givin, m. Amelia Scrugg.

(To be Continued)

TAYLOR OF SOUTHAMPTON &C.

(Continued)

6. CHARLES³ TAYLOR (son of Henry² Taylor^{2?}), died in Southampton county about 1774. His will, dated Feb. 3, 1773, was proved in Southampton; but no date of probate is annexed to the will. It was, however, about 1774. To cousin John Taylor, son of Etheldred Taylor, the plantation where I now live and my right to the Indian lands leased by me, also 4 negroes, stock of cattle, &c., provided he pay to Mrs Elizabeth Cary and Benjamin Turner, the balance of my account. To my brother-in-law Samuel Smith McCroskey, in lieu of my sisters legacy, 6 negroes. To Charles, son of John Taylor, my library of books. To my sister Charlotte McCroskey the remainder of my estate. Brother-in-law S. S. McCroskey and cousin John Taylor executors.

His inventory, dated Jan. 13, 1774, includes 56 negroes, silverware, a flute, a violin, £36 worth of books (90 vols.) and in addition to this "two parcels of old books,"—in all a very large estate.

On March 8, 1770, Southampton Court recommended Charles Taylor for the position of Justice.

8. WILLIAM³ TAYLOR, of Southampton Co., born —, died 1772. There is on record in Southampton, a deed dated July 13, 1753, from Wm. Taylor, of Southampton, conveying 750 acres on the south side of Nottoway River on the lower side of the Three Creeks, purchased from

Christopher Hill by Wm. Kinchen deceased, and by him devised to his son Matthew Kinchen, and by him devised to the said Wm. Taylor. Wm. Taylor qualified as a justice of Southhampton, Sept. 12, 1754, and as vestryman of Nottoway Parish May 8, 1760.

His will was dated Aug. 10, 1772 and proved in Southhampton, Nov. 12, 1772. Five negroes to be hired out to pay debts. To wife, the plantation where I live, 400 acres, my water grist mill, 13 negroes, furniture, stock of cattle, &c., my buffet with all my plate therein, china, &c., and my driving chaise. To daughter Mary Browne the negroes she now has in her possession; to son William Taylor, the plantation where John Morgan is now overseer, and the plantation I bought of Benj. Adams, 8 negroes, &c. To daughter Mary Mason Taylor, 6 negroes; to daughter Martha Taylor, 6 negroes. To son Robert Taylor, after my wife's death, the plantation and mill bequeathed to her, and also (at present) 7 negroes. Remainder of estate to be sold and the proceeds divided between William, Mary Mason, Martha and Robert Taylor; wife and brother Henry Taylor executors.

The will of his widow Lucy Taylor was dated April 5, 1776, and proved in Southhampton, July 11, 1776. To daughter Mary Mason Taylor, personal property. To son Robert Taylor, personal property. Remainder of estate between children Anne Browne, Mary Mason Taylor, Martha Taylor and Robert Taylor. Son-in-law William Browne and brother-in-law Henry Taylor, executors.

Issue: 17. Mary⁴, named in fathers will as Mary Browne, and apparently married. She is not named in any other will and possibly there is some mistake in the abstract given above of her father's will; 18. Anne,⁴ named in her mothers and brother Roberts' will; married William Browne of Surry County; marriage bond, Southhampton, Dec. 22, 1776 for William Browne and Anne, daughter of William Taylor, gentleman; 18. William, not named in his mothers' or brothers' wills, probably died young; 19. Mary Mason⁴, named Benjamin Edwards Browne, of Surry County; 20. Martha⁴, married Thomas Woodlief; 21. Robert⁴.

9. HENRY³ TAYLOR, of Southhampton County, was born —, and died 1781. By deed, Nov. 10, 1768, Henry Taylor, gentleman, of Southhampton, conveyed to Hartwell Howell, of Meherrin parish, Brunswick Co., 287 acres on the South Branch of Nottoway River, and on March 8, 1770, conveyed to William Taylor, 105 acres part of a tract Etheldred Taylor had bought from the Nottoway Indians, and had devised to his son the said Henry Taylor. On Dec. 15, 1776, he bought from Etheldred, James, and John Taylor, 750 acres on the south side of Nottoway River and on the lower side of the Three Creeks, which Etheldred Taylor, father to the parties to the deed, had devised his son Richard Taylor, with provision that if he died before coming of age, it should be equally divided between them.

Henry Taylor was a justice of the county, 1761, and a member of the House of Burgesses for Southampton at the sessions of May 1769, Nov. 1769, May 1770, July 1771, Feb. 1772, March 1773, May 1774, June 1775, and of the Conventions of March and December 1775, and May 1776. On Feb. 11, 1778, he took the oaths and was commissioned County Lieutenant of Southampton; but resigned on April 18, 1779. Henry Taylor had been in active service in the field with militia earlier in the war as, the Council Journal, 1776-7, p. 395 and 1777-8, p. 69, contained payments to him as lieutenant colonel, and the Auditor's Accounts 1779, p. 47, and Council Journal 1779-80, p. 4, payments as colonel.

He married (marriage bond, Brunswick, Dec. 25, 1758) Temperence, daughter of John Peterson). His will was dated March 8, 1781, and proved in Southampton June 14, 1781. To wife for her life, the plantation I now live on, with all the land adjoining on the north side of Angelica Creek, and 11 negroes, the double riding chair, stock of cattle, &c., furniture, silver spoons, provisions, &c. To son Etheldred Taylor, the plantation called Ridley's, 10 negroes, stock of cattle, &c., £5000 in money of current value, &c. To daughter Elizabeth, 8 negroes. To son John, 14 negroes, stocks of cattle &c., my lease of Indian lands, £5000 money of current value &c. To son Henry, my storehouse with the land adjoining. Rest of estate (slaves excepted) to be sold and proceeds together with what debts are due me to be laid out in the purchase of young slaves, the greater part girls. Residue of slaves and those purchased as provided for to be hired out for the support, maintenance and education of son Henry, and daughters Charlotte, Martha and Mary, until Charlotte is 21 or married, and the slaves to be equally divided between daughters Elizabeth, Charlotte, Martha and Mary. Son Henry to be sent to the College or such other as may be judged best; and then indentured into such business as he may choose. Son Etheldred and friend Daniel Fisher executors. Mary Mason Taylor and Robert Taylor, witnesses.

The inventory of Temperence Taylor, deceased, was recorded Oct. 15, 1798. It included 14 negroes, &c.

Issue: 22. Etheldred⁴; 23. John⁴; 24. Henry⁴; 25. Elizabeth⁴; 26. Mary⁴; 27. Martha⁴; 28. Charlotte⁴; died unmarried. In her will, dated Nov. 30, 1790, and proved in Southampton, April 15, 1791, she gave her whole estate to her mother, Mrs. Temperence Taylor. Robert and John Taylor were witnesses.

(To be Continued)

BOOK REVIEWS.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES OF VIRGINIA, 1659-60—1693.

EDITED BY H. R. McILWAINE, VA. STATE LIBRARY, RICHMOND, VA.
MCMXIV, pp. lxxii, 529, with full index.

In this volume, Dr. McIlwaine concludes the regular series of Journals, which begin in 1680, and prints such fragmentary orders, addresses, etc., as remain of the period 1659-60-1680. It is edited with the same care as its predecessors, and covering as it does, the period of the Restoration, Virginia's "Long Parliament," Bacon's Rebellion, and what has been termed "the critical period" of Virginia history, that is the last two decades of the 17th Century, is a very valuable addition to Virginia historical sources.

THE McCLURE FAMILY, BY JAMES ALEXANDER McCLURE; LIMITED EDITION. PRESSES OF FRANK A. OWEN, PETERSBURG, VA., pp. 232, with index, and several portraits, &c.

This is a most carefully prepared and comprehensive account of one of our old Scotch-Irish families, descended from James McClure, who came from the north of Ireland to Augusta County; but gives notices of McClures in Ireland, elsewhere in America, and shorter genealogies of the families of McClure of Botetourt Co., Alexander, of Augusta and Rockbridge, Baxter, Bumgardner, Halstead, Mitchell, Sproul, McCown, Pilson, Draper and Ingles, Gilkeson, Humphreys, Tate, and of two of the families, for there were several of each name in Augusta, of Steele and Wallace. The book is thoroughly well done.

A HISTORY OF THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE, 1819-1841. BY THOMAS MAITLAND MARSHALL, Berkeley, University of California Press 1914, University of California. Publications in History, Volume II, pp. XIII, 266, with index and maps.

In this volume has been undertaken for the first time the presentation of a history of the negotiations of the boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, viewed in its entirety. The narrative of the boundary negotiations, with Spain, Mexico, and the Republic of Texas successively, lays emphasis particularly on the period after 1819, and is assisted by the inclusion in the text of many maps illustrating the various boundary proposals and also the several suggestions of a "neutral ground." There is also a large guide map, and a reduced reproduction of the significant

portion of the hitherto unpublished map of the Pichardo Boundary Commission of 1811.

THE CAPITOL DISASTER. A CHAPTER OF RECONSTRUCTION IN VIRGINIA.

BY HON. GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN, OF RICHMOND. Sold for the Benefit of the Associated Charities of Richmond, Va. Richmond Press inc. [1915], pp. 46, with two illustrations.

The "Capitol Disaster" in 1870 was one of Richmond's most tragic happenings. Sixty two persons were killed and two hundred and fifty were wounded. The details of this event were fully recorded at the time; but the contemporary accounts are now out of print and Judge Christian has done well in preparing his vivid narrative. It is the more vivid as he was one of those who went down in the wreck; but fortunately survived to do his state and city good service to the present day. Few but special students now know the details of that "chapter in Reconstruction," the contest of Ellyson and Chahoon for the mayoralty, which brought together the crowd, which caused the floor to give way. The author helped to fight the civil battles of our people in the Reconstruction days as he had done those of the war-time, and writes with the full knowledge of both a student of the period and a participant.

It is hoped that on account of the intrinsic value of the pamphlet and the good cause for which it is sold, it will have a wide circulation.

In saying that the popular rendition of Henry H. Wells's middle initial was Harpy, perhaps a more profane title refused to dwell in the honored author's memory; but it did stick in the perverse and wicked memory of a small boy that this "H" was more generally rendered Hellhound. And a memory still preserved from that small boy is that there was at the time a popular song containing some doggerel about "Up in a balloon boys, Sailing round the moon," and that at that exciting period the small boys (and presumably some elders) sang, joyously, a paraphrase:

"Up in a balloon boys
Up in a balloon
Sailing round the Station House
Shooting at Chahoon."

STUDIES IN SOUTHERN HISTORY AND POLITICS. Inscribed to William Archibald Dunning, Ph. D., LL.D., Lieber Professor of History and Political Philosophy in Columbia University, by His Former Pupils, The Authors. New York Columbia University Press, 1914, pp. viii, 394.

This volume, which is a tribute of gratitude to Professor Dunning contains the following valuable papers: Deportation and Colonization; An Attempted Solution of the Race Problem, by Walter L. Fleming; The Literary Movement for Secession, by Ulrich B. Phillips; The Frontier and Secession by Charles William Russell; The French Consuls in the

Confederate States, by Milledge L. Bonham, Jr.; The Judicial Interpretation of the Confederate Constitution, by Sidney D. Brummer; Southern Legislation in Respect to Freedmen, 1865-1866, by J. G. deRoulhac Hamilton; Carpet-Baggers in the United States Senate, by C. Mildred Thompson; Grant's Southern Policy, by Edwin C. Woolley; The Federal Enforcement Acts, by William Watson Davis; Negro Suffrage in the South, by W. Roy Smith; Some Phases of Educational History in the South Since 1865, by William K. Boyd; The New South, Economic and Social, by Holland Thompson; The Political Philosophy of John C. Calhoun, by Charles Edward Merriam; Southern Political Theories, by David Y. Thomas; Southern Politics Since the Civil War, by James W. Garner.

THE POLICE CONTROL OF THE SLAVE IN SOUTH CAROLINA. A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of Vanderbilt University in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. By H. M. Henry, M. A., Professor of History and Economics in Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., 1914, pp. x, 216, with Appendix of Documents and index.

This is a very valuable study of one of the phases of slavery.

CHISHOLM GENEALOGY. Being a Record of the Name from A. D. 1254. With Short Sketches of Allied Families. By Wm. Garnett Chisholm, LL.D., Member of Society of Colonial Wars. The Knickerbocker Press, New York, 1914, pp. iv, 94.

This is a carefully prepared and beautifully printed account of the well-known South Carolina Family of the name, which traces its ancestry to a distinguished Scotch family. Included are brief notices of a number of allied Scottish families and of the American names of Schiefflin, Laurens, Prioleau, Hext, Edings, Rogers, Muhlenberg, Lawrence, Hamersley, Bryan, Legare, Swinton, Ball, Garnett, Mercer, Willis, Bachman, De Saussure and Middleton.

THE MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS. Wills from 1713 to 1720. Compiled and Edited Jane Baldwin (Jane Baldwin Cotton) and Roberta Bolling Henry. Volume IV. Kohn & Pollock, Inc., Publishers, Baltimore, Md., 1914, pp. 240, lxvi, with full index.

All genealogists will welcome this new volume in Mrs. Cotton's admirable series.

CARTER FAMILY OF NORTH CAROLINA, DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT CARTER OF BERTIE COUNTY. By Carolyn Agnes Foster (Mrs. Edgar M. Marburg) Member of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America [&c]. Whittet & Shepperson, Printers, Richmond, Va. [1914], pp. 40, with illustrations.

A carefully prepared account of one of the branches of the family of Major Thos. Carter, of Lancaster Co., Va., which removed to North Carolina.

BATES ET AL OF VIRGINIA AND MISSOURI. Onward BATES His Book. Printed for Private Distribution, Chicago 1914, pp. 160.

This old Virginia family has spread widely and produced a number of distinguished men, among them, Frederick Bates, Governor of Mo., and Edward Bates, Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Bates has not only traced the descendants of the emigrant in male and female lines; but has printed a large number of interesting old letters, etc. The author has done his work in a most thorough way.

HOW TO TEACH AMERICAN HISTORY. A Handbook for Teachers and Students. By John C. Wayland, Ph. D., Professor of History and Social Science, State Normal School, Harrisonburg, Va. New York, The MacMillan Company, 1914, pp. 349, with index.

Dr. Wayland, who has already done most excellent work in the field of local history, discusses at length in this valuable book, two questions, why study history and how to study history. From his own experience and a wide knowledge of the methods of others, he has been able to produce a work alike valuable to teachers and students. Nothing can be made of greater interest and value than historical studies, and nothing is oftener made dull and unprofitable. Dr. Wayland's book will be most helpful as an aid in causing one result and avoiding the other. Of course the professional teacher must be the best judge of its merits as affecting his own work.

THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXIII.

JULY, 1915.

No. 3

**ACTS, ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**

AT SESSIONS OF MARCH 1643-1646.

From a Manuscript Volume in the Norfolk County Clerks'
Office, Portsmouth, Va.

[A short time ago Mr. Charles F. McIntosh, of Norfolk, Va., discovered in the Clerks' Office at Portsmouth, a manuscript volume containing acts and other proceedings of Assembly not printed in Hening. Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian, who had been informed of the discovery, went to Portsmouth, examined the volume, and obtained from the proper authority permission to bring it to Richmond to be copied. This has been done with a view to the use of its contents in any future collection of Virginia laws; but as there is no present intention of publishing such a collection he has kindly allowed our Society to print it in the magazine and furnished a copy for that purpose.]

The acts of the Session of March 1643-4, refer largely to the war which followed the second Indian Massacre, led by Opecanough. In this Magazine IX, 50-59, were printed some of the Acts passed at the Session of Jan. 1641, also not included in Henning. These were from an incomplete copy which at one time was at Charles City C. H. The Norfolk County book has no covers and a part has been lost. The part remaining consists of 49 numbered folios, with writing on both sides of each folio, and an unnumbered folio at the beginning. This folio has written on it several forms of oaths. The 49 numbered folios contain the laws passed by the Grand Assembly of Virginia at several sessions, the first of which began the 2nd of March 1642 (old style) and the last the 3rd of November 1647. Not all the acts for that session, however, remain in the book, several having been written, undoubtedly, on the folios of the book now lost.

[Copied from a manuscript book belonging to Norfolk County and deposited in the office of the clerk of the court of that county.]

The Oath for the Peace.

You shall sweare, That the surety of the peace, w^{ch} you require against A: B: is not of any malicious Intent, for repacon but for very feare and for the needfull preservacon of yo^r body and goods in safety; so help you god.

The oath for a Wittness.

You shall sweare, that the Evidence w^{ch} you shall now give unto this Court, betweene A: B: & C: D: shall bee the truth, and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so god you help, and the Contents of this Booke.

The Oath of y^e Foreman of a Jury.

You doe sweare; That, Concerning the Matters of suite now in difference; and depending in this Court, between

A: B: plt: & C: D: defend^t and now given you in Charge
 you shall duely pceed in the tryal thereof, according
 to the Evidence brought, and prooffe made
 And that whatsoever verdict, you shall make
 and deliver up to this Court, shall be m**
 according to the best of yo^r cunning and***
 And allsoe such verdict; to bee made and***
 shall bee

by you, neyther for love, feare, favor, ***
 corruption: and neyther for malice, ***
 Envy, of eyther party. Soe Helpe ***
 the Contents of this Booke

The rest of y^e Jury by 3: or 4. at ***

Sworne thus vixt:

Allsoe: such oath as A: B: yo^r foreman, hath taken before
 you, on his part; you, and every one of you, shall well,
 and truly observe, and keepe on your part, soe helpe yee
 God, & the Contents of this Booke.

The Undersherriffe his Oath:

You shall sweare that well & truly you shall serve the Kings
 Ma^{tie} in the Office of Undersherriffe for the County
 of Lower Norfolke & doe the Kings pfitt in all things that
 belongeth to you to doe by way of yo^r said Office as farre
 forth as you may or can: You shall keepe & cause to bee kept
 the best you can the Kings Ma^{ties} peace: You shall truly observe,
 and effectually with all diligence possible to yo^r power
 pforme & execute all Acts of Assembly concerninge yo^r said
 Office. You shall doe right as well to the poor as to the rich:
 you shall doe noe wrong to any man for any guift, or other
 beheast, or pmise of goods for ffavour nor hate. You shall
 disturbe noe mans right. You shall truely serve & truely
 retorne all the Kings writts as farre forth as shalbee to
 yo^r cunning: And you shall diligently & truely doe all things
 apptayning unto yo^r said Office of Undersherriffe to the
 uttermost of yo^r power: Soe helpe you God & the Contents of
 this Booke.

Att the Grand Assemblie holden at James Citty
2^d of March 1643.

Prsent. Sr. William Berkeley Kn^t Governor &c,

M ^r Rich. Kemp)
Capt. John West.)
Capt. Sam. Mathews.)
Capt. Tho: Pettys.)
Capt. Willm. Peirce.)
Capt. Rich: Townsend.)
Capt. Henry Browne.	) esqrs.
Capt. William Brocas.)
Capt. Thomas Willoughby.)
M ^r George Minefie.)
Capt. Humfrey Higginson.)
M ^r George Ludlowe)
Capt. Willm. Bernard.)

The Names of the Burgesses for the Severall Plantacons
in this Collony. Vizt.

	(Capt. Robt Hutchinson.
	(M ^r Richard Brewster
James	(M ^r Stephen Webb.
Citty	(M ^r Edward Travers. [Travis]
County.	(M ^r Thomas Loven.
	(M ^r . Thomas Warren
	(M ^r . John Shepard.
	(M ^r John Jorden.
Yorke	(M ^r . John Chewe.
County.	(M ^r . Rowland Burnham.
	(Capt. Xpofer Calthropp.
Ilse of	(M ^r . Peter Hull.
Wight	(M ^r . George Hardy
County.	(M ^r . Richard Death
Warwick	(M ^r . William Whitby.
County.	(M ^r . John Walker.

Henrico (M^r. John Zouch, esq^r.
County. (Capt. Math Gough.
(M^r. Daniell Luellin.

Charles (Capt. Edw: Hill
Cytty (Lef^t ff^r Poyethres
County. (M^r John Bishop.
(M^r John Westropp.

Elizabeth (M^r Willm. Woolridg
Citty County. (M^r John Holden.

North'ton (Capt. W^m. Roper.
County. (M^r. Edw. Douglas.

Upp Norff. (Mr. Randall Crew
(M^r. Toby Smyth.

Lower (Mr. Cornelius Loyd.
Norff. (M^r. John Sidney.

The oath of Allegiance and supremacy in the first place was
admnstr^d unto them, &c.

This assembly was adiourned to the first daye of June. 1644.

1'o: Juny Anno Dm: 1644.

1

Perpetuall
Warre wth y^e
Indians. &
y^e Mannaging
thereof. (vizt)

Whereas the Indians have iustly made them-
selves our Irreconcileable enemyes by the late
Bloody Massacre having most treacherously
and cruelly slayne neare fower hundred of the
Inhabitants of this Collony. Bee it therefore
by this present Grand Assembly recorded to
Posterity. That wee will for ever abandon
all formes of peace and familiarity wth the
whole Nation. and will to the uttmmost of our
power pursue and root out those w^h have any
way had theire hands in the shedding of our
blood and Massacring of our People.

Cutting downe Indians Corne. And bee it therefore likewyse ordayned and enacted that wee use our uttmost endeavours to cutt downe the Indians Corne generally this Summer in all places subiect to Opochanckanough. And that the same bee psercuted as farre as our abilityes and Ammunition shall enable us thereunto.

Capt. Claiborne elected Generall. To that end wee have made Choice of Capt. W^m. Claiborne esq^r to bee Generall and Cheif Comannder in this expedition. And that the Governo^r bee pleased to give him Commission whereby he may bee enabled to order all things belonging to this Warre According as he shall receive Instructions and directions from tyme to tyme from the Governo^r & Councell during his Employ^mt therein.

To presse men & necessaries at y^e publique Charge & all officers to be assistant. And to have power to press and take such men and such necessaryes at the publique Charge as shall bee expedient for the service, wherein all publique officers the Leiftenants Dep^t^{ie} Leifetennts Com^{rs} Captaines inferior officers Constables and all other psns are required to bee ayding and assisting unto him. And such as are employed on the service to followe such direction & Commands as they shall receive from him.

Upper Norff. to march upon their neighbouring Indians. Accordingly in the first place it is Ordained that the County of Upper Norff. shall sett out a sufficient company of men. to goe against there neighboring Indians The Nandsemonds. the Seacocks. Warisquoyacks Chawanoke or any other neare unto them. to march forth upon the eighth day of July.

Henrico &
Charles Citty
to march upon
theire neigh-
boring Indians
&c.

That the two counties of Henricoe and Charles Citty shall use their best power against all their Neighboring Indians. and to march out against the Tancks Weyanokes on the 15th day of July and to psecute the rest accordingly the better to divert them from Pomunkey as farre as their Ammunition and Abilities will enable them. And where they shall bee iustly found to want aid to bee assisted by the other Countyes after the Pomunkey March. and that Horse bee pressed for this service.

300 Men to
bee levied
for Pomunkey
besides Vol-
untiers;

That three hundred men shall bee Levied for the Pomunkey March out of the Lower Countyes hereafter named to bee rayased proportionably. And the Charge borne according to the Number of the Tytheable psons besides all Voluntiers whoe shall bee accounted to do and acceptable service in the tender and employ^{mt} of their psns in that Kynd. as likewise all others that shall contribute in any kind to soe good a worke.

Armes, Amu-
nicon, & pvis-
ion of every
man proporcon-
ed.

Every man for that March shall bring to the Randevous to bee appoynted by the Generall one full pownd of good powder and fower pownd of Bulletts or shott of Lead or Pewter to bee weighed there, And those for whome they serve to bee punished or censured that shall bee defective in providing the same or shall spend it before their coming thither. Likewise every man shall bring one good fixed Gunne and some defensive Coat or Armour and head peice wth a sword or Cut-lace and three weekes pvision of Victualls. As likewise a Pinnace or Shalloppe to bee provided at the Countyes Charge to transport their men.

Pinnace or
Shallops to
bee provided.

The said 300 Men to bee rayased as followeth.

	Men
In James Citty County.....	50
In Yorke County.....	50
In Warwick County.....	35
In the Isle of Wight.....	50
In Elizabeth Citty County.....	40
In Lower Norff.....	40
In North'ton County.....	35

In all three hundred Men.

Able Men to
be elected well
Pvided

Expicienced
office^{rs} to bee
Chosen & howe

That great Care bee had in the election of the Men. And that those bee subiect to Censure that shall bee faulty therein, by sending insufficient men or insufficiently provided; That some good Officers and Psns of experience bee sent to conduct the Men of the severall Countyes unto the Randevous and afterwards as they shall bee appointed. The election of all w^{ch} officers are to bee chosen by the Leiftennts of the severall Countyes and the Dep^{tie} Leiftennts. Togeather wth the advice of the Generall or officeres that are to go wth him; And it is thought good to nominate the psns following in the sevrall Countyes for the conducting of the Men as aforesaid, unles good Cause happen to the Contrary by sickness or some other Accident

For James
Citty
County

(Capt. ffreeman.)
(Capt. Shepard.)or two
(M^r. Causey.)of them
(M^r. Swann.)

For Yorke
County

(Capt. Cheesman.)
(Capt. Popeley)or two
(M. ffra. Morgan)of them.
(M^r. Tho Dobbs.)
(L^t. Nich. Stilwell)

	(Capt. Tho: Harwood)
For Warr:	(Capt. Tho: flint	)or two
County	(Thomas Davyes	)of them
	(Willm. Pawenett)
	(Thomas Scurfeild.)

For Eliz:	(Capt. Tho Burbage)
Citty	(Cap ^t Nath Oldis	)or two
County	(Leift. Woolrich	)of them
	(M ^r . Tho: Cheeley)

	(Capt. Sibsey)
For Lower	(Leift. Mason.	)or two
Norff.	(Leift. Sidney.	)of them
	(M ^r . Woodhouse.)

	(Capt. John Upton.)
Isle of	(M ^r . Antho. Jones.	)or two
Wight	(Leift. Hackett.	)of them
County.	(S ^t geant Stukeley)
	(W ^m . Baldwin)

North-	(Capt. W ^m . Stone)
ampton	(M ^r . Phill: Taylor.	)or two
County.	(M ^r . Roger Marshall	)of them
	(M ^r . Edm. Scarborough)

Hen: Luellin
Chirurgeon
for the Army.

Allsoe it is ordered that M^r. Henry Luellin
bee entertayned as Chirurgeon Generall for
the Armye to Pomunkey and to contynue in
that Imployment. and to have pay at the
publique Charge. Allsoe that Doctor Wald-
ron M^r. Dunnington. and Mountayne Row-
land or some of them bee desired to goe along
wth them.

M^r. Cleverio
to bee Minis-
ter.

And allsoe that M^r. Cleverio or some other
Minister bee entreated to bestowe his paynes
with them.

30 horses to
bee pressed &
satisfaccon
for any killed;
and for Boats
&c.

Allsoe it is ordayned and appoynted that.
Thirty horses or more bee pressed and taken
for this service wth theire furniture and
roapes to tye them. And the Leifts. of the
Countytes to take care. that they bee sent
to theire Randevous whereof if any shall bee
killed that satisfaction shall bee made by the
Generall Charge. And the like for Boats or
any other things used & imployed in these
expedicons.

Care taken
for hurt men;
or slayne in
service.

Allsoe if any man bee hurt or Maimed in this
service. They shall bee mayntained by the
Country, And in Case any shall bee slayne,
All possible Care shall bee taken of theire
estates and of theire widdowes and Children.

50 quilted
Coates to bee
made: at the
publique Charge.

All good meanes shall bee used for theQuilt-
ing and making of Cotton Coats to the Num-
ber of 50 or thereabouts w^{ch} shall contynue
in the publique service of the Country and
therefore to bee made at theire Charge.

The Generall
to bee allowed
his Charges.

Likewise that a competent quantity of Tobo.
bee allowed to the Generall for such charges
as he shall fynd needful to expend the same
toward this imploym^t. And to cause an
Accountpt to bee given thereof. at the next
sessions of this grand Assembly.

2. Act.
false Alarums
to bee punish-
ed.

Bee it enacted by the Governo^r Counsaile and
Burgesses of this present grand Assemblie tha
Noe psn whatsoever shoote Gunnes w^{ch}
may cause false Allarums. or doe spend Pow-
der Unnesessarily in Drinkings, entertainem^{ts}
Weddings, buriales, or any the like upon
payne or penalty to bee punished according
to the Quality of the psn offending eyther

by ffyne Imp^tsonm^t or other corporall punishment to bee inflicted by the Leif^{ts} or Dep^{ties} Leift^s the Maior pt of them.

3. Everyman to goe well armed.

Bee it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that Noe man shall goe or send abroad wthout a sufficient party well armed.

Workers in the ground to have their armes; & keepe Sentinell.

That Noe Man shall goe to Worke in the ground wthout their Armes and a Sentinell upon them or more if need require.

Watch by Night.

That there shall be due watch kept by Night where need requires.

frontiers to bee assisted upon Allarums.

That the ioyning plantations doe assist the ffrontiers or their Neighbours upon Alarums, the fault to bee severely censured and false Alarums punished as aforesaid.

4. Cattle of slayne persons wild or lost, to bee recovered upon halfe; by any y^t will adventure therein.

That whereas the owners of Cattle slayne in the sev^{ll} Countyes soe that there remayneth none to looke after them. Bee it enacted by the Grand Assembly y^t all such Cattle being taken away by Indians or otherwise by their occasion runne wyld and conceived by the Leif^{ts} of each County to be lost. That then such as will adventure to recover the Cattle so lost shall have halfe of what cattle they shall soe regaine And the other half to goe to the heire; And noe heire being knowne the said Half remayning shall bee left to bee disposed according to Lawe.

5. The like Course taken for negligent owners of Cattle.

And whereas the Owners of Cattle in the same Condicon are reduced from their owne plantations and have neglected the seeking and looking after their Cattle; And shall contynue negligent therein, for that it shall

appeare to the said Leif^{ts} that the Indians are thereby fed and encouraged. That Notice being given to the Owners thereof and they shall still forbear to looke after them. That w^{thin} tenn dayes after such Notice given such as shall bee willing to recover the Cattle shall have the one halfe of them for their Labour and the other halfe to goe to the Owners.

6. Trade prohibited wth y^e Indians upon paine of death.

Whereas the Contynuall Trade wth the Indians hath beene and may bee the cause of their enabling and furnishing themselves wth such Necessaryes whereby they may bee strengthened and fitted for their defence and subsistance; And that it is Gen^{rally} suspected under the Coulo^r of Licence for Commerce the Natives have beene furnished both wth Gunnes Powder and shott wth other offensive Instruments thereby tending to our utter ruine. Bee it therefore enacted by this present grand Assembly That all private Trade comerce familiarity and entertaynment wth the Indians bee phibited w^{thin} the p^rincts of this Collony upon payne of death to bee inflicted upon him or them soe offending.

7. All Lead to bee melted; & employed in Shott.

Whereas the late bloody Massacre by the Indians hath occasioned more shott to be spent then was expected; And whereas the safety of this Collony under god dependeth upon Ammunition and that shott being extreamely wanted to suppress the enemy It is therefore enacted by the Governor Councell and Burgesses of this p^rsent grand Assembly that all Lead whatsoever upon houses Lead Weights or other Lead in whose custodie or possession soever it be found shall bee taken

Glass windows
excepted.

8. Lres of
Creditt to y^e
Governor for
150l Sterl.

awaye by the next Inhabiting Leifts. where
it shall bee soe found and imployed in the
publique service and that the pprietor thereof
shall receive satisfaccon for the same & all
reasonable damages at the Generall Charge.
Lead upon glasse windowes only excepted.

It is enacted by this grand Assembly that
Letters of Creditt bee given to S^r William
Berkeley Knt. the Governo^r
for one hundred and fiftie pounds sterl. and
that the said moneys bee satisfied in tobo.
at the next Cropp according to such agreem^t
as the said S^r William Berkeley shall make
for the paym^t thereof and what moneys as
allready lent out by pticuler Men toward the
Charge of the Governor his Voyadge the same
to bee satisfied at the same rate according
as the Governo^r shall agree in England that
tobo. shall be taken by them.

June 3^d. 1644:

Orders by
Assembly.
Last yeare Sherr.
to bring in there
accoumpts.

It is ordered by the Authority aforesaid that
the last yeares Sherriffes throughout this
Collony respectively doe at the next session
of Assembly bring in all their Accoumpts of
the last yeare. And they are further hereby
required to take due Notice hereof as they
will answere the Contrary at their pill.

administracon
of the oath.
according to
former order.

It is ordered by the Authority aforesaid that
whereas by the late bloody Massacre divers
busynesses have wanted their present dis-
patch and especially the Administration of the
Oath a matter of noe meane Consequence in
these dangerous tymes. It is therefore or-
dered that the Com^{rs} of each County forthth
doe see the due execution thereof according
to the former order to that purpose provided.

Governor
entreated to
repaire for
England.

Whereas New Matters of Importance hath nowe most unexpectedly interposed itself, as allsoe the deplorable estate of this afflicted Country being unable to Mannadg the affaires that doth contynually aryse by reason of this present Warre. being noe wayes furnished wth a fitt pporcon of Armes. and Amunition, for the preservation and safety thereof. But that in all likelyhood may declyne to a sodaine Ruine and Desolation. It is therefore ordered by this p^rsent Grand Assembly that the Governo^r bee entreated to repaire for England. and Implore his Ma^{ty}s gracious assistance for our Releife wth Motion and desires of our he having willingly embraced. It is thought fitt this present Assembly having used their best endeavo^{rs} for the Countrys defence & preservation. that it bee ordered that there bee an adiournm^t untill the 15th day of November next at w^{ch} tyme all Busynesses now depending may then receive a finall determination. And that the Sherriff of each County bee hereby authorized and Comanded to give Notice to the Burgesses of each County to make their Repaire to James Citty at the tyme aforesaid. hereof they may not faile as they will answere the Contrary at their pill.

Assembly
adiourned.

M^r. Cornel:
Loyd agent to
New England &c.

It is ordered by this p^rsent Grand Assembly that M^r Cornelius Loyd bee employed to the Dutch Plantacon the Sweeds and New England. as agent for the Country. and that he have Commission granted him for that purpose. Whoe hath freely proffered for the expedition of the voyadge besides his owne service to Lend the Country thirty barrels of Corne. and Sixe hogsheads of Tobo. And

what Amunition shall bee brought in to bee disposed of by the Governo^r & Counsaile.

By the Grand Assembly
October. 2^d. Ao. 1644.

Servants, Armes, In respect of the present Inability of divers & Corne. and peoples wth this Collony by the late Massacre. Amunicon. exemp- It is therefore thought fitt and accordingly ted from Execu- ordered. by the authority of this present tion. grand Assembly. That all servants Armes Amunition and Corne wth is for every ones provision for the present, bee free & exempted from the Rigour of execution. And this to contynue till the next Assembly.

[The last act passed at the February 1644-5 session. It is not given in Hening.]

15 Act. Whereas it is apparently knowne by wofull Trade for Corne experience that the want of Corne is beyond wth any Indians all Miseryes; and that unles some tymely in peace lawfull; Course bee allowed to the Inhabitants to but for noe other pvide some Reliefe therein; This Collony is Commodity. much to bee feared will fall into that Intolerable want; It is therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid That it shall be lawfull for any person or psns having Commission from the Governor, To trade or traffique for Corne onely, wth any Nation being in peace and Amity wth us; Provided that if they make sale thereof they shall not require above the rate of 100l. tobo. p. barrel. And if it shall bee pved That any trader admitted as aforesaid doe trade for any other Commodity then Corne onely, That such shall bee adiudged a trespasser against the Seaventh Act of Assembly in March 1642 And their Commission to bee in force till the next assembly.

The venders
not to exceed
100l. tob. p. brl.

[Levy act passed at the November 1645 session, omitted by Henning.]

20 Bee it alsoe enacted for the defraying of the
 7l. Tobo. p. polle publique Charge this present ycare, that these
 to bee Levyed; & severall summes following bee allowed and
 paid by y^e sherr: paid unto the severall psns following to whom
 of Lower Norff. they are assigned, w^{ch} somes are to bee levyed
 & to whome. by the severall sherriffes in the severall
 Countyes as is hereunder expressed.

Lower Norff. County:

To pay for 309 tythable psns at 7l. of tobo.	
p polle is.....	2163l.
To bee paid by the last yeares Sherr: sallary	
allready allowed.....	4200
<hr/>	
Totall.....	6363
To John Yates for a boate.....	0900l.
To W ^m . Parry for ii bushells of pease.....	0550:
To Anth: Hoskins for pvision delivered	
William More.....	0490:
To Tho: Ward Chirurgion to Chickahomnie.....	0600:
To Capt: Phillipp Taylor.....	3303
To M ^r Knott in part of pay for his shallopp	
at Patomock.....	0410
To the Sherriffe for sallary at 5l. p Cent.....	0110
<hr/>	
Totall	6363

[Orders of the Grand Assembly passed at the March 1645-6 session, not given in Henning.]

Specialtyes to Whereas the Yeare was farre spent, before
 bee taken wth the Levyes were appoynted and pporconed:
 security and w^{ch} hath accasioned very badd paym^{ts} to
 forbearance for the great detriment of the Creditors to the
 the Levy arreares. publique Levy. W^{ch} was not in the possible

power of the late sherriffes to prevent; It is therefore thought fitt that the said Sherr: vizt of the last yeare bee and are hereby authorized to demand and receive specialtyes, wth security and forbearance for all arreares due to the publique, eyther in theire owne names, or in the names of the Creditors, yf they shall soe desire it, for paym^t at the next Cropp; wth power to the said sherriffes in case the debtors shall deny eyther paym^t or security and forbearance as aforsaid. That then the said sherriffes shall have power to distrayne. And that the new elected sherriffes in case of non paym^t y^e nexte yeare, of such specialtyes soe taken as aforsaid, shall have power to distrayne of the Goods or bodyes of such debtors.

How sherr: to distrayne the body or goods.

Burroughs to aske forgiveness: & to be: disabled: for 7 yeares:

Upon the Intercession of the house of Comons. The Governor and Councell doe thinke fitt to mitigate the height of punishment w^{ch} might bee iustly inflicted upon all Offendors, in the Peticoners Condition: It is therefore thought fitt & accordingly ordered by this Grand Assembly. That Christopher Burroughs shall make a publique acknowledgm^t. of his offence, upon his knees, before this grand Assembly. And likewyse in the two parish Churches, in the County of Lower Norfolke, in the tyme of divine service: And at the County Court. And bee

Burroughs to give security for his good behavior.

disabled forbearing any publique office, eyther in Church or Commonwealth, for seaven yeares after yett to come: And put in security for his good behaviour at the said County Court.

[The 28th act passed by the General Assembly at the October 1646 session provided for the payment of the expenses of the late

Indian war. The amounts to be raised in the several counties and the amounts to be paid in those counties are not given in the law as found in Hening (see Hening, Vol. 1, 337). The manuscript book found in the office of the clerk of Norfolk County gives these amounts for Lower Norfolk County as follows:]

Sherriffe of Lower Norff. County.

	ls. tob.
To receive of the late sherriffe bills for.....	01315
Tho: Tucker being the 18l. p pole recd by him when he was sherriffe.....	04753
ffor 327 psns at 73.3-4 ls. p pole	24263
ffor 490 Cowes at 14.3-4 ls. p Cowe.....	07227
ffor 2 horses at 118 p horse.....	00236
ffor 163 goates at 7.3-8ls. p goate.....	01201
ffor 38000 Acres of land at 14.3-4ls. p C ^t	05605
Total.....	44600

The Sherriffe Debtor

To pay will. Parry with forbearance is.....	00594
To Anthony Hoskins for pvision to will. Moore w ^{ch} w th forbearance is.....	00527
To Thomas Warde with forbearance is.....	00648
To Cap ^t Phillip Taylor w th forbearance is.....	03567
To James Knott w th forbearance is.....	00443
To the Com ^{rs} of Low ^r Norff; for 18 Sould- iers p ^r ssed to y ^e takeing of Oppochancka- nough.....	08376
To Tho: Tucker for Charge of prisoners.....	00900
To M ^r Cornelius Lloyd w th forbearance.....	02037
more Assigned him by Cap ^t Marshall.....	02725
To him more for pvision.....	07500
To M ^r Elliott in full for dyett for 6 Souldiers.....	00329
To Capt. Willoughby for his p ^{te} of 40000ls. charged to the publique & not belonging to the warre for 11 psns at 7l. p pole is	00077

To the merchants of Bristoll in p^{ts}.....15824
 To the sherriffe for sallary at 5l. p C^t is.....02071

44600

[The two acts following are in Hening under date of November, 1647. April 5, however, seems to be the correct date. See the second act.]

Att a Grand Assembly: Aprill the 5th Anno 1647.

1 Act
 Which bee
 Sufficient
 psns ex-
 played.

Whereas divers escapes have bin made by Prisoners, and more likely to bee for want of sufficient Prisons in the severall Countyes: To which the poverty of the Country and want of necessaries here, will not admitt a possibility to erect other than such houses as wee frequently inhabite, by w^{ch} meanes much dammage hath risen to the severall sherriffes, Com^{rs} & Countyes, especially for want of an Interpretacon what shall bee accounted a sufficient prison & what pvision shall bee made against prisoners thence excaping. Bee it therefore enacted that such houses pvided for that purpose shall bee accounted sufficient prisons, as are built according to the ordinary forme of Virginia houses, from w^{ch} noe escape can bee made without breaking or forceing some parte of the prison house, & that all psns soe offending whether debtors or others shall bee pursued & iudged & suffer as in Case of fellons, & the Com^{rs} & Countyes to bee freed from any Charge, or taxe to bee imposed upon them by any such escape, or by neglect of the Sherriffe. And that the Com^{rs} may have power to appoynt such reasonable bounds & Limitts for the Conveniency &

accomodacon of prisoners in the day time, as by them shall bee thought reasonable & all prisoners soe transgressing & exceeding the said bounds to bee kept close & secured in the said prison at the pill of the severall sherriffs.

2 Act.
Adiourmn^t
of y^e As-
sembly.

Whereas certaine occasions of greate & mighty Consequence hath bin considered by this p^rsent Grand Assembly, which cannott nowe at p^rsent bee fully determined as allsoe the inconvenience of soe many Masters of ffamlies in staying from home at such considerable time of the yeare: Bee it enacted by this p^rsent Grand Assembly, that the Assembly be adiourned untill the ffirst day of Octob^r next, & that all Members of both houses doe then give theire attendance at James Citty without any p^rtence or excuse whatsoever to the Contrary. And bee it further inioyned that the Sherriffs Countyes doe p^rsent unto the then Assembly upon the 6th day of Octob^r a just & exact list of all taxeaible goods, lands & tytheable psns, w^{ch} lists are to bee carefully taken by the Com^{rs} in theire severall Limitts, or such psns of trust as they think fitt to imploye. And the last yeares Sherriffs to bringe in theire accounts of theire pceeding upon the last yeares Levyes to the said Assembly upon the said sixth day of October.

By the Governor, Counsell, & Burgesses of the
Grand Assembly in Virginia Aprill the 5th 1647.

Declaration
Concerning
the Dutch
Trade &c.

Whereas many & most absolute necessities have given Cause to severall late grand Assemblies to establish sundry solemne Acts & publish declarations thereupon to in-

vite & encourage the Dutch nation to a Trade & Commerce with the Inhabitants of the Collony, w^{ch} now for some few yeares they have Inioyed with such Content, Comfort & releife that they esteeme the continuance thereof, of noe lesse consequence then as a relative to their being & subsistence.

Now for as much as rumours & reports are raysed and spread abroad, that by a late ordenance of the Parliament of England, all strangers are phibited trade wth any of the English plantacons, w^{ch} wee conceive to bee the invention of some English Merchants on purpose to affright & expell the Dutch, and make way for themselves to Monopolize not onely our labours and fortunes, but even our psns, w^{ch} wee may with soe much sence of smart deliver, in that with the cofidence of truth wee may averre, that the Monopolize, contracts & of piects of our commodity designed upon & against us by the English Merchants for false ends, & to our ruine have cost us more in charges of Assemblies, then would have sufficiently fortified the Country with the advantage of many a pfitable nurserye for Manufactures: In w^{ch} report wee have Cause to feare the hand that hath already bin soe heavy upon us & with Charity enough to doubt a practise from those whose heads have been over busily & restlessly imployed to gain their ends upon us:

ffor wee may not p'sume on such a thought that the most hono'ble houses of Parliament would conclude us in a Case of right & privilege granted unto us by ancient Chart^r (Vidzt) that it should be lawfull for the Planters to entertaine trade with any nation or people in amitye with his Ma^{ty} especially

without hearing of the pties principally interested, w^{ch} infringeth noe lesse the libertye of the Collony & a right of deare esteeme to free borne psns: (Vidzt) that noe lawe should bee established within the kingdome of England concerninge us without the consent of a grand Assembly here.

Or in Case the most hon'ble houses have bin abused & by the wylie & spetious p'tences of Merchants, or Seamen trading to the Collony bin circumvented to the passing of such an Ordinance, we are assured the Justnes of our Cause will finde admittance & vindication from y^t hono'ble Counsell: The rights, immunities & priuiledges of our Charter by as due a Clayme belonginge to us, as is the wages of an hirelinge that hath laboured for it, for they only gave us Invitacon & were the Condiconall reward & guerdon ppounded for our Undertakeings in those rugged paths of Plantacon.

But haveing neyther received phibition or Intimacon concerning the sayd trade, wee can interprett noe other thing from the report, then a forgerye of avaritious psns, whose sickle hath bin ever long in our harvest all-readye.

Howsoever if the Act were illegall (though on the contrary wee are warranted by right & therefore by lawe) wee must like Creatures even of sence pvide for our owne safeties & subsistance.

In Order whereupon, wee doe againe invite the Dutch Nation, & againe publish & declare all ffreedome & libertie to them to trade within the Collony. And doe oblige ourselves & the whole Collony to defend them with our uttermost power & abilitye, in the peaceable fruition thereof eyther by reparacon from the

estates of those who shall offer them any violence or cause them any disturbance or otherwise; & shall pceede against them as Oppugners of our undoubted rights & priviledges.

[The following acts and parts of acts passed by the Grand Assembly held in November 1647, which are contained in the Norfolk County manuscript book, are not given in Hening.]

— xXx —

<p>Mulberry Island and Denbigh Pishes bounded.</p>	<p>Upon a controversie betweene the parishioners of Denbigh parish and the parishioners of Mulberry Island parish for theire certaine bounds and Lymitts of their severall parishes: Bee it enacted and established for avoyding of all future uncertainty herein That the bounds of Mulberry Island parish shall bee and beginne on the North side of the land knowne by the name of Bremers land, including the Mill land on both sides of the River. And that Denbigh parish shall beginne from the Mill land on the South side of the River, and extend to Nuttmegg quarter parish^e Provided not withstanding that the Inhabitants of both sides of the river to the Mills upon iust ground given to this Assembly shall pay all Tythes and dutyes to the Minister of Denbigh parish for this yeare; as allsoe all Arrears wth [defuturo?] may be claymed due from any of them to the Minister of Denbigh as aforesaid.</p>
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[Hening gives the names of the collectors of public levies for James City County as appointed by Act 4 passed at this session of the Assembly, whereas the Norfolk County manuscript book gives the names of the collectors for Lower Norfolk, as follows:]

ffor Lower Norfolke County.

M^r Henry Woodhouse for the Easterne shore at Lynhaven.

M^r Mathew: Phillipps for the Westerne shore at Lynhaven and the little Creeke.

M^r Cornelius LLoyd for both sides of the Westerne Branch in Elizabeth River and soe from the house of James Warner to the house of M^r Deanes.

M^r Edward LLoyd for the Easterne and Southerne branches.

M^r Thomas Lambart from Daniell Tanners creeke upward to the Broad creeke including M^r Hoskins.

Cap^t: John Sibsey from Danyell Tanners creeke downward, all of that side to Cap^t Willoughby.

(and soe Collectors named for all the other Countyes with theire severall bounds and lymitts p^rscribed.)

Following the law as given in the Norfolk County manuscript book there appears in this book the following statement:

The Collectors of Lower Norfolke County Debt^{rs}

	li. tobo.
By Bills to be returned.....	2743
By 360: titheable psns at 40l. p pole	14400
By 546: Cowes at 8l. p Cowe.....	04368
By 121 goates at 4l. p goate.....	00484
By 5 horses at 64l. p horse.....	00320
By 36560 acres of land at 8l. p Cent:.....	02924

25239

	l.
To pay to Richard Bennett Esqr. by assigne- ment ffrom Cap ^t John West in p ^{te} of his sall- arey.....	08000x
To Thomas Meares by assignement of John Corker in pte of his sallarey.....	00550x
To Cornelius LLoyd by assignem ^t of Cap ffeete in full of all accounts due to him for the pub- liq.....	00600x

To Cornelius LLOYD for pvision of Chichoho- many marche.....	00800x
To Cornelius LLOYD by assignem ^t from Robert Moss.....	00330x
To James Knott for arreares last yeare.....	00479x
To Edward Bland merchant.....	01787x
To Richard Conquest for his service at Assem- blyes.....	02500x
To Micheall Batt doorekeeper.....	00822x
To Cornelius LLOYD by assignem ^t of Steven Gill.....	00800x
To Walter Giles for Charges and howse roome for the Committee.....	00640x
To the Honno'ble Sir William Berkeley in pte of his howse.....	05407x
To the Collectors for Sallerey.....	02524x
	<hr/>
	25239x

Northampton Bee it anacted by the Governo^r and Counsell
County divided and Burgesses That the County of North-
into two parishes ampton bee divided into two Parrishes the
 Upper and the Lower, w^{ch} division is to bee
 made by Savedges creeke, and a right line
 extended from the head of the said Savedges
 creeke to the Seaboard side: The one Parish
 to bee called the Upper Parish, and the other
 the Lower parish.

Concerning the Upon consideracon had by this grand Assem-
reducing of bly of [ms. torn] Chickokoan als. Northum-
Chicokoan & berland and other remote & straying plant-
out Plantacons. acons on the south side of Patomeck River,
 Wicocomoko, Rappahannock and ffleets Bay
 being found to be contrary to his Ma^{ties} in-
 structions from tyme to tyme; directed to the
 Governor and Counsell, contrary allsoe to the
 rules of Pollicie of state and good government,

pernicious allsoe and destructive in many consequences to the Peace and safety of the Collony through their weaknes and disorderly seating, animating and inviting the Salvages to treachery, and designs upon their lives, and by such probable event (out of hono^r and necessity of state) imbroyling and ingageing the country in a troublesome and chargeable warre, and therefore not to be any longer (with reservacon of our duties) connived at or permitted, doe thereupon order and enact the displanting and removall of the aforesaid plantacons; yet in respect the yeare is soe farre spent and the tyme may seem too short for the said psns to pvide for themselves habitacons elsewhere against the next season of planting: It is therefore thought fitt to allowe them one yeare longer for their better conveniencye of removall. And that after the expiracon of the said tyme prefixed they wth their ffamylies and cattell bee reduced from the said remote Plantacons within the Lymitts authorized and allowed (vizt) on the South side of Yorke River, and as farre southerly as the degrees of Virginia extend, or on the Easterne shore, w^{ch} if they shall refuse to doe and pforme, that then they bee compelled thereunto by vertue of this Act; And it is further provided by this said Act that noe psn pr psns whoe are not already Seated upon the said remote plantacons shall remove thither for this insueing yeare upon such penalty as shall bee thought fitt by the Governor and Counsell:

10th ffor the
Seating of
Nansatticon &c:

Whereas a proposicon was moved to the Assembly by Cap^t Edward Hill, that he the said Cap^t Hill and such other undertakers as

[This means 10th act in the list for that session] should willingly accompany him might have leave and licence granted unto them to seate and inhabite at a place called Nansatticon neare the heade of Rappahannack River, and that a convenient proportion of land might bee granted and confirmed unto him the said Cap^t Hill and his associates together with the sole trade of the Bay of Chisopeake (Vidzt) within the Lymitts of Virginia: And did further offer to the consideracon of the Assembly these reasons of advantage and benefitt to the Republiq^e in such their undertakeing obligate themselves as followeth.

- 1 To keepe forty men upon the place wth sufficient Armes and Amunition and to bee ready with them at all tymes to serve the Countrey out of duty in case of enmity with the Salvages upon warr^t from his Maties Governo^r and Cap^t Generall betweene James River and Potomack River.
- 2 To supply the Collony with such corne as they shall procure by trade at the price of one hundred pounds of tobo p barrel and not to exceede the said price at any time.
3. To returne with all conveniencie the persons of all runaway servants and others, whoe shall not bee able to give a good account of their coming thither (vidzt) without warrant for their soe doing, together with such boates or vessles they shall bring along with them.
4. To give assistance (if occasion bee) for the reduceing of such remote plantacons as are

ordered by this Assembly to bee displantd
and removed at the time lymitted in the Act.

Upon consultacon and weighing whereof
many badd consequences came in treaty
about the trade as it now stands.

That noe proffitt thence issueth to the pub-
lique That the disorders arising from a gen-
erall liberty are many.

ffirst in debasing and making oheape, vile
and contemptible our owne commodities.

2^dly In a Covetuous outbidding one another,
and consequently inhanseing the Commodi-
ties of the salvages.

3^dly In the many occasions given of doubts
and iealousies by ignorance and mistake of
language, w^{ch} have called on cheargeable
treatyes and Messages.

4thly And lastly in the expence of much
Christian blood by the slight guard and negli-
gent proceedings of many traders w^{ch} here-
tofore hath and may probably againe drawe
a warr upon the Collony.

The undertaking was allsoe reflected on in a
double consideracon of hono^r and safety to
the Collony in beeing a Garrison for offence
and defence of greate awe and terror to the
Salvages from attempting upon us, and upon
all occasions a false retreate and randevous.

And therefore have unanimously assented
and doe accordingly enact That the said

Cap^t Hill with such undertakers as shall willingly accompany him, have licence to seate at the said Nansatticon and y^t Pattents bee graunted him, and such as shall accompany him according to the Rule and proporcon of adventure of the Charter of Orders Provided that forty men be kept upon the place wth sufficient Armes and Ammunition upon such obligacon as aforesaid.

Provided allsoe as a principall condicon whereunto the said [ms. torn] are obliged that they seate and inhabite in one intire fforte sufficient for defence and not otherwise the said ffort not exceeding five Acres at most.

And that generally the aforesaid proposicons in their substance bee observed.

And in consideracon of the aforesaid conditions and services to be observed and performed to the Collony: It is enacted and graunted unto the said Cap^t Hill and his associates that he and they shall have use and ffreely inioy to their owne benefitt and behoofe the sole trade of the Bay as aforesaid for and during the tyme and terme of eleaven yeares from the date of this Act fully to bee compleate and ended, with full power to the said Cap^t Hill and his associates to take and surprize the vessells and psns of all such as he or they or their assignes shall find trading or bartering with the natives within the aforesaid Lymitts, without leave or licence first obtained from him and his Associates Provided notwithstanding anything in this Act to the contrary That whereas the Burgesses of Northampton County have moved that the

Cap^t Uptons
proposicon
to bee entered
here.

Nancemund &
Isle of Wight
devided.

Inhabitants of the said County might bee admitted to the like priveleges upon the like undertaking in some convenient place of strength and advantage to the Collony upon the Easterne Shore, w^{ch} is allsoe assented unto and enacted that then the said Capt Hill his power is restrayned as farr as concerneth them and their associates, whoe are by vertue of this Act qualified and enabled with the like power and priviledg upon the same condicons as the said Cap^t Hill and his Associates by virtue of this Act may have or enioy. And it is further thought fitt and enacted that the vessells of such psns not comprised withīn this Act, w^{ch} shall bee surprised and taken tradeing in the Bay as aforesaid shall bee forfeited to the undertakers, who shall soe take and surprise them. And in case that any person shall bee taken tradeing by land (excepting such as are allowed at fforts and the interpreter) the truck, as allose the thing traded for, or the value thereof to bee forfeited to the undertakers respectively by whome the discovery is made.

Whereas many differences have beene and are likely to arise through the uncertaine division of the bounds of the countyes of Nancemund and the Isle of Wight as they are sett downe by Acts of Assembly Ao. 1642: Whereby it was expressed that the bounds of Nancemund should stretch southerly into the woods from the plantacon of Richard Hayes upon the main River, w^{ch} bounds through the uncertainty of them have occasioned many disputes and controversies tending to discord and disorder bee it therefore enacted for the

better understanding and more certaine knowledge of the westerne bounds of the said County of Nancemund. That the plantacon of Richard Hayes upon the maine River shall bee and remayne in the County of the Isle of Wight according to tenor of the said Act Ao. 1642. That the whole track of land belonging unto M^r ffantleroy shall bee and remayne in the County of

(Rest of manuscript gone)

THE VIRGINIA FRONTIER IN HISTORY—1778.

By David I. Bushnell, Jr.

II. GENERAL MCINTOSH

The early part of the year 1778 found the frontier settlements in grave danger. British agents among the Indians beyond the Ohio, led by Col. Hamilton, the commanding officer at Detroit, were evidently actively engaged in preparing the Indians for attacks on widely separated parts of the frontier. The scattered posts, extending from Fort Pitt to Fort Randolph, and beyond, formed scant protection against incursions from the west, and small bands of hostile warriors could easily penetrate the line of defense and reach the border settlements. In the spring of this year commissioners appointed from Virginia and Pennsylvania met at Fort Pitt to consider the many questions, and to endeavor to devise means of gaining peace for the western country. It was the opinion of the commissioners, George Clymer and Sampson Mathews, that a successful expedition against Detroit would produce the desired results, and in their report to Congress, dated Pittsburg, April 27, 1778, they said in part: "This, among other considerations, induces us to submit to Congress the propriety of immediately setting on foot an Expedition, whose object shall be Detroit, the source of all the Calamity, in which if we are fortunate, Peace and Security will undoubtedly succeed in this Quarter."¹ This was the question before Congress on June 11, 1778, and the following minutes appear in the journal of that date; after reviewing the conditions it was agreed: "That from the account given by Captain White

1—The entire report will be given in the fourth section of this series on The Virginia Frontier in History.

All references to the journals of Congress are quoted from the **Journals of the Continental Congress 1774-1789**, Washington, 1908. The extracts from the Journal of the Virginia Council are from the manuscript volume preserved in the Virginia State Library at Richmond.

Eyes(2) a Delaware chief, to the commissioners of Indian affairs lately convened at Fort Pitt, the fortress of Detroit was, during the last winter, in the same defenceless situation it has been in for some years past:

* * * * *

Resolved, That an expedition be immediately undertaken, whose object shall be, to reduce, if practicable, the garrison of Detroit, and to compel to terms of peace such of the Indian nations now in arms against these states as lie on, or contiguous to, the route betwixt Fort Pitt and Detroit:

* * * * *

That the governor and council of the State of Virginia be requested, on the application of the Board of War, or of Brigadier M'Intosh, to call forth such a body of their militia, (not exceeding 2,500 men,) as shall be judged necessary to complete the number of men appropriated for this service."(3) It was also agreed "That Patrick Lockhart, Esq^r be appointed to procure provisions, pack-horses, and other necessities for the army destined for the above mentioned operations."

The Journal of the Virginia Council contains the following references to the proposed expedition:

"Tuesday July 7, 1778

"The Governor having laid before the Board a Letter from the Board of War, another from General McIntosh and sundry papers from Congress relating to an Expedition resolved on by Congress against Detroit, & requiring from this State large Supplies of Militia, Horses, provisions, Clothing, ammunition & other necessities for the said Expedition—

The Board considering the advanced Season of the Year, the extensive preparations called for & the exhausted State of the Country as to most of the particulars which to compose them,

2-For an account of this chief see article in Handbook of American Indians, Bulletin 30, Bureau of American Ethnology. In the spring of 1778 a silver medal was presented to White Eyes "in the name of Congress."

3-Gen. Lachlan McIntosh was born in Scotland in 1725. The family removed to Georgia about 1736. In September 1776 he was appointed brigadier general in the Continental army with a command in Georgia. The winter of 1777 was passed at Valley Forge and late in the following spring he was placed in command of Fort Pitt, to relieve Gen. Edward Hand who was recalled, at his own request, on May 2, 1778.

cogent objections which support such an opinion giving Congress notice at the same time, that the Executive power of this State will give every requisite aid to the persons employed in procuring the articles necessary for the enterprise until their ultimate decision in the matter be known."

"Wednesday July 8, 1778

"His Excellency laying before the Board a Letter which he had prepared to the President of Congress in consequence of with the dispersed situation of the Militia & distance of the object, are of opinion that the Expedition is utterly impracticable within the present Campaign and advise his Excellency to write to Congress submitting to their Consideration the their advice yesterday, it was read, approved of & ordered to be recorded."

"Thursday July 9, 1778

"The Governor having laid before the Board a Letter from Captain Patrick Lockhart, agent appointed by Congress to purchase necessaries for the Expedition against Detroit, and another from Sampson Matthews, esquire, by which it appears that from the Want of Flour Casks a much larger Quantity of Linen will be wanted for Bags than this State can possibly supply and that the necessary Beeves cannot be procured without a Warrant from the Executive to empress them in the Hands of the owners—which the Law does not empower them to grant—they do advise the Governor, as the only method of saving much useless expence to the public to recommend to Capt. Lockhart to desist from his purchases till the result of the last application to Congress on that Subject shall be known."

The communication from Virginia having been presented to Congress, that body, on July 25, 1778, resolved that:

"The Board of War, to whom were referred the letters from his excellency Patrick Henry, Esq. governor of Virginia, dated 8 and 10 July, report.

That, "from various enquiries made by the Board, it appears that success in an expedition against Detroit cannot be reasonably expected, unless the force destined for that service be ready to march from Fort Pitt by the first of September:

"That from the letters received from Governor Henry & Mr Patrick Lochkart.....it appears that the capital articles necessary for carrying on the expedition.....cannot be procured by any means within the time limit.....

"Resolved That the expedition against the fortress of Detroit be, for the present, deferred:

"That Brigadier General M'Intosh be directed to assemble at Fort Pitt, as many continental troops and militia as will amount to fifteen hundred, and proceed, without delay, to destroy such towns of the hostile tribes of Indians as he, in his discretion, shall think will most effectually tend to chastise and terrify the savages, and to check their ravages on the frontiers of these states."

"That such of the articles as have been already procured for the expedition against Detroit, and which are necessary for the incursion against the Indian towns, be appropriated for that purpose, and that the Board of War be directed to give the necessary orders to this point:"

"That Governor Henry be informed of the determination of Congress with respect to the intended Expedition, and that he be desired to furnish General M'Intosh with such a number of militia as the general shall apply for, to make up the complement of men destined for an incursion into the Towns of the hostile Indians."

From the preceding resolutions of Congress it will be seen that the action of the Governor Henry, and the Council, and their better knowledge of the requirements of frontier warfare, prevented the proposed expedition against Detroit. The communications from Congress having been duly received by Governor Henry, were laid before the Council and considered on August 6, 1778. The minutes of the meeting as entered in the journal on that day are:

"The Governor having laid before the Board sundry Resolutions of Congress of 25th July and asked their advice thereupon, and the same being read and considered, The Board advised his Excellency to enclose the Resolution for deferring the Expedition against the Fortress of Detroit for the present, and the one directing the articles already procured for the

said Expedition and which are necessary for the incursion against the Towns of the Hostile Indian Tribes to be appropriated for that purpose, to Patrick Lockhart Esquire & desire him to conduct himself accordingly—Also they advise his Excellency to direct the County Lieutenants of Washington, Montgomery, Botetourt, Augusta, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Green Brier, Shenando, Berkeley, Frederick, Hampshire, Monongalia, Yohogania & Ohio, to draw out so many men properly equipped, from the Militia of their respective Counties as General Mackintosh may demand, in order to comply with the Directions of Congress for destroying such towns of the hostile Tribes of Indians as General Mackintosh in his discretion shall think will most effectually tend to chastise and terrify the Savages & to check their ravages on the Frontiers, giving General Mackintosh notice of such Directions.”

At this same time the distant settlements in Kentucky were in great danger, and the Indians from across the Ohio were ever near. On February 7, 1778, Daniel Boone and twenty-six companions, while hunting in the vicinity of Blue Licks, where they had been engaged in the manufacture of salt, were surprised and captured by a large party of Indians. They were taken across the Ohio, and later Boone and ten others were conducted to Detroit. Col. Hamilton was unable to secure their release. Boone was then taken by the Indians to the Scioto Salt Lick, thence they returned to the Indian town of Chillicothe. Here were gathered many warriors, four hundred or more in number, whom Boone learned were planning an attack on the Kentucky settlement of Boonesborough. Soon after gaining this knowledge Boone succeeded in escaping from the Indians and reached Boonesborough June 20, 1778. Evidently word of the proposed invasion was immediately sent to Williamsburg, and it was to this communication the entry in the Journal of the Council, dated August 12, 1778, referred. The minutes of the meeting of that day read:

“The Governor having laid before the Board a Letter from Colonel Arthur Campbell & Sundry papers from Kentucky giving Information on the French and Indians at Detroit

having a Design to make an Attack upon the Forts in Kentucky, and asking the advice of the Council with respect to what had best be done in the matter. Whereupon, the Letter and paper aforesaid being read and Considered the Board advised his Excellency to give Directions to Colonel Campbell, County Lieutenant of Washington, to send a number of Men from his Militia not under 100 nor exceeding 150, officered in the usual manner to the relief of the people of Kentucky, also to order them a supply of Lead & Powder. And his Excellency having written a Letter to Colonel Campbell agreeable to the foregoing advice the same was read, approved of & ordered to be recorded."

The expedition into the Indian country beyond the Ohio, to be led by General McIntosh from Fort Pitt, was evidently expected to be of benefit to the distant settlements, but it was with great difficulty that troops and supplies could be gathered. The route was to lead westward from the northwestern frontier of Virginia, now the western part of Pennsylvania, but Virginia was to furnish the great majority of troops. Congress on May 2, 1778, "Resolved that 2 regiments be raised to serve for 1 year on the frontier, 12 companies in Virginia and 4 in Pennsylvania."

Various references to these questions appear in the Journal of the Council of Virginia:

September 17, 1778

"A Letter from Colonel Josias Clapham, of the 11th Instant, desiring to be permitted to send a Company of Volunteers which had been raised in Loudoun by virtue of an act of assembly for reinforcing the grand army, to the assistance of General McIntosh's Brigade, if there were any men raised in his County for that purpose, to order them to rendezvous at Winchester in order to join General McIntosh, and desiring to be furnished with the necessary Cloathing for said Volunteers should they be permitted to march, was read & considered, and thereupon, the Lieutenant Governor was advised to write to Colonel Clapham referring him to the Governors publication of the 6th August respecting the Troops raised under the aforesaid Act and to inform him that the Executive power have no Right to order the Volunteers to join any Corps whatsoever."

October 2, 1778

"A Memorial of Sundry Inhabitants of the South-Western Frontier Counties of this Commonwealth in behalf of themselves and all the Inhabitants of those Counties, was laid before the Board, and read, setting forth that an offensive War carried into the Indian Towns, particularly the Shawanese Towns would be the most likely means to prevent the frequent incursions of those Indians into the said Counties and would more probably protect the Inhabitants thereof, than by having recourse to defensive measures only. And the Board, upon mature consideration thereof, are of Opinion that, altho' such an expedition as proposed by the said memorial might prove of the greatest Utility & Security to the Inhabitants aforesaid, yet, as it is utterly impracticable at this juncture to furnish Camp Kettles, Linen for Tents &c. and without which as is set forth by the said memorialists, such an Expedition cannot be carried into Execution, it is improper at present to attempt complying with the request of the memorialists by directing a War to be carried into the Indian Country separately & distinctly from the Expedition now under the Directions of General McIntosh & therefore recommend it to the Memorialists to lay their Memorial before the said General McIntosh that he may render them such assistance as may be consistent with his orders & for the good of the general service."

October 5, 1778

"The Lieutenant Governor having laid before the Board a Petition of Sundry of the principal Inhabitants of the County of Augusta complaining that the Number of One hundred & fifty of the Militia of the said County which were lately Ordered to Garrison Fort Randolph, upon application made by General McIntosh, was a greater proportion than could be spared consistently with Justice & equality respecting other Counties which lay more convenient to Fort Randolph & which had not hitherto furnished so many Militia as had been before ordered from Augusta to join General McIntosh, and the Board upon seriously considering the said Petition, are of Opinion that same is reasonable and they do advise

the Lieutenant Governor to write Letters to General McIntosh & to the County Lieutenant of Augusta revoking the former order of this Board for draughting one hundred fifty Militia aforesaid, and other Letters to the County Lieutenants of Rockbridge, Botetourt & Montgomery requiring them to raise fifty of the Militia of their counties respectively and march them forthwith to Garrison Fort Randolph, in the room of the hundred & fifty formerly ordered for that purpose from the County of Augusta."

Gen. Edward Hand was recalled from Fort Pitt May 2, 1778, and Gen. McIntosh was placed in command of that important post, where he arrived during the latter part of the month. In the Journal of Congress, June 2, 1778, it was "ordered that 800 dollars be advanced to Brigadier McIntosh on account of his extra disbursements in repairing from headquarters, and thence to Fort Pitt, in pursuance of the orders of Congress." The months following his arrival at the fort were probably devoted to making the necessary plans for the intended expedition into the Indian country, and it is quite evident he did not relinquish his hope of ultimately reaching Detroit. The expedition was delayed, supplies were difficult to obtain and the summer was passing. A letter from the War Office, dated October 16, 1778, and copied in the Journal of Congress October 24, referring to the number of cattle being taken to Fort Pitt to serve as supplies for the expedition".....by the information of M^r Gibson, y^e Express now here from fort Pitt, that several hundred head have actually been delivered, and by that means General McIntosh has been enabled to commence his expedition before the arrival of supplies from Mr. Lockhart....." Starting from Fort Pitt some time during the early autumn of 1778, the expedition moved down the Ohio a distance of twenty six miles to the mouth of Big Beaver creek, a stream entering the right bank of the Ohio. Here the expedition halted and erected a fort to which was given the name of the commander of the expedition. An autograph letter written at this time by McIntosh to Col. Wm. Preston, Lieutenant of Montgomery County, is preserved in the Virginia State Library. This letter is of special interest, it reads as follows:

"Fort McIntosh, Beaver Creek 30th Octo^r 1778

Sir.

I have the pleasure to inform you that my plan of erecting posts in proper places, and securing as I go into the Indian Country has its proper effect, and alarms the Savages much. Several tribes have already applied to me for peace, but I have given them no encouragement yet untill they give me substantial proofs of their sincerity, and untill I go to the Delaware towns, where I propose setting off from here in two or three days, and build a fort there, to secure these people in our Interest, from whence I may make excursions to some of the hostile towns, but fear I will be disapointed in my designs by the shortness of the term of the Militia are engaged for unless the Lieutenants, or Commanding Officers of the several Counties of Virginia exert themselves in sending me a fresh supply of men to relieve those I have now, whose times will all expire the first day of January next except the Hampshire Militia who are engaged for Six Months, and it will be needless to trouble the people by sending them upon such an Expedition as this, for a shorter term, as the distance is so great, and growing still greater as I proceed, and the men so tedious collecting them together, marching out, and returning home again, which takes up the greatest part of the time, therefore it will be best that the six months should be from the time they arrive at my head quarters untill they are discharged from thence (if their service should be so long required) as I do not mean to make only an Excurtion into the Indian Country as has been always done hitherto and have the same continually to do over again, but to keep possession as I go, if I am properly supported with men, and insure if possible the future peace of this part of the Country. As I have not troubled you before I must request of you now, Sir, to send me two hundred active young men properly officered, armed and accounted as soon as possible that I may not loose any posts or Ground I may gain in the Indian Country, they should set off at farthest before the first of December to be up with me in time. In hopes that you will not disppoint me and use

your utmost endeavours to procure all the men, I am very respectfully Sir

Your most obt Hble Serv^t
Lachⁿ McINTOSH

To the Lieutenant

B. G. Commander of West Dep^t.

of Montgomery County

It is evident McIntosh addressed similar letters to the Lieutenants of several counties, all of whom declined to comply with the request. The subject was discussed in the Council on November 20, 1778, and the minutes of the meeting read:

"The Board having had under their Mature Deliberation the Information given them, that General McIntosh has lately made a demand for two hundred men from each of the Counties of Washington, Montgomery, Botetourt, Green Brier, & Rockbridge to join him on his Expedition against the Indians; and that they are ordered to march immediately to the Delaware Towns; and considering the impracticability of Marching the Troops at this inclement Season thro' a Country destitute of Supplies; & that the want of Tents, Kettles, Provisions & indeed, every necessary for such an undertaking, would inevitably render a Compliance with the Generals Request impossible. They (tho' it was with reluctance they interfered) advised the Governor to counteract to the generals orders to the Lieutenants of y^e aforementioned Counties for two hundred men from each to join him. Which his Excellency did accordingly." (4)

The original letter sent by the governor to the Lieutenant of Montgomery County, Col. Wm. Preston, is in the Virginia State Library:

Sir:

"W'msburg Nov^r 20th 1778

I have been given to understand that General McIntosh very lately demanded two hundred men from your County to join him on his Expedition against the Indians, and that they are

4-A letter addressed to Col. Archibald Lochry, County Lieutenant of Westmoreland, in Pennsylvania, by McIntosh, and dated "Fort McIntosh, Beaver Creek, Oct. 30, 1778," is printed in **Fort Pitt and Letters from the Frontier**, [Mary Carson Darlington] Pittsburgh, 1892. The letter is quite similar to that sent to Col. Preston on the same day and requests 200 men to report at the fort by December 1.

ordered to march immediately to the Delaware Towns. This matter has been maturely considered in full Council, and the Result is, that I am advised to countermand the General's orders, which I do hereby countermand.

I need not tell you that it is with great Reluctance the Executive have interfered in this affair, But the Impracticability of marching the Troops this inclement Season, thro' a Country destitute of Supplies: The want of Tents, Kettles, provisions, & I may add of every necessary for such an undertaking render a Compliance with the General's Request absolutely impossible.

I am Sir

Cty Lieutenant of
Montgomery

Y^r mo. Hble Serv
P. Henry"

The Journal of the Virginia Council contains this mention of a letter addressed by the governor to Gen. McIntosh, the letter is probably lost, but it was written a few days after the preceding: "November 24, 1778. His Excellency having laid before the Board.....a Letter which he had written to General McIntosh informing him of his having countermanded the orders given by him to Several County Lieutenants for furnishing a Number of Militia to join him on his Expedition against the Indians—which several Letters were read, approved of & ordered to be recorded."

Another reference to the order from the general appears in the Journal, dated November 28, 1778:

"It being represented to the Board by the County Lieutenant of Berkley that General McIntosh had made a requisition for one hundred men from that County, whilst nearly three hundred of the said County were already in Service under him, and it appearing from the Information of the County Lieutenant of Frederick that no men have been sent from his Militia altho' 200 had been required by General McIntosh. The Board advised his Excellency to countermand the order to the County Lieutenant of Berkeley for one hundred men & to direct the County Lieutenant of Frederick immediately to furnish the two hundred men required from his Militia by the General,

and his Excellency was further advised to give notice of those orders to General McIntosh."

Moving westward from Fort McIntosh the expedition reached the Delaware towns where the second post was erected. This was named "Fort Laurens" and stood on the banks of Tuscarawas river a short distance south of the present village of Bolivar in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. The name Muskingum, or Elk's Eye, was at that time applied to the three streams now known as the Muskingum, Tuscarawas, and Big Sandy. Tuscarawas was a settlement of the Delaware and Wyandot, and stood on the banks of the stream of the same name. It was an important point and from it trails led to the south, north and east.

After arriving at the Delaware towns, and realizing the many hardships attending a winter campaign through the Indian country, McIntosh decided to await the coming of spring, before advancing farther. The letters from the governor had not yet reached him, but he wrote withdrawing his request for troops. The autograph letter is preserved in the Virginia State Library, it follows:

"Fort Laurens upon Muskingum River

Monday the 7th December 1778

Sir.

I have advanced thus far into the Indian Country, and built a good large Stockade Fort here with Barracks to Contain two hundred Men or more, when they can be had, to make Excursions into any of the Hostile Towns, who will dare offend and Insult us; which I hope will Secure the peace of our Frontier in this quarter at least.

but unhappily the Short Engagements of the Militia prevented my proceeding any farther, and disapointed all my other Schemes, their times were neer out, and I could not prevail upon them to remain longer, which Shews the necessity of making their term of Service hereafter on such an Expedition as this, and such a distance, Six Months from the time they Rendesvous at Fort McIntosh otherwise it will be needless trouble to the people, and expence to the Public, which I

expect will be considered by your State, and the Lieutenants of each County. I wrote to you the 30th October for Some men to relieve those now here, but I find nothing more can be done this Winter. I must request you to put a Stop to their March at this time only to have them ready when I shall require them in the Spring, which I expect to do, and inform you of in time.

I have the Honor to be Sir

Your most ob^t Serv^t

Lieutenant of

Lachⁿ McIntosh"

Montgomery County

And so closed the year 1778 on the western frontiers of Virginia. An expedition against Detroit had been planned, later to be abandoned for the want of men and necessary supplies. The Indians remained under the control of the British agents and continued their attacks on the distant settlements. Fort McIntosh and Fort Laurens had been constructed, but little else had been accomplished.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AND GENERAL COURT(1) 1622-1629*.

From the Originals in the Library of Congress.

(CONTINUED.)

*All erasures in the originals are here printed in italics.

[ink folio 133.]

Y^t is ordered that y^e Plantationes.....)
from aboue Flowerdy hundred.....)2 barrells
vpwordes shall haue of powder.....)

The Plantations over y^e water.....)i barrell ½
and Hogg Ilande.....)

For warishcoyke.....*one halfe barrell*

For Capt Tuckers side.....i barrell

For Capt' West for Kickaton.....i barrel

Those aboute James Cyttie to be p vided)
pwt of the powder cominge.....)

For mulbery Ilande.....½ a barrell

[ink folio 134.]

Capt' Tuckers Affirmation

Capt' martin and I walkinge before Thomas

(1) This instalment includes almost the last pages of transcripts sent by our most generous and greatly lamented friend, Lothrop Withington, who was lost on the Lusitania. Publication will be, of course, continued.

Dunthornes howse demanded of me wherfore
 Edwarde Sharples lost his eares, I answered
 he had nott, but that he had deserved to haue
 them cut of, well said hee, it had beene
 better they had not medled wth him, I demandinge
 of him why he should say soe, hee answered,
 I feere me some who were the cause of his
 Condempinge to y^t punishment, will stand in y^e
 place he did, This is the truth and nothinge
 but the truth, accordinge to my best remembrance
 William Tucker.

[ink folio 135.]

A Courte held the xxx d'ye of m'ye 1625
 beinge present Sr Francis Wyat Knight
 Gou'nor & Sr George Yardly, Knight, M^r George
 Sandys, Threar, Capt' Roger Smith, Capt'
 Samuell Mathews, M^r W^m Cleyborne

Yt is ordered y^t John Carter shall enter into
 bonde wth sufficient securitie for the payment
 of two hundred twenty and five pownde
 waight of *Tobacco* y^e best marchantabl tobacco
 the tenth of November next Ensuinge
 to M^r John Tuke, and to paye
 and discharge all other Charges concerninge
 the recovery of the saide Dixe

Yt is ordered y^t M^r Thomas Edwardes shall paye
 twenty shillings in money to Capt' Peerce
 in lew and Satisfaction of one hogshed of
 beere, w^{ch} M^r Edwards should haue
 deliuered to Capt' Peerce in Virginia

Y^t is ordered y^t wheras M^r Jo: Dennis was
 to bringe over A man servant for Livt'
 George Harysone, that Robert Denis

beinge Attorney for y^e said Jo: Denis
 shall geeve securitie to M^r George
 Humfrey for to deliver him A man
 servant at or before the first dye
 of January now nexte ensuinge for
 sufficyent Satisfactn for him.

[ink folio 136.]

Hugh Crowther gent sworne & Examd'
 sayeth y^t *the* in Aprill 1622 Capt'
 Wm Powells man and divers others
 did Cleere a peece of grounde w^{ch}
now Capt' Samuell Mathews now vseth
 owt of w^{ch} ground Capt' Powell had
 shars and M^r Hugh Crowther had
 xj shares, Richard Pace had x
 shares, W'm Pery had three shares
 Thomas Gages had two shares, And
 Richard Richards had one share, And
 further he sayeth That yt ground was
 not clered for Capt' Powell or any
 other man in p'ticular soe farr
 as ever he did heere or knowe. And
 further he sayeth that six of his family
 who did help to Cleere y^t grounde had
 noe share

Edward White sworne and Exam'd sayeth y^t he
 doth not know y^t that ground was cleered
 for Capt' Powell but y^t it was for y^e
 vse of the Companey y^t clered the same
 And further sayeth y^t he hurd y^t Capt'
 Powell did claime that grounde as farr
 as M^r Threars swampe to be his grounde
 And y^t *about the coming in of* about Crismas
 1620 Capt' Powell did exchange y^t
 grounde where now M^r Crowthers liveth
 wth Capt' Hurlstone for certen land w^{ch}

he was to make good to Capt' Powell
in Hogg Ilande, And for y^e Cleeringe
of y^e ground, and sharinge the affirmeth to as much
in effect as M^r Crowther hath done.

[ink folio 137.]

Sachary Crispe for Cleeringe &
the Shores afirmeth as much as M^r Crowther
hath done, but Concerninge y^e exchange
he knoweth nothinge.

Further M^r Crowther sayeth y^t he thinketh
y^t Capt' Mathews hath bestowd as much more
paynes in cleeringe the same grounde w^{ch} bore
corne y^e same yeere, to bringe it to y^e pfectione
it is now at, besides some w^t more w^{ch} he
hath now cleered, y^t quantetie wherof he doth
not know.

Edward White and Sachary Crispe afferme
the same

Richard Richardes sworne and Examined sayeth
that he went over to y^e grounde wth Richard
Pace and y^t Richard Pace went as over
seer for Capt' Powell. And sayeth y^t
he never hurde but y^t it was Capt' Powells
grounde, and y^t they cleered it as Capt'
Powells ground (as he ever conceived)

[ink folio 138.]

James Carter sworn and Examd sayeth

John Tuke sworne and Examd sayeth that
he doth know y^t Thomas Edwardes did

Deliver a *butt* pipe of Seack to M^r Robert
Benett w^{ch} seack cam in y^e Abigall and
as this Exnat' thinketh the price was
two hundred and sixtie pound waight
of Tobacco

Dephebus Caue sworne and Examd' sayeth
that the Accompt w^{ch} he p'duced in Courte
is A trew Acount. And is dew
from Mr. Robert Benett(2) deceased
deductinge four p'cells dew to M^r Benet from him
mentyoned in M^r Benett's Booke.

Yt is ordered y^t M^r Greene shall paye
Addam Dixsone towards the harme y^t
M^r Reynolds sow did him in his Corne
twenty pownd waight of Tobacco.

[139]

Henry Speede one of the Company of the good shipp
caled the Temperance sworne and Examined sayeth
That Henry wilkinsone who came A Free
passenger in the said shipp and died at
newports news abourd the shipp who laye
sick at sea the space of three weeks, And
This Examit' finding him to be very weake
advised him to make his will. and to sett an
order for his estate, To whom the saide
Henry Wilkinson saide (that should not neede
for yff I die I doe give all I have vnto
william slight. (only he had six pownde
in money in England w^{ch} willed his Sister
might haue if she would accept of it. After
This (this Examit' demanded of the said Henry

(2) Robert Bennett, stated to have been a brother of Edward Bennett, of London. In 1648 Mr. Philip Bennett, administrator of Robert Bennett, had a grant of land in Nansemond County.

Wilkinson whether he woold yett make his will (To whom he answered) To morow in the morninge I will (but that night he died but before he died he gave to this Examits wiefe twelve pounce of Tobacco, w^{ch} is to be paid by W^m Slight.

Thomas marlett gent sworne and Examd the first daye of June 1625 before the Gouvernor, *sayeth* deposeth. That M^r Threer never Receaved any of the goodes and p'visiones y^t were sent over for the East Indie Scoole., But that they were received by Livt Thomas Osbourne Accordinge to the Invoice Imediatly taken owt of the shipp At M^r Evans his Plantacone, over the water where the saide Livt Osbourne wth the Colledge men then remayned, and sayeth further y^t Edworde hawsone, Richarde Skarborow, Leonard Huson his wiefe and Children and Leonard Huson him selfe died before Livt' Osbourne and y^e college people removed to harry hattocks. John wilde & *Godfrey Dixsie* died aboue after Theire goinge vpp before the Ende of Awgust followinge. And william Dalby only remayneth alive, And he remembreth y^t Godfrey y^t Dixsie died before y^e later end of maye

[140 is blank.]

[ink folio 141.]

A Courte held the seaventh of June 1625 beinge present Sr Francis Wyatt Knighte Gou'no^r &c., Sr. George Yardley, knight, M^r George Sandys, Threar, Capt Roger Smith, Capt Raphe Hamer & Mr Abraham Persye, Mr William Cleybourne.

Edward Blany marchant sworne and Examined sayeth y^t in An'o 1625 he receaved of S^r George Yardley one Thowsand and six hundred pound

waight of Tobacco or thereabouts in Role w^{ch} was soe wett and ill Condiconed y^t he retourned it vppon S^r George his hande againe And after by Sr George was dryed and made vpp againe w^{ch} when it caime to his Examinat' his Skales to be waide it was twelve hundred poundes waight or thereabouts and no more And y^t Sr George after did make vpp the said some of one Thousand six hundred waight of Tobacco to his Examinat'.

Wheras y^t prooffe w^{ch} y^e Courte required by an order bearinge date the 12th of Aprell 1624 is now arived Concerninge the Controversie betwene Stephen Poore in the behalf of Sara Templeman an orphant and Symon Withe and though the wrightins concerning y^t bussiness are soe defaced and imp'fect y^t they cannot bee recorded (The Court doth order y^t the three hundred and thurtie pound waight of Tobacco remainder of Symon Withe his estate shalbe sent home and Consigned to M^r Nicho: Ferrar Edmund Pitchard beinge gone home who was appoynted to receave it.

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William Duglass sworne and Examined sayeth that the shipp called y^e Tiger would not woorke vppon the starr boorde tack when she went quarteringe but what the occasione was he knoeth nott but he doth suppose she was *not well* miss Trymde. And further sayeth she had a leake in her bowe, but it was not any cause of the damnifinge of the goodes And that when the storme came shee wold not woorke but laye vnder the sea: in

w^{ch} storme the goodes were dampnified, and
fourthe sayeth that he had certen Tobacco
laden aboorde the shipp w^{ch} was spoyld
And if he had nott thought it had beene
spoyld by the Casualtie of the sea he
would have sought for Satisfactione
at the Courte in Kingsale in Irelande wher
other of the Passengers did sue for Sa
tisfactione for their losses, But they
had no Satisfactione allowed them in y^t
Courte of Kingsale in Irelande

wheras *Yt is ordered that* M^r William Cleyborne was
to have by agreement wth the Company Thirtin pound
sterlinge p Ann' or so much valuable Comodities as
they were woorth in England for w^{ch} he was
Contented to accept of two hundred waighte
of Tobacco for the first yeere in An'o 1622 in
w^{ch} the Massacre hapned, But for these
two last yeers (vidlt) 1623 et 1624
he desireth of this Courte y^t he may receave
fower hundred waight of Tobacco for each
of these two last yeers The Courte
Conceavinge his demand to be reasonable have
ordered y^t eight hundred waight of Tobacco
be paide vnto him out of the Companys rents

[ink folio 143.]

A Courte held the xiiith of June 1625
beinge present Sr Fra' Wyatt knight Gouverno^r
S^r George Yardley Knight M^r George Sandys
Threar Capt Smith Capt' Hamer Capt'
Samell Mathews M^r Abraham Persie
M^r W'm Cleybourne.

William Pery sworne and Examied sayeth that
about Christmas 1622 Capt W'm Powell willed
this deponent to shew Capt Mathews y^t ground
w^{ch} now Capt Mathews vseth of w^{ch} ground
Capt' Powell had Cleered some 8 or 9 acres
before Capt Mathews seated thereone, and y^t
Capt' Powell did lend Capt Mathews the houses
of the vpper fort for the vse of his servants
but of vppon w^t Condicons Capt Mathews did
hold the grounde from Capt Powell this depot
knoweth nott.

And further sayeth y^t a little befor Capt Powell
dyed Capt Mathews washad had shipped his goods
and most of his Servants to goe vpp to Pilbrook
but Capt Mathews saide, as he told this depon't
at the request of M^{rs} Blayny) w^{ch} M^{rs} Blany
after denied to this deponent.

And further sayeth y^t after Capt Mathews was
resolve to staye he willed this deponent to goe
to M^r Crowther. And to p'suade him to lett
Capt Mathews have his grounde And that he
y^e said Capt Mathews would p'cure y^e saide
M^r Crowther other grounde either at martins
hundred or at the Colledg in lewe therof To
w^{ch} M^r Crowther replied he would not vnles
he were forced thereto.

And further sayeth y^t Capt' Powell offered m^r
Pace he should have the ground yf he would
continue there and builde vppon, yf he did not
intend goe to goe to his owne Plantacon but Rich'
Pace goinge to his owne Plantacone did leave
it vpp to Capt' Powell

[ink folio 144.]

We see noe such right invested in Capt'
Powell and his Children in the land now

in Controversie wherby wee can by
A legall order put Capt Samuell Mathews
who is presently seated thereone (out of
Possessione)

The Courte conceive noe sufficyent grounde
for us to grant A warrant to Mr Woolridg
for recovery of the twenty six pounds, of
Capt W^m Peerce and M^r Blayny
given M^r Woolridg by an Awarde out of
Englande.

W^m Greene Churgione sworne & examd
sayeth y^t the bill of Phisick & surgery
p duced
in Courte, w^{ch} was minstered vnto
John Stephens him self and his servants
at sea is A trew bill, And that
John Southerne shall satisfie the
same before M^r Greene departe

[145]

June the 17th 1625 before Sr
Francis Wyatt Knight Gouvernor &c.

Roger Williams aged xxiii yeers or therabouts sworne
and eximed sayeth y^t before Capt Samuell Mathewes
has shipped his goodes to goe vpp to Polebrooke(3)
his servants had cleered some grounde one the
same side of the shwampe where Capt Mathews
howse doth stande neere vnto the swampe w^{ch}
parteth the landes of *between* Capt Mathewes &
Capt Powells, And y^t after Capt Mathews
had landed his goods at Capt Powells houses
w^{ch} he first intended to have caried vp to Polebrooke
then Capt Mathews servants did Cleere some grounde
in or neere the place where the houses of Capt

(3) Powell Brooke, in what is now Prince George Co.

Mathews now stande, beinge the land w^{ch} Edwarde Blayney claymeth in the right of Capt Powells Children, And that this Cleeringe of the grounde in questione, was in the liefte tyme of Capt Powell since deceased.

[ink folio 146.]

Aron Conway aged xxii yeers or therabouts sworne and Examed, sayeth y^t before Capt Mathews had shipped his goodes to goe vpp to Polebrooke, hee this deponent wth other of Capt Mathews servants did begin to cleere a peece of grounde neere to the swampe w^{ch} parteth the lande of Captain Mathews and the Children of Capt' Powell deceased, And that after Capt Mathews had changed his recolation for goinge to Poolebrooke and had landed his goodes at the houses of Capt' W'm Powell deceased he this deponent wth other of Capt Mathews servants did cleere some p'te of the grounde where now the houses of Capt' Mathews stande, or neere vnto them, beinge the land w^{ch} Edward Blayny Claymeth in the right of the children of Capt' Powell deceased, And that the Cleeringe of the ground in question, was in the liefte tyme of Capt' Powell

[ink folio 147..]

A Courte held the xi of July 1625 beinge present Sr: Franc's Wyatt Knight Gouverno^r &c., Capt' Roger Smith. Capt Raphe Hamer, M^r William Cleyburne.

It is ordered in Courte y^t M^r John Chew shall contynue Prisiner vntill he hath given Doctor Pott Satisfactione for five barrells of Corne.

(To be Continued.)

ABSTRACTS OF LIST OF WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS FROM BRITISH PROBATE COURTS

Compiled and Presented by the late Lothrop Withington.

(Which have been published in this Magazine.)

[About twelve years ago Mr. Lothrop Withington, then not personally known to any of the officers of this Society, offered to give for publication in our Magazine a series of abstracts of English wills, having Virginia interest. We had fully recognized the value of the similar work done by Mr. Waters for the New England Historic-Genealogical Society and had wished that it were in our power to have similar work done for Virginia. We therefore gratefully accepted the offer and the contributions were regularly made, with much open handed liberality, up to the time of Mr. Withington's death on the *Lusitania*. There seemed to be no limit to his generosity in his relations to this Society. Not only did he furnish the abstracts of wills but made other contributions, including the transcripts of the Council and General Court Minutes now in course of publication. When in Richmond, a few weeks before his death, he was full of plans for additional work he wished to do for the Society. We had become diffident about mentioning anything we would like to have done England, for, though a very busy man, Mr. Withington seemed to consider any such wish a command which it was a pleasure to obey. It was his desire, at some future time when these abstracts had increased to the proper number, to print them in book form as was done with Water's "Gleanings." This cannot now be done; but as a partial fulfillment of his wishes and as a useful aid to our readers we print below an alphabetical reference list to those which have been printed. In the future a proper memorial to Mr. Withington will be published in our magazine; but the editor, who was most closely associated with him in his work for the

magazine, wishes to express his sense of personal sorrow at the untimely death of a valued friend and of a most generous benefactor of this Society.]

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VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by the late Lothrop Withington, London (including "Gleanings" by the late H. F. Waters, not before printed.)

ROBERT BATHURST of Lechlade, county Gloucester Esqre Will 11 September 1623; proved 20 November 1623. To poor of Lechlade, and poor of Horsmondine, county Kenty £5 apeece. The Lady Elizabeth my wife shall have my household goods. To the Lady laurance my said wife (sic) coach horses. To my servants one years wages. To Bridget Bathurst my servant £4 annuity and £40 at 18 years of age. For payment of my debts and legacies my executor to take profits of leases etc. According to deed dated 22nd June 6 Jas. I. and my executor to be in trust till Robert Bathurst my eldest son come to full age. To children of my late sister Heylin £100 viz: to Peter Heylyn £20, to Jane wife of Charles Trinder £15, Edward Heylyn, Mary Polhill widow, Mercy, Joyce Heylin and Elizabeth wife of John Gearinge £10 apeece. To Francis and Grace Heyling £15. 10s. 0d. apeece. To children of my sister Katherine Spencer £40 divided. The rest for use of my youngest son Edward Bathurst and Mary Bathurst my daughter. Furthermore from other leases said Edward and Mary £20 apeece yearly. My brother in law Mr. William Rainton sole executor. To him £100 and charges. Henry Laurance Esq owes me £300 which I give to my loving wife aforesaid Lady Laurence. Witnesses: Wm Phipes, John Hucks, Chas. Trinder, Wm Hall. Swan, 118.

[Robert Bathurst, an ancestor of Launcelot Bathurst of Virginia, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Waller, Esq. and widow of Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayor of London. His second son Edward who was born 1615, was created a Baronet Dec. 4, 1643, and died 1674. Launcelot Bathurst, son of Sir Edward, emigrated to Virginia and has many descendants.]

HUMPHREY BELL, of London, skinner, now dwelling at Deptford in the county of Kent. Will 24 September 1653; proved 10 June 1653. I devise my seven messuages in Wapping, county Middlesex, on the south side of Wapping street, unto Ellen, my wife, for her life. The remainder thereof, and all my tenements lying in or near Budgrowe in London, to my trusty friends Evan Seize and Henry Colborne, upon trust to pay to my daughter Anne Bickley or to whom she shall appoint, for her maintenance apart (and no part thereof to her husband, John Bickley) all the rents thereof during the life of the said John Bickley; afterwards to reconvey and settle the premises on the said Anne Bickley, and her heirs; and for default of issue to her, on the heirs of my nephew Hollis, Thomas, and Humphrey Bell. And I give full power to my daughter, if my trustees refuse so to do, or she dislike them, at any time hereafter to nominate any person or persons whom she shall think fit in trust for her, in the places of the said Evan Seize and Henry Colborne, whom I hereby appoint my executors, giving them £10 apiece for their pains. Item, I give to William Benson, £20. (signed) Humphrey Bell. Witnesses: Edward Higgins, John Higgins, William Neale. Proved by Henry Colburn, one of the executors named with power reserved for a like grant to the said Evan Seize. 7 July 1656 letters of administration issued to Robert Bell, nephew of Humphrey Bell, deceased, to administer the goods etc. left unadministered by Henry Colborn, now deceased, the other executor and Anne Bickley, alias Bell, only child of the testator, having judicially renounced execution. 10 June 1658 letters granted to Francis Burghill, one of the trustee appointed on behalf of the said Anne Bickley alias Bell on the decease of the above said Robert Bell. **Brent, 163.**

Francis Bickley, son of Anne Bickley named in this will, was in Virginia in 1656, though he was not the ancestor of the later family of the name. See this Magazine XI 151, 152; XVIII, 309.]

HUGH CHICHESTER of Widworthise in the county of Devon, esquire. Will 28 September 1640; proved 10 May 1642. I give unto the poore of Widworthy 40s to remaine as a stocke for ever to be employed for their best use and advantage. To my sonnes, John, Robert and William 5s apiece, having already

otherwise provided for them. To my daughters Anne and Dorothe 5s apeece, they being already married and haveing had their portions. To my grandchild John Chichester, all my table bordes formes and stooles in my dyening chamber, and hall, and all the seeling about my house, and one silver bason and ewer, which I had from my brother Smith. All the residue of my goodes I give to my daughter Mary, whom I make my executrix, desiring her to be frendly to my brother William Chichester her uncle. Witnesses: Edmond Clode, Thomas Francklyn, William Francklyn. Proved by Mary Chichester the executrix named. **Cambell, 59.**

[Hugh Chichester (1573-1641) was great grandfather of Richard Chichester, who emigrated to Virginia. See this Magazine XXI, 250-252.]

VIRGINIA IN 1677-1678.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

Westminster Jany 16, 1677-8.

GRANT TO ROBERT ALYEWAY OF THE OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA during, life, with the like fees, profits and advantages as Edward Diggs or Thomas Stegg or any other heretofore executing the said Office hath received or enjoyed.

(Colonial Papers, 4 pp.)

Whitehall Jan. 18, 1677-8

ORDER IN COUNCIL ON REPORT OF COMMITTEE for Trade and Plantations to the King of 18 Dec. 1677 in reference to including the neighbouring Colonies to Virginia in the late Peace & any other Treaties for Peace with the Indians, approving the same and directing Sec Coventry to proceed therein according to their Lordships opinion and advice.

(Col. Entry Bk No. 80. pp. 243-245.)

Whitehall Jan. 18, 1677-8

ORDER OF THE KING IN COUNCIL upon a report of the Committee for Trade and Plantations dated 11 Dec 1677 in reference to the Colony of Virginia and the several papers, letters and Narratives transmitted to Secretary Coventry by Col. Jeffreys,

Sir John Berry and Col. Moryson his Maj. Commis^{rs} for Virginia, but particularly as to three Laws made at Green Spring 20 February last, viz: of Indemnity & free Pardon; of Attainder; and inflicting pains penalties and fines upon great offenders^o approving said Report and directing that said Laws & all others made in Virginia either disagreeable to the powers residing there or derogatory to his Maj. Proclamation of Pardon be in due time abrogated and made void; and all persons whether tryed or not be rendred capable of the conditions in said Proclamation in relation to his Maj. pardon & restitution of all confiscations made by Gov. Berkeley upon his proceedings contrary thereto. Also that a new Proclamation be immediately issued out confirming the former & restoring the persons who have been confiscated contrary therunto: that the Govern^r in Virginia countenance prosecutions against such of the Rebellious party as possess the goods of honest men; and that Laws be prepared for the punishment of those who persisted in abetting said Rebellion & contemned the offers of pardon. 7 pp.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 80. pp. 222-9.)

Virginia Jan'y 30, 1677-8

DANIEL PARKE(1) TO SECRETARY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON—Incloses, in obedience to his commands the best account he can give of Virginia, Incloses.

D. Parke to Sec. Williamson. Arrived in Virginia 25 Oct. 1677 & waited upon the Governor next day who he found, very sick & weak & very unfit for business, so the Assembly was then sitting—The King's letter making void Sir W. Berkeley's Proclamation & assuring his subjects of H. M. Grace and Mercy was concealed for sometime by order of the Council the Secretary & his brother Col Philip Ludwell saying it was procured from the King by false information—but has since been published to the great joy of all the Burgesses and People except Sir W. Berkeley's party—Describes the evils the Country has suffered thro' the Kings letter having been concealed—

(1) Daniel Parke, the elder, of York County, Va. (died March 6, 1679) was appointed to the Council 1665, and was Secretary of State 1678-79. See this Magazine XIII, 192; XIV, 174; XX, 372.

fears of Berkeley's return & confirming all done by the Assembly at Green Spring—Great pole tax levied upon the people, very heavy upon the poorer sort. (Together 3 pp. Colonial Papers.)

Middle Plantation Feb. 8, 1677-8

A SURVEY OF HIS MAJ. MAGAZINE AT VIRGINIA; by virtue of an order from Herbert Jeffreys, Governor of 16th January last. Signed by Ed. Rous, James Archer junr, George Wachop, Tho. Needler and Will. Morris. 6 pp.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 80. pp. 293-299.)

James City, Virginia Feb 9, 1677-8

THE CASE OF WM. SHERWOOD of James City in Virginia declaring the hard and severe usage he hath met with since his last arrival there as also concerning the concealing his Maj. Royal letter dated 15th of May 1677—also Copy of the Act of Assembly by which County Courts are appointed and Copy of his Answer to Col. Hill's Complaint, addressed to Herbert Jeffreys, Governor of Virginia.

(Colonial Papers. 6 pp.)

Feb 15, 1677-8

ACCOUNT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT FOR VIRGINIA (as compared with the establishment for Jamaica)—Total £6.040.10s per annum—The amount is thus made up—The Governor £1000—Deputy Governor 600—Major General 300—Surgeon 91.5s—incidental charges 600—Chaplain 121-13-4—Two Companies 3327-11-8. exceeding that of Jamaica by £212-18-4.

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

Feb 22, 1677-8

PETITION OF HENRY WEST, of the Isle of Wight County in Virginia now in London, to the King—For a pass for leave to return home to his poor family in Virginia by a ship ready to sail within a very few days, else he will lose his passage this year: also that his bond not to return may be cancelled and his estate discharged from seizure without the payment of fees. Indorsed "Read in Council Feb. 22. 1677-8."

(Colonial Papers 1. p.)

Feb 1677-8

REPORT OF THOS. LORD CULPEPER TO THE KING ON PETITION OF HENRY WEST of Virginia Planter referred to him as Governor of that Colony by an Order in Council. That upon the best information he can obtain from Col. Moryson and others, inasmuch as the petitioner came voluntarily in to submit himself in the time of the late Rebellion He conceives him a fit object for his Maj. compassion & pardon & to have liberty to return home to his Wife and Children in Virginia.

Indorsed "Read 22 of Feb'y 1677"-8.

(Colonial Papers. 1. p.)

Feb 25, 1677-8

COL. FRANCIS MORYSON(1) TO SAM. WISEMAN)—Sends Col. Jeffreys letter about Beverley & Ludwell (see 30 Dec. 1677)—They will never be other than mutineers and will undoubtedly cause new disturbances in the Country as soon as the Soldiers are gone—Replies to Beverley's accusations against the Commiss^{rs} proceedings; believes that those two by their advice to Sir Wm. Berkeley occasioned the Civil War "which had never been if that fatal Petition of Gloucester had not been prosecuted" Shall think it hard to be forced to take a journey to charge so inconsiderable fellows—Hopes their Lord'ps will think the

(2) From the time Francis Moryson came to Virginia in 1649 he was intimately associated with the set of Sir Wm. Berkeley's friends whom he was now so vigorously denouncing. Berkeley appointed him Commander of the fort at Point Comfort and through his influence had him chosen governor in 1661.

trust too great to be questioned by a Pirate and such a contemptible fellow as Ludwell—That they may stand committed until Gov. Jeffreys comes home to bring his charge against them.
(Colonial Papers. 1. p see 30. Dec. 1677.)

March 4, 1677-8

ABSTRACT OF COLONEL MORYSON'S LETTER TO SAM. WISEMAN—Thinks Col. Jeffrey's must think him in love with business or would never write that he intended to send Moryson the charge against Ludwell and Beverley—The Commiss^{rs} are ignorant of what has passed in Virginia since their coming away therefore if the Governor charges them he must make the proofs—Because he was once employed in Virginia sees no reason that any affairs of that place must still require his attendance—Desires him to put in a Memorial that the Commissioners have done nothing more than what was enjoined both by their Commission and Instructions—If they had countenanced the unjust and rigorous courses against those his Majesty pardoned, three parts of the Country would have been plundered after their coming in—Begs he will discourse with Sir Thomas Doleman and say it is Moryson's opinion that if all former actings be not buried in oblivion, new disturbances will arise, now the soldiers are drawn off. The party likely to be persecuted is six times the number of the other and take away 30 or 40 gentlemen the rest deserve more punishment for deserting the King's Governor, than others that staid at home and followed not the Gov^r to Accomack

(Colonial Papers. 1. p. (see 30. Dec. 1677.)

March 6, 1677-8.

MR SECRETARY COVENTRY'S MINUTES about the new Levies [for Virginia]. The King to allow 20s. a man for levy money that is £100 a Company.

(Colonial Papers. 3 pp.)

March 1678

INFORMATION OF THOMAS GRENDON OF CHARLES CITY COUNTY ON BEHALF OF THE KING, to Governor Herbert Jeffreys,

Against Edward Hill and John Stith for their wicked designs against the people of Charles City County, maligning the King's Commissioners and publicly declaring they have done what they could not answer.

(Colonial Papers. 3 pp.)

Virginia, April 17, 1678

THOS. LUDWELL TO SEC. SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON. Acknowledges his letter of 31 Dec. last & hopes he shall never lose his Maj. favor nor his Honor's good opinion for he will never err but through want of judgment—Their present condition doth not mend since the disloyal party are still very high and insolent and the loyal party much dejected for want of that countenance their actions and sufferings seem to merit and by putting several of the most active out of civil and military Offices—It is extremely necessary for his Maj. service and the safety of this Country that the next Assembly be commanded to send home a full and impartial account of all transactions since the beginning of the Rebellion. Likelihood that some of the Indians intend more mischief, in the event of a war with France—Heartily wishes Lord Culpeper's arrival, his long stay begins to be the wonder of all here. Alderman Jeffreys is too powerfully recommended by his Honor not to engage his best endeavours, but is afraid he shall not be able to do him that service he would since his kindness hath brought him into inconveniences Ludwell doubts past his help. Indorsed R. 3 June.

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

June 5, 1678

THE AGGRIEVANCES OF THE QUEEN OF PAMUNKEY and her son Capt. John West against the Chickahominies who were once under her command and being reduced to a small number were by the Peace, by their own consent annexed again to her Government. With Mem: that these were presented to the Court 5 June, the Governor not being well, the Secretary sat as President, were returned back.

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

(To be Continued)

TITHABLES OF PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, 1767.

(Contributed by Mrs. N. E. Clement, Chatham, Va.)

(Continued from p. 80).

Ralph Shelton.....	1	
John East.....	1	190
Arthur Kesee.....	1	
Joseph Hale.....	1	100
Chas. Faris.....	1	100
David Barber.....		
John Barber.....		
Thomas Darr.....	1	100
Thom. Mustein.....	1	400
John Walrope.....	1	
Jas. Walrope.....	1	
Richard Hamock.....	1	
Thomas Bennett.....	1	76
Stephen Bennett.....	1	
Richard Bennett.....	1	94
John Bobbitt.....	1	
William Bobbit & Jas. Bobbit.....	2	90
Eliz th Bobbit & negro Joe.....	1	
Wm. Bennet & Chas. Good.....	1	410
Joseph Farris.....	1	200
John Boyer.....	1	
John Boyer, Jr.....	1	
James Farris & James Farris, Jr.....	2	200
John Donelson, Thos. Henry, negroes Peter, Caneer, Tobe, Hannah & Sall.....	6	611
Bryan Ward Nowling.....	1	
Jas. Logan & negro Phillis.....	1	300

Crispen Shelton, Shenon Sheltor, negroes, Tom, Lucy & Primus.....	5	814
Thomas Chandler (Dinwiddie).....		400
Joseph Cunningham (Charlotte).....		100
Gabriel Shelton (30), Abraham Payne, negroes Zachery & Vilet.....	4	304
Lewis Shelton, negro Patt.....	2	441
John Chandler.....	1	
Isaac Sibbly.....	1	
John Justice (shoemaker).....	1	
William Williams.....	1	
James Leak.....	1	300
Joseph Leak.....	1	100
Robt. Leak.....	1	
Abraham Caldwell, negroes Tom & Phillis.....	3	300
The estate of W. Lightfoot, Dec ^d , John Henry, Ov'sr, negroes Peter, Chasl, Sam, Lawrence, Will, Lutis, Moll, Ester, Ross & Sarah.....	11	4320
Uriah Cammeron.....	1	
Edmond Hodges.....	1	
Henry Blank.....	1	
Abraham Shelton, Egmond J. Williams.....	2	300
Lames Milum.....	1	
Richard Prewet.....	1	
Henry Prewit & Joseph Prewit.....	2	250
John Payne, John Payne Jr., & Greenwood Payne.....	3	200
Thomas Farris & Michael Farris.....	2	400

(30.) Gabriel Shelton, son of Christopher Shelton and brother of Abraham Shelton, all three of whom were members of the Committee of Safety. All three were Vestrymen of the Parish and Captains of Militia. Gabriel Shelton commanded a Company of Pitts. Militia at battle of Guilford Courthouse. "At a meeting held for Cambden Parish at the house of Mr. Joseph Roberts, April 1, 1785, Haynes Morgan and Abraham Shelton, Gent., is appointed to attend the Convention to be held in the City of Richmond the eighteenth day of May next.

Signed

Haynes Morgan, Ch. W.
Vincent Shelton, C. O. C. P.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NOTES FROM GOOCHLAND CO. RECORDS

Deed July 1798 from William R. Fleming and Anna his wife.

Marriage bond Dec. 7, 1797, Archer Payne and Betsy, daughter of Thomas Brooks, all of Goochland.

Will of William Pryor, son John H., son Samuel T., daughters Martha Ann Merriwether, Judith Nevills Duke, and Polly Wormely Turner, dated April 22, 1822, proved March 21, 1825.

ORDER BOOKS.

May 1778.

Richard Bibb, major, Samuel Richardson, Captain, Tandy Holeman, 2d Lt., Obadiah Britt, ensign, commissioned and sworn.

June 1778.

Thomas Royster, 2d Lt., commissioned and sworn.

Aug. 1778.

John Blackwell, 2d Lt., commissioned and sworn.

Nov. 1778.

Gideon Hatcher appointed captain vice Stephen Sampson, resigned.

Dec. 1778.

Dabney Wade appointed ensign in Capt. Josiah Leak's company.

February 1779 Jolly Parrish recommended as Major.

March 1779 Gideon Hatcher as Captain.

Philip Weber recommended as 1st Lieutenant and Isham Woodson as 2nd Lieutenant and Elliott Long as ensign.

April 1779 Richard Allen appointed ensign to Capt. Wm. H. Miller's company.

May 1779 Philp Webber Lieutenant, Dabney Wade ensign; Ellicott Long, ensign; Josias Payne (younger) 2nd lieutenant; Francis Pledge, ensign; Nathaniel Harris, lieutenant; Lewis Robards, ensign, sworn.

August 1779 John Hughes made claim for service as a Corporal in the French and Indian War.

September 1779 John Woodson, gent., recommended as County Lieutenant, Robert Lewis recommended as Colonel, John Hopkins recommended as Lt. Colonel, and James Bennett recommended as ensign.

September 1779 Christopher Hudson made claim for service as a captain in the French and Indian War.

John Woodson as County Lieutenant, John Hopking as Lt. Colonel, James Bennett as ensign, sworn.

November 1779 Robert Lewis as Colonel, sworn.

[Continued from p. 84.]

YANCEYS IN THE REVOLUTION.

The names Leighton Yancey and Robert Yancey appear on a list of officers and soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental establishment, with remarks showing that Robert Yancey received a warrant for 300 acres May 5, 1790, and that Leighton Yancey received a warrant for 200 acres.

It is shown by the records that one Absolom Yancey served as a private in Captain John Overton's Company, 14th Virginia Regiment, commanded at various times by Colonel Charles Lewis, Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Buford, and Colonel William Davies, Revolutionary War. He was drafted October 1, 1777, to serve three years; was transferred to Captain John Overton's Company, 10th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel William Davies, and his name is last borne on a roll dated December 9, 1779, without further information relative to his service.

The records also show that one John Yancey served as a quartermaster in the 10th Virginia Regiment, commanded at various times by Colonel Edward Stevens and Major Samuel Hawes, Revolutionary War. His name appears on a roll for the month of December, 1777, and it last appears on a general pay abstract for the month of February, 1778, without special remark relative to his service.

The records further show that one Lewis Yancey, served as a private in Captain George Slaughter's Company, 8th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Abraham Bowman, Revolutionary War. His name appears on the muster roll for the month of April, 1777, dated May 17, 1777, with remarks, "Enlisted Feby. 21, died September 11, —.

It also appears from the records that one Ludwell Yancey served as a private in Captain John Gillison's Company, 10th Virginia Regiment, commanded at various times by Colonel Edward Stevens, Major Samuel Hawes, Colonel John Greene and Colonel William Russell, Revolutionary War. He enlisted January 15, 1777, to serve three years; was transferred to Captain John Gillison's Company, 6th Virginia Regiment, about September, 1778, and his name is last borne on the roll for November, 1779, without special remark relative to his service.

Nothing has been found of record in the War Department to show that any other persons named Yancey served in Virginia regiments during the Revolutionary War.

For information relative to any pensions or land warrants that may have been issued to the soldiers mentioned, application should be made to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., who is the custodian of the pension and land warrant records of the Revolutionary War.

McCARTY—CHINN.

A contributor, p. 187, vol. 22, Wm. and Mary Quarterly, states "Thaddeus McCarty, sen'r, with his wife Ann," sold land in Loudoun Co., on 8 Oct. 1773, which "said Ann had inherited from Rawleigh Chinn, her father," and that "said Thaddeus and Ann McCarty were married 19 May, 1758." (Lanc. Mar. bond), and that said "Thaddeus was a son of Denis McCarty and Sarah Ball."

Which Rawleigh Chinn was Ann's father?

How does the compiler of this particular (very) pedigree substantiate his statement that any "Rawleigh Chinn" was said Ann's father?

Dr. Hayden, having no proof that a daughter, unnamed, of Rawleigh Chinn, 1684-1741-2, by his wife (possibly his only one), Esther Ball, was the wife of a Thaddeus McCarty, as told him, guarded himself well when repeating the information (Vide Va. Genealogies, pp. 75-89). Neither this Rawleigh, nor his wife Esther, mentioned in their wills, 1741 and 1751, any daughter Ann, excepting Ann, wife of Martin Shearman, and as Martin and Ann were both living in Dec. 1769, when they consented to daughter Ann's marriage), this daughter did not marry McCarty in 1758. It is true it was a bad custom of the time to have two living children bearing the same "given name," but it would be unreasonable to suppose this "Ann the younger," was omitted from both of her parents wills, for she was probably young and unmarried in 1757. (This Rawleigh, however, did have a daughter, named "Sarah Ellan," mentioned in will (1725), of her Aunt Ann Chichester, whom neither he, nor Esther, mentioned, but she probably died before 1751).

Rawleigh Chinn, Jr., son of said Rawleigh (and probably Esther), mentions a daughter Ann in his will, 1760, but she was apparently then young and unmarried, so she was not McCarty's wife.

This Rawleigh Chinn 2d, also had a son Rawleigh 3d, and was, I suppose, the one who married Sarah Lacy, in 1748, (it was certainly not his father who married Sarah, as his wife was "Elizabeth" in 1740 and 1760), but he was surely not McCarty's father-in-law.

Therefore, it is natural to ask, which, "Rawleigh Chinn" devised Loudoun land to his daughter "Ann," the wife of Thaddeus McCarty, married in 1758?

This Thaddeus is No. 19A, in p. 89 of Mr. Hayden's "McCarty" pedigree, in "Virginia Genealogies," and was the son of Billington McCarty, will proved Richmond Co., 1771, therefore, it was not Thaddeus, son of Dennis, will proved in Prince William 1743, who "married, daughter of Rawleigh and Esther (Ball) Chinn," (as Mr. Hayden tentatively has printed in p. 89), according to the aforesaid contributor. In fact, Mr. Hayden was not sure that any McCarty married a Chinn, and in the new edition of the pedigree, in W. & M. Quart., it is not proved that there was such a union.

Ardmore, Pa.

Charles H. Browning.

HARRIS NOTES, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

1661 Jan. 11—John Harris—"pattent granted by Francis Moryson, Esq. Governor" for five hundred acres of land in Lancaster Co. Land being due said Harris for the transportation of ten persons.

This abstract is from one of the Land Books in Richmond.

1678 Nov. 20. Upon the petition of Mr. John Harris who married Grace, the Relict of Mr. Thomas Hopkins dec'd. It is ordered that Maj. Thomas Brereton and Mr. Philip Shapleigh are appointed to examine and audit the accounts of the estate of the sd Hopkins &c.

1713 June 17. Mr. Thos. Gaskins Deed of "guift" of a negro to his granddaughter Sarah Hull, dau. Mr. Richd Hull.

1717 April 17. Mr. Wm. Pawley and Mr. Wm. Kelly letters of atty to Capt. Edward Collins, Mr. Jno. Harris, Dan'l McCarty Esq., Col. Peter Presly and Capt. Geo. Eskridge.

1717 May 15. Rich'd Hull to take lyst of tythables.

1719 Feb. 18. Mrs. Hannah Harris relict of Rich'd Hull dec'd. Hannah wife of Rich'd Hull, late Hannah Kenner dau. of Rodham Kenner decd, p. 14, O. B. 1713-1719.

1716 Aug. 16. Capt. Christopher Neale presented John Harris his letter of attorney to him the sd Neale (which was proved by the oaths of Mr. Rich'd Hull and Mr. John Haynie witnesses thereto) in court. And on the sd Neales motion the same letter of atty. is admitted to record.

BALL.

Wm. Ball, born 1718, died 1785, married Martha Broomfield in Culpeper County, Virginia. The ancestry of Wm. Ball is desired:

Children: JNO. BALL, married Sarah Ellen Payne; Sarah Ball married Jno. Daniels; Susan Ball, married SAMUEL FISHER; Elizabeth Ball, married Isaac Supplee; THOS. BALL, married Mary Reed; Martha Ball, married Moses Yocum; Wm. Ball, married Mary Key.

Jno. Ball of Fauquier County, Virginia, born October 2, 1742, married November 3, 1767, Sarah Ellen Payne, died 1806.

Children: Wm. Ball, married Mary Ransdell; Mary E. Ball, married George Chilton; Jno. Ball married Alcy Withers; THOS. BALL married Margaret Bowen; Sarah Ball married Stephen Bowen; Martha Ball married Eli Porter; Jas. B. Ball married Kitty Chinn; Geo. L. Ball married Kitty Kerfoot.

Thos. Ball, of Rappahannock County, Virginia (not sure of place of birth) born June 9, 1775, married Margaret Bowen of Fauquier County, Virginia, died 18

Children: MARTHA A. BALL, married Cap. Thomas Fisher; Jno. T. Ball married Rose Latham; Margaret Ball married Francis Payne; Mary A. Ball married Wm. P. Brown, Sarah Ball unmarried.

Thos. Fisher, of Fauquier County, Virginia, born 179-- , married Martha A. Ball.

Children: Thomas Fisher, Richard Fisher, JAMES A. FISHER married Helen S. Kelly; Wm. G. Fisher, Susan A. Fisher, married Jno. Martin, Geo. L. Fisher; Sarah M. Fisher, married Hugh Kemper.

Children: Thos. Fisher and Martha A. Ball: Mollie E. Fisher, married Geo. Kemper; Robt. E. Fisher, Eliza Fisher.

Jas. A. Fisher, born Fauquier County, Virginia, October 6, 1829, married Helen S. Kelly 1861.

Children: Jas. T. Fisher; Anita Fisher; Mary W. Fisher; Elizabeth J. Fisher, married L. L. Snoddy; Helen F. Fisher, married Allen B. Snoddy; Thos. H. Fisher; Wilson Fisher; Emma K. Fisher, married N. H. Parsons.

SAMUEL FISHER married Susan Ball, daughter of Wm. Ball. Samuel Fisher, born Rappahannock County, or Fauquier County, Virginia, married Miss Pinkhard, wounded at Yorktown and came home to die. James a Fisher, father of Helen Fisher Snoddy, and grandson of Samuel Fisher, remembers distinctly the discussion of Samuel Fisher's accident at Yorktown.

Children of Samuel Fisher and Susan Ball, Samuel Fisher; Dunlap Fisher; Geo. Fisher; Jno. Fisher; Wm. Fisher; THOMAS FISHER married MARTHA A. BALL, Martha Fisher married Jno. Kemper; Mary Fisher married Montjoy; Robt. Fisher.

Thos. Fisher (son of Samuel Fisher) married Martha A. Ball.

Children: Thos. Fisher; Richard Fisher; JAS. A. FISHER, Wm. C. Fisher; Susan M. Fisher, married Hugh Kemper; Samuel L. Fisher; Mollie E. Fisher, married Geo. Kemper; Robt. E. Fisher; Eliza Fisher.

Jas. A. Fisher, born Fauquier County, Virginia, October 6, 1829, married Helen S. Kelly 1861.

Children: Jas. T. Fisher; Anita Fisher; Mary W. Fisher; Elizabeth J. Fisher, married L. L. Snoddy; Helen F. Fisher, married Allen B. Snoddy; Thos. H. Fisher; Wilson Fisher; Emma K. Fisher, married N. H. Parsons.

The above will give the line of descent of Helen Fisher Snoddy from Samuel Fisher (wounded at Yorktown) and from the line of Wm. Ball. Jno. Ball, son of Wm. Ball, is also thought to have taken part in the War of the Revolution.

Mrs. A. B. S.,
2302 39th St.,
Galveston, Texas.

NOTES FROM RECORDS OF OLD CHANCERY COURT, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON

Elected one of Trustees of Town of Fredericksburg.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Fredericksburg, Apl. 6th., 1742, According to the Direction of the Act of Assembly, Intituled, "An Act for Erecting a Town in * * * of the Counties of Spotsylvania and King George."—

To supply the Number of the Trustees in the Room of those Gentlemen, deceased, we have unanimously made choice of and Elected Augustine Washington, Gent., to be one of the Trustees or Foeffees for the Town of Fredericksburg in Spotsylvania County to fill up and Compleat our full Number and Confirming of the Same we have According to the Directions of the sd Act Set our hands and Seals this 20th., day of April 1742.

(Signed)	Gr Taliaferro	(*seal*)
	John Walker	(*seal*)
	Fra Thornton	(*seal*)
	John Allen	(*seal*)
	Robt Jackson	(*seal*)

Copy from Original is in Clerks Office of Hustings Court, Fredericksburg. The seals are badly defaced. The original of the will of Mary Washington, is to be seen at the above Clerks Office, also the will of Mann Page, Esq., of Mansfield. (copy).

W. B. Cridlin.

J. W. Green appointed administrator Cyrus Spotswood est. 1808. (p 276).

John Pendleton, gave bond as Clerk of Caroline; bond also being signed by Edmund Pendleton Sr. 14th. Jan. 1808. (p 269).

John S. Wellford in will dated Dec. 9th. 1841. (Mss book—Wellford ex of Wellford) mentions Jas. P. Corbin & Jane his wife. Jane being one of ten children.

Sarah Clark (1807) as widow of John Clark, of County of Fauquier, brings suit in Chancery. She is mentioned as having been formerly Sarah Metcalf, spinster, having later married said John Clark while both resided in England.

Mentioned as first living in Watling Street, London, during the 22 year of the reign of George III. (Long records of suit in Vol. III).

John O. Webb & Lucy, his wife, mentioned in suit against William Young. In suit wife is mentioned as formerly Miss Woodward, Thomas & Lawrence Bowling, named as witnesses. (Vol. III).

Peter Bower, will dated Oct. 11th, 1800. Mentions sons, James, Michael, William, daughters, Betsy (Glendenning), Susannah, Molly, and grand daughter Betsy (Glendenning). (Vol. III) Son James was dead Apl. 29th. 1817, Peter B. Bower being executor.

William Lane, Senr. suit against Thomazen Ellzey, both of Fairfax. 1799. (VIII).

John Tayloe, of "Colony of Virginia, County of Richmond & Parish of Lunenburg, Esq.," made will May, 22nd, 1773. Bequeathes—"My Godson John Tayloe Corbin, one hundred lbs. sterling & Godaughter, Lucy Page, same amount. To John Tayloe Thornton, same, when he comes of age, & Cousin John Smith, a bequest.

Gives Minister & Parish of Lunenburg, 500 lbs. sterling, in trust for the use of the poorest inhabitants. Mentions paying Edward Lloyd, Esq., part of daughter Elizabeth's fortune. Mentions daughter Rebecca. Mentions prospective son, whom he names Gwyn William Tayloe.

Constitutes as Executors—Honbl. Richard Corbin, Esq., Mann Page, Esq., brother-in-law John Tayloe Corbin, Mann Page, Jr., "son of Mann" Warner Lewis, Jr., "son of Warner", my Nephew.", & the Honble Ralph Wormeley, Esq., with my beloved friends, Cols. Wm. Brockenbough & Mr. Thomas Lawson, "my Iron agent". (Dated May 22nd, 1773. Wm. Wiatt, witness. (Vol. III).

John Lawson, mentioned as Executor of Thomas Lawson, 1797. Thomas Lawson Allison, witness.

David Johnson mentioned as Adm. of Francis Johnson, decd. July, 1816. (Vol. III).

Alexander Hunton, of County of Richmond, Northfarnham Parish, in will dated Apl. 28th, 1789, mentions wife, and following issue—Robert, Mary, Betty, Susanah Sally, Nancy, Caty (Catherin), Lucy, William John, George, Thomas (to whom he wills the plantation "on which I live), & Alexander.

Miller vs Beverley, suit Sept. 1818. Mentions Thomas Miller as Executor for William Miller, dec'd. Mentions Wm. Beverley, Henry Stanard Beverley & Maria M. Gaines Beverley, children, heirs & representatives of Robert Gaines Beverley, decd., Maria M. Gaines, later mentioned as having, since former decree, intermarried with John Hooe. Mention also made of Wm. Henry Stanard.

Christopher Blankenbecker, of Parish of Bromfield, Co. of Culpeper, in will mentions, wife Christianah and sons Ephriam, Lewis & Jonas. Dated Apl. 26th, 1781.

Upshaw vs Alexander, suit dated Sept. 26th, 1817, mentions Churchill Anderson, Jeremiah Upshaw & Francis Buckner, as surviving administrators for James Upshaw, decd. Alexander Hooe & Wm. Hooe, mentioned.

Geo. Morton & Hannah, his wife, Oct. 1802, filed complaint against John Fox, administrator for Elijah Threlkeld, decd. Hannah Morton being daughter of Joseph Waugh, decd. "In June 1772, the said Elijah

Threlkeld, intermarried with the widow of Joseph Waugh (mother of Hannah). She was daughter of David Bronough, who in his will dated Dec. 13th, 1773, bequeathed to his daughter, Mary Theckeld (Thelkeld), negroes, Seiz, Moses &c. He also mentions a granddaughter Milly Waugh, daughter, Rose Lurty, wife of Capt. John Lurty; son William, grandsons—Wm. Chadwell, & David Bronough.

John Fox, m—Nancy, only child of Elijah Theckeld & Wife Mary, 1792. (Note the changes in spelling same name.)

Joseph Waugh, who married Miss Mary Bronough, was quite wealthy. They were married in 1759. Wm. Bronough, Sr., brother of Mary, made deposition in above suit (1802). He was living in Mason Co., Kentucky.
W. B. Cridlin.

ARMS-BEARING POPULATION OF VIRGINIA, 1659.

In his autobiography, the historian Edward Gibbon speaks of John Gibbon, an uncle of his grandfather:—"of the sons of Robert Gibbon (who died in 1643), John has given to the public some curious memorials of his existence, his character, and his family. He was born on Nov. 3, 1629; his education was liberal, at a grammar school, and afterwards in Jesus College, at Cambridge; and he celebrates the retired content which he enjoyed at Allesborough, in Worcestershire, in the house of Thomas Lord Coventry, where he was employed as a domestic tutor, the same office which Mr. Hobbes exercised in the Devonshire family. But the spirit of my kinsman soon immersed into more active life: he visited foreign countries as a soldier and a traveller, acquired the knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, passed some time in the Isle of Jersey, crossed the Atlantic, and resided upwards of a twelvemonth (1659) in the rising colony of Virginia. In this remote province his taste, or rather passion, for heraldry found a singular gratification at a wardance of the native Indians. As they moved in measured steps, brandishing their tomahawks, his curious eye contemplated their little shields of bark, and their naked bodies, which were painted with the colours and symbols of his favourite science. 'At which I exceedingly wondered; and concluded that heraldry was ingrafted naturally into the sense of the human race. If so, it deserves a greater esteem than is now-a-days put upon it.' His return to London, after the Restoration, was soon followed by his introduction into the Herald's College (in 1671), by the style and title of Blue-mantle Pursuivant at Arms. In this office he enjoyed near fifty years the rare felicity of uniting, in the same pursuit, his duty and inclination."

Part of the second fortune of the historians' grandfather, Edward Gibbon (who had been a director in the South Sea Company and lost his first estate that way), consisted of stock in the New River Company whatever that company was.

A. J. Morrison.

[On pp. 40 and 60, Lee's Lee of Virginia is an extract from Gibbon's *Introductio Ad Latinam Blasoniam*, in which he states that during the greater part of February, 1659, to February of the next year he was "most hospitably entertained by the Honorable Col. Richard Lee," and tells how Lee, after the death of Charles I. went from Virginia to Holland, surrendered Berkeley's old commission to Charles II, and received a new one. Gibbon also describes Col. Lee's arms.]

HAYNIE NOTES.

Order Book, Northumberland County, 1658-1666.

1659-No.-21. George Abbot bill against John Haynie.

1659-No.-21. Bill of George Abbott against John Haynie null and void, John Haynie being a Burgesse, Page 115.

1655-Aug.-22. John Haynie appointed one of the vestrymen for Wicocomoco Congregation, p. 33.

1655-Nov.-20. John Haynie ordered by court to be clerk of the market, at Great and Little, Wicocomoco, p. 36.

Order Book, 1666-1678.

1668-Sept.-8. John Haynie appointed attorney in behalf of the county.

1677-Dec.-8. Account of charges to Northumberland Co., for the Susquehannaugh War—Capt. John Haynie, commander 1200 pds. of tobacco.

Court held for Northumberland Co., Oct. 22, 1679. P. 163. Present

Col. Leger Codd

Mr. Peter Presley

Mr. Wm. Presley

Capt. John Mottrom

Maj. Thos. Brereton

Mr. Thos. Matthew

Mr. Nicholas Owen

Mr. Wm. Downing

Capt. John Haynie

Mr. Christopher Neale.

Justices.

May-20-1659. John Haynie gift of cattle to Martha and Elizabeth daughters, and to Susanna Ware or Warr, daughter-in-law, all under sixteen and unmarried.

April-13-1659. Mrs. Elizabeth Newman gives part of her estate to Peter Presley, Jr., and Martha and Elizabeth Haynie.

Mrs. Elizabeth Newman was the widow of Robert Newman who died in 1655, leaving a will in which he mentions among others William Presley his nephew. Robert Newman had a patent of land and this was known as Newman's Neck.

In her deposition in the celebrated "Black Bess" case in 1655, Mrs. Elizabeth Newman gives her age as about 80.

Mrs. Elizabeth Newman was one of John Haynie's "head rights" of 1650. The Presleys, John Haynie and Newmans were associated in several land transfers.

OLDHAM.

Who were the parents of John Oldham and his wife Anne Conway Oldham. (They were born about 1705-1710) of Prince William, Frederick and Berkeley Counties, Virginia; they had following children: Samuel, Conway, William, Mary Ann (Mrs. Kirkpatrick) Winifred (Mrs. Neville), Mrs. Lyle and Mrs. Morgan.

J. L. Schwartz,
1631 Mass. Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

BARRET OF VIRGINIA, DESCENDANTS.

For the last 30 years, Mrs. Jane Barret Ridgely has been collecting Bible Records, gravestone inscriptions, wills, deeds and other data on the Barret and allied families.

This matter is now being compiled into an authentic genealogy of the BARRET FAMILY of VIRGINIA and is to include as far as possible, all descendants of Charles Barret, who was father of Charles Barret, Jr., Reverend Robert Barret and Anne Barret Dabney.

It will include data on the Lewis, Warner, Meriwether, Overton, Allen, McElroy and other prominent families of Va. and Ky.

Send such biographical items as you have regarding your ancestors. Would be glad to have portraits and views of homes, etc. It would be a fitting tribute to thus preserve the portraits of your ancestors for future generations.

Please attend to this at once as the matter is well under way.

Edward A. Claypool,
952 No. Clark St.,
Chicago, Ill.

May 10, 1915

WASHINGTON.

The Territt family Bible record shows that Mrs. Constant Washington was born Dec. 26, 1742.

KING AND CLIFTON.

I am a descendant of Alfred King, of Stafford and Prince William Counties, Va., whose wife was Sophia Burgess, granddaughter of Col. William Burgess and his wife Sophia Ewell Ewen, widow. Alfred King was the son of William King and his wife Judith Brent. This William King died in 1702 leaving two sons, William Alfred and Thomas, also

four daughters. One of the sons of Alfred King was Cyrus King, of Dumfries, whose daughter, Anne, married William Fairfax. Another son, William, married Elizabeth Edwards (cousin of Hayden Edwards) and had John Edwards King, who fought in the Revolution at Valley Forge with his brother, Valentine King, and both received for their services, land in Kentucky. John Edwards King, was the famous General John Edwards King, who fought in the War of 1812 at the Battle of the Thames. He married Sarah Clifton, daughter of Burdette Clifton.

I am compiling a genealogy of the King and Clifton Families of Virginia. The Kings inter-married with the Brents, Ashtons, Hales, Peytons and Grymes families, all of which will be given space in the book. Will be pleased to hear from descendants of these families. I have devoted six years to the work, so far, and have a chart of the King family twelve feet long, many original wills and deeds, and numerous family charts contributed by King descendants. Can anyone tell me the name of the father of the Catherine King who, after the Revolution, married a Haynie? She died in Texas in 1840.

Can anyone tell me the parentage of a George King, born, probably, in Wythe Co., Va., who married Eleanor Vorheis and had issue: Jane, George Wasson, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Cynthia Ann, John Calvert, and Mary Covert? Is anything known of George (Hales) King who married Sarah Garrard about 1757?

Mrs. Edward Feldhauser,
The Aberdeen Hotel,
St. Paul, Minn.

WAS STEPHEN AUSTIN A VIRGINIAN

Hubert Howe Bancroft, in the second volume of his **North Mexican States and Texas**, says of the elder Austin: Moses Austin was born in Durham, Connecticut, 1764. He established a commercial house in Richmond, Virginia, in partnership with his brother Stephen, then at the head of a large importing business in Philadelphia. Later the brothers, Moses and Stephen Austin, purchased the Chiswell Lead Mines on New River, in Wythe County, Virginia, where they established smelting works and factories for the manufacture of sheet lead and shot. [The old Chiswell mine shot tower is still to be seen.] Speculations brought reverses to the business of the Austins, and in 1797, Moses Austin got a grant of land from the Governor of Louisiana, at Mine-a-Burton, in what is now Washington County, Missouri. Removing thither in 1799, he was involved in the failure of the Bank of St. Louis in 1818. Although now in his fifty-fifth year, he undertook the business of a colony in Texas, and died in 1821, after a severe return journey to Missouri. His son Stephen, born in 1790, took up the work where his father left it.

The biographical dictionaries are misleading in regard to Stephen Austin.

A. J. Morrison.

THE CLIFTON FAMILY.

(See XXII, 424)

In Vol. 2, p. 54 &c., Burke's **Commoners**, is what appears to be quite a full and accurate genealogy of the Cliftons of Clifton, Lytham and Westby. Thomas Clifton, of Westby, who died in 1634, married Ann, daughter and heiress of Sir Cuthbert Halsall, of Halsall and Clifton (who had inherited Clifton, through several descents from Cuthbert Clifton of Clifton, who died in 1512, leaving a daughter and heiress Elizabeth, who married Sir William Molyneux, of Sefton) and had issue: 1. Cuthbert, 2. Thomas, 3. John, who married a daughter of Thos. Blackburn, Esq. of Orford, and had a son Thomas, who succeeded his uncle Sir Thomas Clifton, Bart., 4. William, died Nov. 26, 1695; 5. James, settled in Maryland, married — Brent, and had three sons and three daughters, Thomas, William and James, Mary, Bridget and Catherine, all living Jan. 24. 1691; 6. Ann; 7. Bridget, a nun at Dunkirk; 8. Dorothy, a nun at Gravelines; 9. Alice, married Alexander Rigby, Esq. of Aspull; 10. Bridget married Thomas Westby, Esq. of Mowbrick, Lancashire; 11. Frances, married — Holgate, Esq.; 12 and 13. Margaret and Anne, nuns at Gravelines.

1. CUTHBERT CLIFTON, married, but dying s. p. was succeeded by his brother Sir Thomas Clifton (2. Thomas Clifton), born July 7 1628, created a baronet in 1662. He married twice, and died Nov. 13, 1694. He had a son Thomas, born 1668, died before his father and unmarried in 1688 and two daughters, Mary who married Thomas, 6th Lord Petre, and Bridget married Sir Francis Askings.

On the death of Sir Thomas Clifton (who had survived his only son) the baronetry became extinct; but the estates, Clifton, Lytham, etc., passed to his nephew Thomas Clifton, son of 3. John Clifton. This Thomas Clifton, Esq., of Clifton, Lytham, etc., married Eleanora Althea daughter of Richard Walmsley, Esq., of Dinkinhalth, Lincolnshire, and died in 1720, having issue: 1. Thomas, born Aug. 30, 1696; 2. Mary, born Nov. 13, 1697, married Sir George Mostyn, of Talacre; 3. Isabel, born May 27, 1699; 4. Ann, born Sept. 7, 1703, married Sir Wm. Gerrard, of Bryn; 5. Cuthbert, born Jan. 3, 1706 6. Julia born Oct. 4, 1707.

It will be observed that Burke gives James Clifton, who came to Virginia (not Maryland as he states) several sons and daughters. The Brent genealogy prepared about 1740 (see this Magazine XII, 442) says he had "many children," naming especially Cuthbert, Ann and Elizabeth. The notes from the publication of the Catholic Record Society, printed in this Magazine XXII, 424, gives this James Clifton four sons and three daughters. Attention is called to these statements in view of the contents of the will published below. It appears to be the will of James Clifton who came to Virginia and married Ann Brent, but names only one daughter Catherine, and no sons. The nephew, Thomas Clifton, Esq. of Lytham, who is sole legatee of the lands was no doubt Thos. Clifton,

above, who died in 1720. George Clifton may have been his brother not named in Burke's pedigree. The Latin grant of administration, dated April 5, 1728, is to "*Gulielmo Clifton, nepote ex filius, prox consanguineo et creditori principali Jacobi Clifton de Preston in comitatu Lancastri, defuncti,*" George Clifton the executor named in the will having relinquished.

So, though James Clifton names no sons or grandsons, he had a grandson William Clifton administering on the estate. This was no doubt the William Clifton (XXII, 424) who also came to Virginia. It may be that the only son of James Preston, who was alive when he made his will in 1714, was a priest.

I, James Clifton, of Preston in Co. Lancaster, gent. make my last will and testament. My body is to be buried in Lytham Church at the discretion of my exeor. I give and bequeath the house called the Marsh House with the garden and appurtenances and the old house, barn and stable, which I hold under Mr. Wooden, with the orchards, gardens and cropps thereunto belonging ***to my nephew Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, esquire and his heirs. To my said nephew Thomas Clifton, all and every that parcel, a tract of ground now belonging to me lying upon the Freshes of the river Potomac in Virginia and his heirs forever, so that the said last mentioned lands may continue and be in the name and blood of the Cliftons forever. I ordain that my nephew Thomas Clifton shall permit my excrs to receive and take the rent and profits of my said house and premises upon Preston marsh side until they have paid thereon all debts and funeral expenses, etc. and to secure paying and discharging the sum of 6s 8d. a year unto Alice Graustick, daughter of Henry Graustick, deceased, for the term of 7 years; and also 10 s. a year unto Mary Eastham, my own maid for 7 years. To the said May Eastham, my gridle for baking bread with spittle and back board belonging to it also the chair that was my wives. To my daughter Catherine, the chest of drawers; my nephew George Clifton and Jeffry Prescott, gent., to be my excrs. Dated 6th January, 1714. James Clifton, sign, sealed, published and declared in the presence of Joseph Bettman (Bateman?) Richard Milling and Luke Stodgkman, junior.

CAROLINE COUNTY MARRIAGES (Continued)

- 12-'06—Younger Schooles and Nancy Smith—Pittman.
- 7-'06—Yelverton B. Portch and Latitia Lee Corbin—Pittman.
- 1-'07—Rubin Long and Patsey Sullinger—Pittman.
- 11-'07—Thos. M. Stiff and Judah Sanders—Pittman.
- 11-'07—John Taylor and Mary Ames—Pittman.
- 3-'07—Wyatt Mills and Polley Mills—Pittman.
- 3-'08—Stanfield Jones and Eliz. Doggett—Pittman.
- 12-'08—John H. Pittman and Dorothy S. Evans—Pittman.

- 12-'08—Slaughter Robinson and Polly Buckner Slaughter—Pittman.
 1-'05—Clinton Griffin and Susannah Jones—Pittman.
 1-'09—Wm. Mullin and Ann Sorrell—Pittman.
 1-'09—Edmon Guthrie and Nancy Rigan—Pittman.
 1-'09—Mosley M. Mullin and Mary Deshazo—Pittman.
 3-'09—Jas. Cocke and Lucy Doggett—Pittman.
 6-'09—Coleman Purbis and Fanney Wharton—Pittman.
 12-22-02—William Chiles and Jane Brown—Self.
 12-23-02—John Butler and Mary Southworth—Self.
 12-30-02—Turner Crutchfield and Polly Riley—Self.
 3-7-03—Spencer Baley and Eliz. Gleason—Self.
 3-3-03—Rich'd Devenport and Polley Perin Brown—Self.
 5-25-04—Wm. Dew and Nancy Garnett—Self.
 1801—Rich'd Wright and Rebecca Jones—Goodloe.
 1801—G. P. Sawyer and Nancy Hicks—Goodloe.
 1801—Griffin Dickeson and Susanna Sawyer—Goodloe.
 1801—John Bagby and Eliz. White—Goodloe.
 1801—Presley Meriman and Eliz. Olliver—Goodloe.
 1801—John Carnel and Jane Hutson.
 1801—Archibald Harnel (Carnal) and Nancy S. John (St. John?)—
 Goodloe.
 9-11-00—Reubin Minor and Mary Elliott—Theo. Noel.
 9-16-00—John Vaughan and Betsey Martin—Theo. Noel.
 12-25-01—Laurence Andrews and Mary M. Jones—Theo. Noel.
 4-2-02—Henry Garnett and Eliz. Buckner—Theo. Noel.
 12-18-04—Buckner Farish and Susanna Parker—A. Broad.
 12-20-04—Reuben R. Rose and Nancy Tankersley—A. Broad.
 12-24-04—Nathaniel Young and Polley Eubank—A. Broad.
 1-10-05—Pleasant Burrus and Nancy Cheadle—A. Broad.
 1-17-05—Jesse Newlett and Susanna Terry—A. Broad.
 1-25-05—John Laughlin and Lucy Chiles—A. Broad.
 1-30-05—John Trainham and Ann Bibb—A. Broad.
 1-30-05—Edmund Chandler and Eliz. Cleere—A. Broad.
 2-13-05—Wm. Luck and Judith Chiles—A. Broad.
 2-21-05—Rich'd Jones and Mary Woolfolk—A. Broad.
 3-6-05—Robt. Chandler and Eliz. Woolfolk—A. Broad.
 9-27-99—Godfrey Tolch and Charity Barnes—Self.
 12-11-99—John Trainham and Fanny Richeson—Self.
 12-23-99—Francis Wyatt and Fanny Austin—Self.
 12-24-99—Chas. Atkinson and Winnefried Goldsby—Self.
 3-29-00—Ned Edwards and Dice Edwards—Self.
 4-26-00—Dangerfield Graves and Eliz. Kely (Rily?)—Self.
 6-9-05—Geo. West of Hanover and Susanna Deck.
 Archibald Dick, father, Wm. Nelson C. C—Waugh.
 Mentions Rev'd Mr. Dick, Min. of St. Margarets Par. Caroline.
 2-7-05—Hay Taliaferro and Milley Taylor—Waugh.

5-23-05—John Bowsher and Polly Bridges—Vaugh.

1-27-03—Thos. Harris and Nancy Dodd—Wm. Kenyon (M. E.)

2-11-05—Wm. Woot (Wood?) and Ann Gaines—Sam'l Luck, Sear.

9-6-51—Baldwin Lee and Johanna Loving.

9-19-51—Dandridge Pitts and Mary E. Garrett—R. W. C.

12-11-49—Robt. S. Pitts and Eliz. C. Broadus (widow), nee Puller—A. B.

7-24-22—Wm. Beazley and Polly Bowles.

Wm. Mullin, guard of P. B.

9-3-22—Wm. Pare and Ann P. Rennolds.

Wit. Chas. A. Lewis and Jos. Penny.

3-3-23—Austin Robinson and Sarah P. Jones.

12-4-21—Robert L. Staples and Sarah Woolfolk (orphan).

12-24-21—James Dyson and Sarah Mason. Guardian consent, Joel Mason.

Dec. 5-21—Thos. Henry Burke and Susan E. (K) Washington. Consent of mother Eliz. Washington. Wit. Robt. C. Sutton and John Washington.

1-3-22—Benj. Wharton and Nancy Estes.

3-21-23—Wm. Robinson and Frances E. Robinson. John R. father of F. E. R., consent. Wit. Jno. R., Jr. and Ann R.

1-8-22—Jno. James and Ann Duval. Dan'l Duval, fa. gives consent.

1-7-22—Jno. Houston and Nancy Moore.

5-8-28—Jas. Samuel and Eliz. Long—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

5-20-28—Geo. Chapman and Jane Chapman—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

6-12-28—Jas. Sorrel and Susan Ennis—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

7-17-28—Peter R. Thornton and Frances H. Rowe—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

8-21-28—Norburne E. Sutton and Dorothea B. Washington—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

10-2-28—Geo. T. Rose and Eleanor Long—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

10-24-28—Lorenzo Dow Barlow and Eliz. Southworth—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

12-16-28—John Oliver and Eliz. Graves—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

12-17-28—Thos. R. Burruss and Margaret Gayle—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

12-17-28—Wm. P. Napier and Nancy Southworth—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

12-18-28—Eliezer F. Flag and Eliz. T. Burruss—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

12-24-13—John Burruss and Margaret Burruss—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

12-25-13—Jas. Jarrell and Rachel Wright—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

12-25-13—Alfred Dyson and Nancy Graves—Spelsbe Woolfolk.

12-20-21—Edward Arnold and Catharine Southworth, ward of Catharine Southworth, who g. con.

12-7-21—Jas. Mullin and Nancy Stevens.

12-10-38—Sam'l P. Bibb and Eliz. G. Burruss, d. of Henry B—Jno. M. Waddy.

11-15-36—Edmund Carlton and Nancy Twisdale.

- 8-27-32—Jos. A. Richerson and Ann Z. Chiles—M. Thos. T. Harris.
10-5-36—Dr. Carter Wormley and Miss Ellen Lightfoot—W. F. Nievill.
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PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY MILITIA OFFICERS, 1811-1814.

The following items are taken from the Prince Edward County Order Books, Vols. 1811-1813 inclusive, 1814-1816 inclusive.

1811:—

- p. 5—Obadiah Paris, Ensign, 63 regiment, 11th brigade, 1st division, (sworn as Lieutenant, p. 548.)
- p. 7—Benjamin Hawkins, Lieutenant, 63 reg., 11th brig., 1st div.
- p. 43—Osborn Lockett, Ensign, "Virginia Militia."
- p. 89—Augustus Watson, Colonel; Daniel Hamblin, Captain; John W. Johnston, Lieutenant; William C. Scott, Ensign;
- p. 120—Thomas Scott, Major.
- p. 177—Josiah Penick, Captain, Light Infantry.
- p. 191—Stephen H. Maddox and Robert Venable, Jr., "officers."

1812:—

- p. 280—George W. Pulliam, Ensign; William C. Scott, Lieutenant.
- p. 311—William Brightwell, jr., Ensign.
- p. 366—William Fuqua recommended 2nd Lieutenant, Captain Leigh's company of artillery, in room of Jeremiah Whitworth (Fuqua sworn 1st Lieut. in 1813, p. 551.)
- p. 430—John Price, Lieutenant, Light Infantry.

1813:—

- pp. 502-503—Samuel V. Allen recommended Captain, (William L. Womack, deceased); William L. Venable, 1st Lieutenant in room of S. V. Allen; Henry E. Watkins, 2nd Lieutenant in room of W. L. Venable; Samuel L. Lockett, Cornet in room of Henry E. Watkins [These commissions, for the First Regiment, produced, see p. 511].
- p. 511—John Stevens, 2nd Lieutenant, company of Artillery, 1st regiment.
- p. 503—William Doswell, Lieutenant in Capt. Samuel Wootton's company, 63rd reg., in room of Benjamin Hawkins, resigned; Abner H. Burks in room of Doswell.
- p. 546—James Gilliam, Ensign.

From the entries, "Officers Recommended," vol. 1811-1813, it appears that Augustus Watson succeeded John Purnall as Colonel (p. 6); and that Stephen H. Maddox was commissioned Ensign in Capt. James Madison's company (p. 179). June 1812, the following were recommended:

Adam Calhoun, Captain, in room of Nathaniel Price, "of age and resigned;" Hudson Wilson, Lieutenant in room of Calhoun; Watkins Dupuy, Ensign, in room of Wilson. Abraham McGehee, Ensign, in room of Osborn Lockett, Captain Richard Marshall's Company. (p. 355.)

1814:—

p. 12—John Foster, Ensign.

p. 57—William C. Scott, Captain, Infantry. George W. Pulliam, Lieutenant, Infantry.

p. 89—Thomas Redd, Captain, Artillery, in room of Paschal G. Leigh, resigned.

p. 160—Benjamin Watson, Captain, in room of William Carter, resigned. Asa Dupuy, Lieutenant, in room of Watson. Joseph Redd, Ensign, in room of Dupuy.

p. 286—Thomas Scott, Colonel, 63rd Reg., in room of Augustus Watson, deceased.

(Andrew Baker recommended to succeed Scott.)

p. 405—John Stevens, Captain, "1st Reg., 1st division of Artillery in Virginia."

[Captain Stevens lived to be nearly a hundred years old. He was born in Germany, or in what is now a part of Germany, and the tradition is that he served in the army of Napoleon. Captain Stevens came from the French West Indies to Virginia, and lived for many years near Hampden Sidney College. He was a skilled artilleryman.

The officers mentioned under 1813, pp. 502-503, saw brief service. There is in the Library of Hampden Sidney College the manuscript "Muster Roll of a troop of cavalry under the command of Henry E. Watkins. Lieutenant Commandant, 1st Regiment, 1st division of Cavalry Virginia Militia, from the County of Prince Edward, in the service of the United States, having volunteered their services to the executive of Virginia from the 1st of September 1814, the day of their arrival at Richmond, the place of rendezvous, until the 13th day of September, the time of their discharge at Camp Bottom's Bridge, under general orders of September 12th, 1814." The captain of this troop, Samuel V. Allen, was sick and never joined the troop during its excursion.

Daniel Baker was in 1813 (not later than October), a student at Hampden Sidney College. In his *Reminiscences*, he says—"At this time there was war with England, and students in Virginia not being exempted from military duty, a draft was made for the army. I think one in ten. Having on that occasion my spirit stirred within me (if I recollect aright), I was very willing to be drafted. My friend, Mr. W., dreaded it, and strange to tell, he was drafted and I was not. His friends, however, procured a substitute, and not very long after, both he and myself left for Princeton, New Jersey. Before we left, an alarm being given that Richmond was in danger, a call was made for volunteers. Roused by

martial music, and the speeches which were made by Mr. John Randolph and others [cf. Foote, **Sketches of Virginia**, I, 564], Mr. B. and myself offered ourselves as volunteers; but the alarm proved a false one, and my friend Mr. B. and myself won our laurels very cheaply. But for years afterwards it was told of me, that in my eagerness to have a company made up, I almost rode a horse to death. The case was only this: I rode with great speed to Captain P., to prevail upon him to be our captain." (see p. 63, **Life and Labours of the Rev. Daniel Baker, D. D.**, Philadelphia, 1859.)

The Captain P. mentioned by Dr. Baker was doubtless Capt. Nathaniel Price of the notes above.]

Alfred J. Morrison.

Prince Edward County, Va.

GENEALOGY.

TAYLOR OF SOUTHAMPTON &C.

(Continued)

10. KINCHEN³ TAYLOR (Etheldred²), of Southampton County, was born —, and died in 1771. By deed, dated April 9, 1761, he conveyed to Daniel Herring, of Isle of Wight, 440 acres in Southampton on the south side of Blackwater Swamp, and on July 22 1763 sold a tract of land which had been devised to him by his father Etheldred Taylor. On Jan. 10, 1771, Henry Taylor was granted administration on the estate of Kinchen Taylor deceased and gave bond in the sum of £1000, with John Taylor security. On Jan. 10, 1771, Ridley Taylor was appointed guardian of Sally, Lucy, Rebecca, Jesse and Charles Taylor, infant orphans of Kinchen Taylor, deceased, with bond in sum of £5000 with John Atkinson, Henry Taylor and James Taylor securities. On Aug. 11, 1775, Elizabeth Ridley Taylor, guardian of the orphans of Kinchen Taylor, returned an account to Court. The marriage bond of Kinchen Taylor and Elizabeth Ridley Brown, daughter of Jesse Brown, gent, is dated Jan. 16, 1768, and recorded in Southampton. She married secondly William Kellow (marriage bond, Southampton Aug. 23, 1778.)

Kinchen³ and Elizabeth Ridley (Brown) Taylor had issue.

29. Sally; 30. Lucy; 31. Rebecca; 32. Jesse⁴; 33. Charles⁴.

12. JOHN³ TAYLOR (Etheldred²), of Southampton County, born —, died 1806. During a number of years there were two John Taylors of this family living contemporaneously and it is necessary to distinguish them. Fortunately this can be done. The two were John Taylor (here treated of) brother of Col. Henry Taylor (who married Temperence Batte) and the other was the son of Col. Henry and Temperence Taylor. There is a suit in Southampton brought by the heirs of Mrs. Temperence Taylor, and among them are William, Nancy, Elizabeth, Hannah and Henry Taylor, children of John Taylor, deceased. The will of a John Taylor, Jr., who died in 1799, names these children, so it is certain that John, son of Col. Henry Taylor died in 1799, and that the one who died in 1806 was his uncle.

Etheldred³ Taylor left his son John his plantation called the Indian Town and eight negroes. Charles Taylor who died in 1774 (see p. 218) left his "cousin" John Taylor "son of Etheldred Taylor" various tracts of land, and gave to Charles son of John Taylor his library of books.

Etheldred Taylor who died in 1777, left "my cousin Charles Taylor son of my brother John Taylor" all his estate, and appointed his brother John executor. (This Etheldred Taylor had received from his father Etheldred² Taylor a plantation called Howells, and a tract of land the elder E. T. had bought from Matthew Revell). James Taylor, who died in 1782, left to Charles son of John Taylor, three negroes. On April 15, 1776, John Taylor united with his brothers Etheldred and James in selling to their brother Henry, a tract of land which had belonged to their father. On Oct. 1, 1791 John Taylor conveyed to Charles Taylor 446 acres on Buckskin Swamp, and on Oct. 10, 1793, John Taylor and Sarah his wife sold to John Blunt 450 acres on the north side of Flat Swamp.

John Taylor resigned his position as one of the Tax Commissioners for Southampton April, 1779, and on Aug. 11, 1779, qualified as Captain of militia. The will of John Taylor was dated Jan. 7, 1805, and proved in Southampton March 11, 1806. All the plantation where I now live including Copahonk, the mill and the land adjoining, 2250 acres, and also 200 acres I bought of William Clarke to Sarah Williamson Taylor. To wife Sarah all the negroes I now have which I got at the death of Col. T. Williamson. I emancipated all the negroes I had prior to my marriage with my present wife. To Charlotte Taylor the land in Dinwiddie Co. I bought of John W. Rea, Jr. and I also give my daughter Charlotte Elizabeth Taylor the debts due me from Benjamin Drew and William Boykin, she paying for the land I bought in Dinwiddie; I also give her shares in the Virginia Bank, and half my funding certificates or stock from the United States. To my aforesaid daughter Sarah Williamson Taylor half my funded certificates or stock from the United States, and 32 shares of the Virginia Bank, and also one half the debts due me from John T. Blow and James Crichlow. The other half to my daughter Charlotte Elizabeth Taylor. Other debts due me I give to my son Bennett Taylor and my two daughters. Residue of estate to be disposed of by my wife or retained by her. To son Bennett debts due me from Benj. Edwards Browne, or under the deed from Etheldred Taylor to his father Wm. Taylor. Son Bennett Taylor executor.

The expression "present wife" might mean that Jno. Taylor married twice; but the name of only one wife is known. He married (bond Southampton Aug. 5, 1783) Mrs. Sarah Ruffin, widow, daughter of Col. Thos. Williamson of Southampton, whose will, dated June 24, 1787, names his daughter Sarah, wife of John Taylor.

Issue: 34. Charles⁴, to whom so many legacies were made. He evidently died unmarried and before his father, for we find Bennett Taylor, the only son named in above will selling lands which had been bequeathed to Charles; 35. Bennett; 36. Sarah Williamson; 37. Charlotte Elizabeth.

(To be Continued)

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE WITH NOTES
OF SOME CONNECTED FAMILIES.

THE FLEMING FAMILY.

(Continued)

CHARLES¹ FLEMING, of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent, (whom Mr. Brown, in "The Cabells and their Kin," styles Colonel Charles Fleming) patented land in that county in 1688, and in King and Queen Co. in 1701. He also possessed considerable landed estates in the present county of Goochland (then Henrico). Accounts of surveys by Rich'd. Ligon, surveyor of Henrico, include, on Nov. 15, 1706 one of 1430 acres for Chas. Fleming; on Aug. 11, 1709, one of 1429 acres, and in Nov. 1709, another of 670 acres. There is on record in Henrico, a deed, dated Oct. 1717, from Charles Fleming of New Kent and Susanna his wife, conveying to John Thornton, of New Kent, 1278 acres on James River [now in Goochland] called Elk Island, which had been patented by Fleming in 1714. By deed, Henrico, Oct. 1717, Tarlton and John Woodson conveyed to Chas. Fleming, of New Kent, 500 acres in Henrico, adjoining Fleming's Plantation. In Dec. 1720 there was a suit in Henrico by John Fleming, executor of Chas. Fleming. The latter died between 1717 and 1720, and by his marriage with Susanna —had issue:

*1. I. John², b. Nov. 1697; d. Nov. 6, 1756; m. Jan. 20, 1727, Mary Bolling.

† 2. II. Tarleton², b. —; d. —; m. —.

3. III. Judith², married (1) Oct. 16, 1712 (St. Peter's Register) Thomas Randolph of "Tuckahoe", and (2) in 1733, Nicholas Davies, of Goochland. Their marriage contract, in which John and Tarleton Fleming, gentlemen, were trustees, was dated Dec. 24, 1733, and recorded in Goochland.

4. IV. Susannah², m. (1) John Bates, of York Co., and was ancestress of Edward Bates, Attorney General U. S.; Frederick Bates, Governor of Mo.; James Bates, of Arkansas, M. C.; and Thos. Fleming Bates, member of the Va. Convention of 1829; and (2) John Woodson (Wm. & Mary Quarterly VI, 123 and "Cabells and their Kin"). There is on record in Goochland a deed dated Apr. 17, 1736, from Tarlton Woodson of Henrico, to Col. John Fleming, of Goochland, conveying 1290 acres in Goochland (part of "what 's known as the Lickinghole survey")—500 acres of said land had been given by the will of Charles Fleming to his grandsons Charles Jordan and George Bates. And also a deed in Goochland, dated Apl. 1736, from John Fleming to his "cousins" [nephews] Charles Jordan, George Bates, Samuel Jordan, and Matthew Jordan, conveying 500 acres in Goochland, which he had bought from Tarlton Woodson.

5. V. —², daughter, married — Jordan, and was mother of Colonel Samuel Jordan, of "Seven Islands," Buckingham Co., member of the House of Burgesses for that county ("Cabells and Their Kin," and deed cited above.)

6. VI. —², (probably) daughter married —Hughes. There is on record in Goochland, a deed dated May 20, 1729, from John Fleming, of Goochland, to Stephen Hughes of the same county; conveying 732 acres in Goochland, the upper end of a tract of land called Fleming's Park, being the land directed in the will of Charles Fleming, to be conveyed by his heirs or executors to the said Hughes. Possibly, however, this was only a sale in which Chas. Fleming had not had time to make a deed.

7. VII. (Probably) —², daughter married Bowler Cocke of Henrico Co. In 1725 Tarleton Fleming and Bowler Cocke, "devisees of Charles Fleming," received a regrant of 1430 acres, formerly patented by Charles Fleming.

8. VIII. Elizabeth², "daughter of Charles and Susanna Fleming, born Oct. 23 [or 28] 168—" (St. Peter's Register). She may have been one of those, noted above, whose Christian names are unknown.

(To be Continued)

THE BLACKWELL FAMILY.

(By Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville, Ark.)

(Continued)

4-11. Joseph Blackwell, of "Elk Run," Fauquier Co., Va., b. 1755 in Fauquier Co., Va.; d. Sep. 8, 1823 in same; He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War; Commissioned 2nd Lieut. 10th Va. Feb. 7, 1777; 1st Lieut., Nov. 30, 1777; regiment designated 6th Va., Sep. 14, 1788; taken prisoner at Charleston, May 12, 1780; exchanged June, 1781; Capt. March 22, 1779; retired Jan. 1, 1783. (Heitman's Historical Register, p. 105.) He was at the battles of Harlem Heights, Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine and Charleston; On Apr. 14, 1783, he received 4,000 acres; on Aug. 11, 1806, he received 1,333½ acres for military services. By his father's will he received 7,000 acres of land. He was a staunch and liberal Churchman; He m. (first) Aug. 14, 1787, Ann Grayson Gibson, d. cir. 1800; daughter of Col. John & Mary (Brent) Gibson of Fauquier Co., Va.; (second) cir. 1802, Mary Waddy Brent. b. 1785, daughter of Capt. William & Hannah (Neale) Brent, of Dumfries; Prince William Co., Va.; Issue by 1st m.

5-1. Susan Gibson Blackwell, b. 1789; m. 1805, George Pannill.

5-2. Ann Gryson Blackwell, b. 1791; m. Mar. 20, 1821, William Hughes of Fluvanna Co., Va., and had issue,

6-1. George Hughes, of Charlottesville, Va.,

6-2. Samuel Blackwell Hughes, of Richmond, Va.,

5-3. William Taylor Blackwell, of Ky., Ind. and Ill., b. 1793, in Fauquier Co., Va.; d. 1843 in Adams Co., Ill.; In 1881 he removed from

Va., to Ky., and later from there to Crawford Co., Ind., while there he served two terms as a member of the Legislature; he later removed to Adams Co., Ill., where he died.

5-4. and 5. Children who died in infancy.

5-6. Elizabeth, b. 1798; d. 1838; m. Mar. 20, 1821, Rev. John Hale, of the Methodist Conference, in Va., Issue.

6-1. John Blackwell Hale, of Carrollton, Mo.; b. 1822; a distinguished lawyer, served in State Legislature, 1873; Mo. Constitutional Convention, 1874; and 49th U. S. Congress.

6-2. Mary Susan Hale, b. 1828; d. 1905; m. 1846, Alfred William Roper, b. 1819; d. 1899; Issue,

7-1. Gertrude Roper, b. 1847; d. 1893; m. 1867, J. D. Keebaugh.

7-2. Candace Roper, b. 1848; d. 1886; m. 1871, S. J. Conley.

7-3. Jesse M. Roper, b. 1851; d. 1901; m. 1881, May Croley.

7-4. John Hale Roper, b. 1853; d. 1883; m. Fanny Smith.

7-5. Richard Ereckson Roper, b. 1856; d. 1901; m. 1895, Emma Patterson.

7-6. Alfred Williams Roper, b. 1858; d. 1887; m. 1884, Carrie McKee.

7-7. Mary Susan Roper, b. 1860; living; m. 1882, Thomas Halliwe l.

7-8. Samuel Church Roper, b. 1862; living; unm.

7-9. Andrew Caldwell Roper, b. 1865; d. 1898; unm.

7-10. William Spear Roper, b. 1867; d. 1901, m. Annie Eckett.

Issue by 2nd m.

5-7. Sally Innis Blackwell, b. Oct. 10, 1804; m. May 30, 1841, her brother-in-law, Major Charles Sterne, of Carrollton, Mo., resided formerly in Stafford Co., Va.

5-8. Mary Waddy Brent Blackwell, b. May 4, 1806; m. Apr. 12, 1832, Major Charles Sterne, who m. second her sister Sally Innis. Issue

6-1. John H. Sterne, Capt. C. S. A., killed at Corinth.

6-2. Mary Brent Sterne, m. Isaac Herndon, and had issue,

7-1. Lavinia Herndon, m. John G. Heale.

5-9. Alexander Christopher Blackwell, of Carrollton, Mo., b. Dec. 24, 1813, Fauquier Co., Va.; d. 1893, in Carrollton; In 1836 he removed from Va. to Howard Co.; Mo. and in 1838 to Carroll Co., same state; He united with the Methodist Church, and was a liberal supporter of same; He m. Feb. 15, 1838, Eliza Ann Earickson, b. Nov. 13, 1821; daughter of Perry & Loraine (Stuckey) Earickson, of Jefferson Co., Mo., Issue,

6-1. Charles Eppa Blackwell, Capt., C. S. A., b. Nov. 13, 1838; d. Aug. 10, 1861; was mortally wounded at Wilson's Creek.

6-2. Mary Laura Blackwell, b. Dec. 10, 1840; d. Jan. 22, 1891; m. June 25, 1857, Capt. William Martin Eads, of Carrollton, Mo., b. May 10, 1832; d. Aug. 28, 1901; son of Martin Luther & Elizabeth (Collins) Eads. She was his 2nd wife. Issue

7-1. Mary Willie Eads, b. Mar. 27, 1858; living; m. Nov. 19, 1878,

Herbert Earickson Cason, of Carrollton, Mo., b. Mar. 11, 1858; d. July 30, 1909. And had issue 1. Laura Stuart Cason, b. 1880; d. 1882; 2. Everett Shackelford Cason, b. 1882; m. 1907, Pauline Hartman Edwards; 3. Fannie Louise Cason, b. 1884; d. 1886; 4. William Eads Cason, b. 1886; m. 1909, Opal Louis Minnis; 5. Louis Henry Cason b. 1887; unm., 6. Malcolm Blackwell Cason, b. 1892; unm.,

7-2. Luther Boyd Eads, b. Mar. 16, 1860; d. young.

7-3. Eliza Ann Eads, b. Feb. 7, 1862; living; m. (first) March 4, 1886, James Campbell, a native of Scotland, d. Sep. 11, 1886; son of Duncan & Anne Campbell; (second) Feb. 17, 1893, John William Harrison, of St. Louis, Mo., b. Apr. 8, 1840; living; son of John & Pemala (Marr) Harrison. Issue by 1st m. 1. James Eads Campbell, b. Mar. 3, 1887; unm., by 2nd m. 2. John William Harrison, b. 1895; d. 1897; 3. Stuart Eads Harrison, b. 1901; 4. Pemala Marr Harrison, b. 1902.

7-4. Stuart Eads, b. Apr. 10, 1864; living; m. Oct. 25, 1888, Henry Clay Read, of Fort Smith, Ark., b. Apr. 1, 1863; living; and had issue 1. Anne Read, b. 1889; m. unknown, and has issue; 2. Adele Read, b. 1894; unm., 3. Dorothy Eads Read, b. 1895; unm.; 4. Henry Clay Read, Jr., b. 1906;

7-5. Elizabeth Collins Eads, b. Feb. 4, 1866; d. 1873;

7-6. Charles Blackwell Eads, of Fort Smith, Ark., b. Apr. 22, 1868; living; m. Apr. 8, 1896, Elizabeth Barnes, and had issue 1. William Martin Eads, b. 1897; 2. Adelyn Barnes Eads, b. 1899; 3. Frances Louise Eads, b. 1901.

7-7. Louis Sutton Eads, of Fort Smith, Ark., b. Jan. 18, 1870; living; m. 1913, unknown.

6-3. Perry Earickson Blackwell, b. Mar. 1, 1843; d. 1844.

6-4. Joseph Addison Blackwell, C. S. A., b. Jan. 5, 1845; d. Jan. 28, 1865 in Bowie Co., Texas,

6-5. Christopher Neale Blackwell, of Raton, N. M., b. Apr. 20, 1847; living; m. Jan. 22, 1879, Ruth A. Browne, of Kansas City, Mo., Issue

7-1. Susan Elizabeth Blackwell, b. Feb. 12, 1880; m. Sep. 25, 1907, John Hamilton Major, Issue 1. Willette Blackwell Major, b. Nov. 22, 1909.

7-2. Laurence Neale Blackwell, b. Dec. 12, 1883; d. 1898.

7-3. Marion Ruth Blackwell, b. Mar. 17, 1886.

6-5. Arthur Malcolm Blackwell, of St. Louis, Mo., b. Feb. 18, 1849; d. 1912; m. Oct. 24, 1877, Amanda A. Wilcoxson, of Carrollton, b. Nov. 4, 1855; living; Issue,

7-1. Martha Louise Blackwell, b. Sep. 9, 1878; living; m. June 9, 1904, Stuart M. Aldrich, of Providence, R. I., son of Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, and had issue 1. Martha Louise Aldrich, b. Dec. 26, 1906.

- 7-2. Agnes Malcolm Blackwell, b. Oct. 25, 1880; living; m. June 6, 1906, Parmely Webb Herrick, of Cleveland, O., son of Hon. Myron T. Herrick and had issue 1. Myron Timothy Herrick, b. Sep. 25, 1908.
- 7-3. Harry Arthur Blackwell, St. Louis, Mo., b. Jan. 11, 1883; unm.
- 7-4. Nancy Jane Blackwell, b. Sep. 6, 1887.
- 7-5. Charles Addison Blackwell, b. Aug. 19, 1895.
- 6-7. Isaac Perry Blackwell, of Carrollton, Mo., b. July 19, 1851, living; unm.,
- 6-8. Sally Innis Blackwe l, b. June 8 1853; living; m. Sep. 16, 1875, William N. Richardson, of Gallatin, Mo., Issue,
 - 7-1. Eliza Anne Richardson, b. Oct. 24, 1879; living; m. Dec. 4, 1900, Amasa G. Smith, of Big Springs, Texas, and had issue 1. Amasa G. Smith, b. Oct. 2, 1906.
 - 7-2. William A. Richardson, b. July 16, 1881.
 - 7-3. Julia Woodward Richardson, b. July 29, 1883; living; m. May 11, 1904, Robert C. Mathews, of El Paso, Texas.
 - 7-4. Katherine Grayson Richardson, b. Jan. 18, 1887; unm.,
 - 7-5. Mary Innis Richardson, b. Aug. 13, 1887.
 - 7-6. Ruth Blackwell Richardson, b. Oct. 2, 1894.
- 6-9. Susan Elizabeth Blackwell, b. May 6, 1855; d. Mar. 18, 1880; m. Oct. 25, 1876, D. W. Mansur, of Norborne, Mo., Issue,
 - 7-1. Neale Blackwe l Mansur, b. Aug. 4, 1877; d. 1896.
 - 7-2. Eugenia Palmer Mansur, b. Oct. 11, 1778; m. Oct. 23, 1901, E. L. Fugat, issue 1. Edgar Blackwell Fugat, b. Jan. 31, 1903; 2. Martha Louise Fugat, b. Sep. 13, 1905.
- 6-10. Martha Brent Blackwell, b. May 8, 1857; d. May 8, 1872.
- 6-11. Catherine Grayson Blackwell, b. Feb. 6, 1859; living; m. Jan. 12, 1886, John W. Cone, of Texas; Issue,
 - 7-1. Mary Innis Cone, b. Sep. 17, 1894.
 - 7-2. Virginia Neale Cone, b. Feb. 16, 1896.
 - 7-3. John W. Cone, Jr., b. Jan. 23, 1898.
- 5-10. Joseph Addison Blackwell, of Howard Co., Mo., b. Mar. 3, 1816; m. Mary Harrison. Issue,
 - 6-1. Anne Marye Blackwell, m. Rev. Mr. McIlhanny, of the Missouri Methodist Conference; Issue
 - 7-1. Eli McIlhanny, of Green Co., Texas.
- 4-12. Daughter Blackwell, (name unknown) m. Mr. Taylor, and removed to Kentucky, Issue,
 - 5-1. Elizabeth Taylor (named in her grandmother's will.)

(Authority for the foregoing line of descendants of Col. William Blackwell & Elizabeth Crump, are as given in parenthesis, also Manuscripts in Virginia State Library, Fauquier and Culpeper County Records, Old Family Papers, Family Bibles, Hayden's Virginia Genealogies, p. 266, 267 and 268. Hardy's Colonial Families of the Southern States of America, p. 51 to 58.)

3-3. Hon. Joseph Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., born in Northumberland Co., Va., July 9, 1715; died in Fauquier Co., Va., May 30, 1787; He located in Prince William Co., Va., (that part of Prince William, that in 1759 was created into Fauquier Co., and thus he became a resident of the latter). His will is dated Apr. 26, 1787; probated June 25, 1787, in Fauquier Co., (Will Book No. 2, p. 116) in which he names his "beloved wife" (no name), sons, Joseph, Samuel, John and George Steptoe; daughters, Anne, Betty, Lucy and Judith (names the latter as "Judith Keith") the representatives of his "deceased daughter Lettace Chilton" his "son-in-law Martin Pickett." Names as Executors "beloved wife and four sons." (I have a test copy of said will before me). He served as Burgess for Prince William Co., Sessions of Oct. 27, 1748, Apr. 10, 1749, Feb. 5, 1752, Nov. 1, 1753, Feb. 14, 1754, Aug. 22, 1754, Oct. 17, 1754, May 1, 1755, Aug. 5, 1755 and Oct. 27, 1755; (Stanard's Colonial Virginia, p. 123 to 139.) Served in the Revolutionary War, 2nd Lieutenant 3rd Virginia, Apr. 29, 1776; resigned Apr. 14, 1778; (Heitman's Historical Register, p. 105, also family letters written during the Revolution). He was a staunch and liberal churchman; He married in Northumberland Co., cir. 1740, Lucy Steptoe, born cir. 1720; died in Fauquier Co., after Apr. 26, 1787; daughter of Capt. John Steptoe and his wife Elizabeth, of Northumberland Co., Said Capt. John Steptoe's will is dated Jan. 5, 1741, and probated in Northumberland Co., in which he names his daughter Lucy Blackwell, and son-in-law Joseph Blackwell. (I haven't a copy of this will but extract from same, which gives the foregoing, And William & Mary Quarterly, Vol. XV. p. 92, virtually gives the same.) Issue,

4-1. Elizabeth Blackwell, b. 1742; m. in Fauquier Co., Dec. 19, 1760, Capt. Charles Chilton, of Fauquier Co., Va., b. 1741; served in the Revolutionary War, Captain of Militia, Apr. 27, 1778; He was also a signer of the Westmoreland Protest, in 1765 some of the leading men of the Northern Neck of Virginia met at Leeds to form the first public association in the land for resistance to the Stamp Act. He was the son of Thomas & Jemima (Cooke) Chilton, of Westmoreland Co., Va., Issue,

5-1. John Chilton, of Fauquier Co., Va., m. 1803, Mrs. Felicia Corbin Chilton, b. Feb. 6, 1770; d. 1803; widow of Orrick Chilton, of "Currioman," Westmoreland Co., Va., daughter of Hon. Gawin & Joanna (Tucker) Corbin, of "Buckingham House," Middlesex Co., Va., no issue.

5-2. Samuel Chilton, M. D., of Fauquier Co., Va., m. Lucinda Blackwell, daughter of George Steptoe Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., and had issue.

5-3. Stephen Chilton, of Fauquier Co., Va., b. Dec. 9, 1780; d. Aug. 28, 1844; m. Apr. 12, 1803, Susanna Turner, b. Dec. 3, 1780; d. Dec. 15, 1840; daughter of Capt. Hezekiah Turner, and had issue.

5-4. Elizabeth Chilton, d. unm., will dated Mar. 27, 1837.

- 5-5. Blackwell Chilton, of Kanawah Co., Va. (now W. Va.), b. cir. 1775; m. cir. 1820, Mrs. Sarah Beale Eustace Gibson, and had issue.
 5-6. Mark Anthony Chilton, of Missouri, b. 1777; d. cir. 1850; m. 1808, Eloise Blackwell, b. 1790; daughter of Gen. John & Agatha Ann (Eustace) Blackwell, of Fauquier Co., Va., and had issue.
 (To be Continued.)

HARRISON OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

(Continued)

4. WILLIAM⁴ HARRISON (Thomas³) is not specifically stated to be a son of Thomas³ Harrison in any public or Bible record which is known to exist; but the accounts preserved in the family state him to be. William Harrison, with Thomas³ Harrison and others obtained a grant of land in Stafford County in 1706. He was appointed a justice of Prince William County in 1731 and was vestryman of Overwharton Parish, Stafford, in 1746. The index to the lost Stafford deed book 1729-1748 refers to the inventory of the estate of William Harrison, deceased, so he probably died in Stafford between 1746 and 1748. The late Rev. Douglas Forrest D. D. stated that William Harrison married Sarah Hawley and had issue:

8. William⁵, married Isabella Triplett and died in 1750. The children named in his will were (a) Susanna⁶, married in 1750, Robert Slaughter, (b) Margaret⁶, married May 26, 1757, Edward Blackburn, (c) Sarah⁶, married John Monroe, (d) Mary⁶, married John Walter; 9. George⁵, married Martha Price and died in 1748. His will was dated Nov. 6, and proved in Fairfax Co., March 25, 1748. His legatees were his wife Martha, and his nephew John, son of Hugh West, who is appointed executor; 10. Sybil⁵, married Hugh West and died 1786; 11. Sarah⁵, married 1st John Triplett, and 2nd John Manly; 12. Mary⁵, married 1st John Brown, 2d John Peake.

5. BURR⁴ HARRISON (Thomas³) of Prince William County, born May 21, 1699, died Oct. 18, 1790. He was appointed a justice of Prince William in 1731. His will does not appear to be among the remaining records of Prince William. There is the will of a Burr Harrison proved there Feb. 7, 1791; but it is evidently that of his son Burr⁵ Harrison. Burr⁴ Harrison married, July 31, 1722, Ann daughter of Matthew Barnes, of Maryland. Issue:

13. Thomas⁵; 14. Cuthbert⁵; 15. Jane, born Dec. 9, 1726 (Family Bible), married —Linton, and died April 3, 1759 (Another account says she was born Sept. 12, 1726, and married —Triplett); 16. Seth, born Nov. 30, 1729, married John Peyton (See Hayden 495); 17. Elizabeth, born Jan. 30, 1731, died August 1780, married —Combs (Another account says she married —Linton); 18. Burr⁵; 19. Ann born July 31, 1734, married

Craven Peyton, of Loudoun Co. (Another account, on what authority is unknown, states that she was the Ann Harrison who on Apr. 15, 1745, married in Overwharton Parish, George Ball); 20. *Matthew*⁵; 21. Sarah, born Dec. 17, 1740, married in 1765, Col. Liven Powell, of Loudoun County 22. George⁵, born March 22, 1745, removed to Kentucky where he is said to have left descendants.

6. THOMAS⁴ HARRISON (Thomas³), of Prince William at Fauquier Counties, born —, and died in Dec. 1773 or Jan. 1774. He was appointed a justice of Prince William in 1731, was sheriff of that county in 1733, was probably Burgess for Prince William (as his father was then 77 years old) at the sessions of May 1742, and September 1744, and certainly at the sessions of Oct. 1748. Apr. 1749, Feb. 1752, Nov. 1753, Feb. 1754, Aug. 1754, Oct. 1754, May 1755, Aug. 1755, and Oct. 1755, and for Fauquier March 1760, May 1760, Oct. 1760, March 1761, Nov. 1761, Jan. 1762, Mar. 1762, Nov. 1762, May 1763, Jan. 1764, Oct. 1764, May 1765, Nov. 1766, March 1767, March 1768, and May 1769. On the formation of Fauquier from Prince William he became a resident of the former county. In Prince William is a deed dated 1740 from Thomas Harrison, Sr. to his son Thomas Harrison Jr. The wife of Thomas⁴ Harrison is said to have been named Ann. It is probable, as will appear from a wil printed below, that she was a widow Quarles.

The will of Thomas Harrison was dated Sept. 26, 1773 and proved in Fauquier Jan. 25, 1774. Legatees: sons Will am, Thomas and Burr, daughter Susannah Gibson, daughter Mary Fowke, daughter Ann Gibson, grandsons Thomas and John Gibson, granddaughter Ann Harrison Fowke, sons-in-law Jonathan Gibson and Chandler Fowke, grandson Thomas Harrison Fowke, grandson John Gillison, grandson Burr, son of William Harrison, son Burr, granddaughter Ann Grayson Gibson, grandson Jonathan Catlett Gibson, son Benjamin Harrison ("the land I purchased of my father on Cedar Run"), nephew Cuthbert Harrison, nieces Seth, Frances, Ann and Sarah Harrison.

The inventory of Thomas Harrison, Esq. recorded in Fauquier gives a very large estate, including 73 negroes and 45 books.

The will of Betty Quarles was dated Sept. 19, and proved in Fauquier Nov. 22, 1772. Legatees: father-in-law [step-father] Thomas Harrison, Thomas, son of Jonathan Gibson, brother Benjamin Harrison, Burr, son of brother William Harrison, niece Susannah Hempstead, John, son of Jonathan Gibson, Mary Fowke and her (Mary's) daughter Ann Harrison Fowke, brother John Quarles's daughter Ann Minor Quarles, brother John Quarles, Friend Jonathan Gibson, executor.

Issue: 23. *William*⁵; 24. Thomas⁵, living 1773. This Harrison, Jr. and Ann his wife of Prince William Co. by deed dated 1771, sold a tract of land formerly purchased by Col. Thomas Harrison and by him conveyed to his son the said Thomas, party to the deed. Thomas⁵ Harrison is said to have removed to Kentucky; 25. Burr⁵, living 1773. A letter was received in 1908 from a lady of Tusculumbia, Ala., inquiring in regard

to a Burr Harrison who was son of a Thomas Harrison and had a brother Benjamin. She stated that this Burr Harrison was a captain in the Revolution, and after that war removed to South Carolina where he married Elizabeth Dargan and died in Chester County Aug. 22, 1822, leaving a large family. This is evidently 25. Burr⁵ Harrison. A Burr Harrison, probably this man, was a paymaster in the Continental Line; 26. Susannah, married Jonathan Gibson; 27. Mary, married Chandler Fowke (marriage bond, Fauquier Dec. 19, 1759); 28. Ann, married — Gillson (possibly John Gillson, Captain in the Revolution); 29. Benjamin⁵. In his will dated and proved in Fauquier Jan. 1798, he left his whole estate to his grandson Benjamin Harrison Weaver and appointed his friend Col. Peter Waggener, of Fairfax executor. This is as the compiler noted it from the records of Fauquier; but another account states that Benj. Harrison left his estate to his daughter Mary Short Waggener and appointed her husband Col. Peter Waggener and Benjamin Botts, executors. Possibly each may have omitted a name and the bequest may have been to daughter and grandson.

(To be Continued)

BOOK REVIEWS.

HARRIS GENEALOGY. COMPILED BY GIDEON D. HARRIS, COLUMBUS, MISS. 1914. Keith Printing Co., Columbus Press; pp. 107.

This family, of good standing in Virginia, which has furnished a considerable number of men of distinction in the South, has been the subject of much bad genealogical conjecture. Mr. Harris, after careful investigation, traces the line to Thomas Harris of Isle of Wight County, who died in 1688. There can be no question of the correctness of the authors' deduction. He prints the evidences, wills, etc. in full. Mr. Harris gives also short sketches of other Harris families. His work is well done and has been printed in handsome form.

THE ROYAL ANCESTRY OF GEORGE LEIB HARRISON OF PHILADELPHIA. By William Welsh Harrison. Edited by William M. Mervine, Philadelphia. Printed for Private Circulation only, 1914., pp. 122, with 36 illustrations and a chart.

Like Mr. Harrison's former book this beautiful volume is most certainly genealogy *de luxe*. In every respect it is a book to give pleasure to the owner. The intrinsic interest and beauty of the illustrations should be especially commented on. Among the famous families treated of are those of Grey, Mortimer, Fitz Alan, Albini, Bohun and others and the ruling houses of England, Anjou, Castile, Aquitain, France, &c. Some improvements might have been made in the genealogies if more modern authorities had been consulted. For instance the *Genealogist* would have given Jane de Genevil's descent from the great French family of Joinville, and the *Ancestor* supplied proof that Flaed, ancestor of the Stuarts and Fitz Alans was a Breton.

WILLIAM BRANCH GILES: A STUDY IN THE POLITICS OF VIRGINIA AND THE NATION FROM 1790 TO 1830. Dice Robins Anderson, B. A., M. A., Ph. D., Professor and Head of the Department of History and Political Science, Richmond College, Richmond, Va. The Collegiate Press. George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wis. 1914, pp. VII, 271, with two portraits, bibliography, etc.

The Schools of History of Richmond and Randolph-Macon Colleges are doing valuable work on the biographies of distinguished Virginians who lived during the first half century after the Revolution. Dr. Ambler has given us Thomas Ritchie and his times and now Dr. Anderson presents a very useful study of the life of Wm. B. Giles, and of State and National Politics from 1790 to 1830. Mr. Giles was one of the founders of the Democratic-Republican party, and served long in the Va. Legislature and the United States Senate. The author has evidently made a most thorough study of the sources bearing on this subject and has written a book valuable to all students of our history. The chapters treat of the

following subjects: Early Years, Fighting the Federalists, The Jay Treaty, The Retirement of Washington and the French War, The Va. Resolutions of 1798 and the Election of 1800 Republican Reformation, War on the Courts, Monroe's Treaty and the Burr Trial, The Chesapeake Outrage and the Treason Bill, The Campaign of 1808; Repeal of the Embargo, The Smith Faction, The War of 1812, Triumphant Insurgency, "Putting Claws on Gallatin," Closing the War, Retirement of Senator Giles, States Rights in Virginia after the War of 1812, The Convention of 1829-30.

ENGLISH ECONOMIC HISTORY. SELECT DOCUMENTS. Compiled and Edited by E. A. Bland M. A., of His Majesty's Public Record Office, P. A. Brown M. A. Lecturer in the University of Durham, and R. H. Tawney, M. A., author of "The Agrarian Problem in the Sixteenth Century," London, G. Bell and Sons, Ltd. 1914, pp. xx, 730, with full index.

The rapidly growing interest in Social and Economic History has produced in recent years a large number of books dealing with different aspects of that subject. No work, however, has appeared, prior to this which illustrates English economic history from original documents in the same manner as constitutional history is illustrated by the well known selections of Stubbs, Prothero and Gardiner, and it is the object of the authors partially to fill this gap. The documents included, many of which are printed for the first time, begin with the *Rectitudines Singularium Personarum* and end with the debate on the Repeal of the Corn Laws. The book is divided into parts and sections, and each section is preceded by a short introduction. It is hard to conceive of a more valuable book for students of Economic History than the one before us, and the "general reader" who cares nothing for economics, and who may be disposed to doubt whether the world is getting better will find healthy if disturbing reading in the chapters which treat of conditions among factory and mine operatives the first half of the Nineteenth Century.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE From 1839 to 1865. With Appendix, Maps and Illustrations. By Jennings C. Wise, formerly Commandant of Cadets, Virginia Military Institute. Colonel of Engineers, Virginia Volunteers, Lynchburg, Va. J. P. Bell Company, Inc., 1915, pp. 576, with full index.

The glorious history of actual service in the field by the V. M. I. Cadet battallion and by individual alumni is admirably told by Col. Wise. Few institutions can show such a record. Deducting 121 who were either in the Federal army, in hostile territory or not in service, 14 per cent of all alumni living in 1861 were killed or died in Confederate service. Every old cadet, and every one interested in the military history of our country should own this volume.

BURFORD GENEALOGY, Showing the Ancestors and Descendants of Miles Washington Burford and Nancy Jane Burford, the Father and

Mother of Wesley B. Burford the Compiler. Privately printed Indianapolis, 1914, pp. 133, with illustrations.

A carefully prepared account of the descendants of Elias Hastings Burford, who came to Va. in 1713 and later settled in what is now Amherst County.

THE NEW AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND ITS WORK. By James T. Young, Professor of Administration, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. New York, The Mac-Millan Company, 1915, pp. XI, 663, with full index.

To some of us the idea of a "new government" may be distasteful; but we know that in many ways a new government does exist, and we are all anxious to ascertain just how this new government works, and what it has done that we should call it new. This information the author has undertaken to supply and has done his work very thoroughly. He treats of the President, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Powers of Congress, the National Conservation Policy, the Federal Judiciary, the State, Constitutional Protections, the Party, Public Opinion, Civil Service, and Direct Legislation, with the manifold subjects included under these heads. The book is worthy of careful study by all thoughtful citizens.

DWELLY'S PARISH RECORDS, VOL. 4, BISHOP'S TRANSCRIPTS AT WELLS. Parishes A-Ashell. Copied from the originals by E. Dwelly, F. S. G. x x x and T. W. Dwelly, Herne Bay. Printed and published by the author at his Genealogical Offices, Margate Road, MCMXV, pp. 254.

One is glad to see that, in spite of the confusions of war, Mr. Dwelly is enabled to carry on the good work of publishing the Bishops transcripts of parish registers. The value of his work has been several times noted in this Magazine.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE WORK OF MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY DURING THE WAR OF 1861-65. By his son Richard L. Maury, Richmond, Whittet & Shepperson, 1915, pp. 36.

A very interesting account of Commander Maury's work during the Civil War, especially in regard to torpedoes and floating mines.

STATE DOCUMENTS FOR LIBRARIES. By Ernest J. Reece, Instructor in the University of Illinois Library School, Published by the University of Illinois, Urbana, 1915, pp. 163.

State official publications have always been subjects of perplexity to librarians. Many are of little value while many others would be of great use to students. As a rule they are not advertised or handled through booksellers, and it has always been difficult to ascertain what they are and how to get them. Mr. Reece has carefully studied the problems of state documents and his work will be indispensable to librarians.

THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXIII.

OCTOBER, 1915.

No. 4

THE VIRGINIA FRONTIER IN HISTORY—1778.

By David I. Bushnell, Jr.

III. ITS ENEMIES AND DEFENDERS

In the preceding sections the more important events of the year 1778, on the western frontiers, have been briefly reviewed.

The continued attacks by Indians and Tories on the border settlements, and the apparent helplessness of the settlers to protect themselves and repel the invaders led Congress, in conjunction with the governments of Virginia and Pennsylvania, to plan and undertake an active campaign against the enemies beyond the Ohio; but the campaign was destined to meet with little success.

Gen. Lachlan McIntosh was placed in command of the Western Department, with headquarters at Fort Pitt, on May 2, 1778, to succeed Gen. Edward Hand who had commanded the post since June 1 of the previous year. Gen. Washington soon ordered two regiments, the Thirteenth Virginia and Eighth Pennsylvania, then attached to the main army, to re-

turn to Fort Pitt and garrison that important post. These regiments of regulars, together with the companies of militia raised in the different counties, would have constituted an ample force with which to traverse the Indian country, and endeavor to reach the British post at Detroit. But the lack of supplies caused the expedition to be delayed until autumn and McIntosh was unable to move beyond the Delaware towns near the Muskingum, in the present Tuscarawas county, Ohio, before the lateness of the season made it necessary to seek winter quarters.

In this connection it is of interest to consider the numbers and distribution of the defenders of the frontiers, and the enemies against whom they were to operate.

Late in July General Hand prepared a brief report giving the number of troops at that time stationed on the frontier. It is on one side of a single sheet, and the writing remains clear and distinct. The manuscript is preserved in the Library of Congress (No. 147, Vol. II, Papers of the Continental Congress, folio 185), and is given below:

Forces at fort Pitt & y ^e western frontiers by the last returns from Gen'l Hand, dated July 25-'78	
Garrison at fort Pitt (exclusive of those 49 men with Capt ^s Willing & O'Hara down y ^e Missisipi)	226
Militia at different posts, viz	
Yohiogany County.....	155
Monongahalia County.....	233
Ohio County.....	101
Westmoreland County (1).....	210
	699
Garrison of fort Randolph.....	84
	1009

1-Of the four counties mentioned, the first three belonged to Virginia, having been formed in 1776 from Augusta. The fourth, Westmoreland, constituted the southwestern corner of Pennsylvania, being the eleventh and last county formed under the proprietary government, February 26, 1773.

Capt. Moorhead's company at fort Hand on	32
White Pine run, 25 miles from fort Pitt (2)	
Residue of y ^e 13 th Virg'a. reg ^t about (3).....	100
Brodhead's reg ^t (4).....	250

 1391

Preserved in the same volume of manuscripts (No. 147, Vol. II, Papers of the Continental Congress), are three documents of the greatest interest. One is a report from the War Office, dated August 14, 1778, which was accompanied by two papers, (1st) a list of the forces on the western frontiers, and (2d) a census of the Indian tribes beyond the Ohio. The three documents will be considered in the order named.

"War Office August 14, 1778

Present { Mr Duer
 Mr Peters
 Mr Pickering

2-This was Samuel Moorhead. "It appears that no soldiers were at once available to occupy Kittanning and guard the stores left there by Colonel Mackay. In this emergency Samuel Moorhead, who lived at Black Lick creek, north of the Kiskiminetas, began the formation of a company of volunteer rangers for frontier protection." (Hassler, E. W. Old Westmoreland, Pittsburg, 1900, p. 26.) This was after Colonel Mackay's regiment, the Eighth Pennsylvania, had been ordered from the western frontier to join Washington. Fort Hand stood about three and one-half miles southwest of the present village of Apollo, Westmoreland county.

3-"The Thirteenth Virginia had been raised by Colonel William Crawford in the territory now included in the counties of Fayette, Washington and Greene [Pennsylvania]. Its formation in 1777, had been somewhat slow, and before it was completed about 200 of the men were ordered to the East. The remainder of the command, about 100 men, when enlisted, was detained at Fort Pitt, and was still there, under Colonel William Russell, when the eastern detachment, with Washington's army, was ordered to return to the West." (Hassler, op. cit. p. 66.) Some of this command remained loyal to the British, and assisted McKee and his followers to escape from Pittsburg, March 28, 1778.

4-The Eighth Pennsylvania was raised in western Pennsylvania, Colonel Aeneas Mackay of Pittsburg being its first commander. The regiment was at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-1778, returning west during the following summer. In the meantime Mackay died and Daniel Brodhead was appointed colonel.

Col. George Morgan (5) purchasing commissary for the western department, having represented to this board the necessity of preparing immediately for the laying up such magazines of provisions as shall be sufficient for the troops maintained for the defence of that frontier; the board desired information of the number of men necessary to be kept up there on the present plan—the posts at which they are stationed—and their use.

He accordingly presented such a state to the board—from which it appears that thirteen hundred men would be requisite for the above purpose. That to supply them with provisions ten months, or 304 days (viz from the first of Nov^r 1778, to y^e 31st of August 1779.) it will require 617,500 lb of flour,—a like quantity of fresh beef, or 494,000 lb of pork, including one quarter for accidents & waste:—That the cost of these provisions & the charges attending their purchase and transportation, will amount to 200,000 dollars—to which he has added 4000 for 1500 gallons of whiskey.

Colo. Morgan also, at the request of y^e board, procured from M^r William Willson (6) (whom he represented as well acquainted with them) an account of the present state of the western Indians; from which it appears, That the whole number who are hostile, do not exceed 330 fighting men. That these are settled from about 150 to 300 miles distant from fort Pitt. That within the same distances there are about double that number of Indians at present friendly.

5—"In the spring of 1776 Congress took direct control of the Indian agencies, and for the important post at Pittsburg chose George Morgan, a man of education, high family connections and considerable wealth. Morgan's home was at Princeton, N. J., his mercantile interests were in Philadelphia, and as agent of his own trading house he had traveled extensively in the Indian country, from the Allegheny to the Illinois. He arrived at Pittsburg about the first of May, 1776, and at once began to arrange for a more satisfactory treaty with the tribes. He sent agents, with pacific messages, into the Indian country, employing in this service William Wilson, Peter Long, Simon Girty and Joseph Nicholson." (Hassler, op. cit. pp. 19-20.)

6-Wilson, as an Indian trader, had become well acquainted with the tribes between the Ohio and the British post at Detroit. In 1776 he penetrated the Indian country, carrying a message to the Wyandot settlement on the eastern side of Detroit river. He was soon betrayed to the British commander, Colonel Hamilton, but being recognized as an ambassador he was given safe conduct to return to Fort Pitt.

Col. Morgan is of opinion, That on account of these hostile Indians, & the northern tribes (the Senecas especially) it will be necessary to keep up the number of men before stated, except 150 of them proposed as the garrison of fort Randolph, which being two hundred miles distant from the settlement of the inhabitants of Virginia, he thinks is, on the defensive plan, of little or no use; and even if offensive measures were meditated that tis of small consequence, its distance from the most hostile Indians being as great as that of fort Pitt.

From this view of facts (which are particularly stated in the papers accompanying this report) the Board submit to Congress whether it is not expedient—

That Col. George Morgan, commissary of purchases for the western department, be furnished with thousand dollars to enable him to form magazines of provisions for the use of that department the year ensuing.

The board beg leave to add, That if it should be unnecessary to maintain such a number of troops on the frontiers, the provisions will be ready for any service down the Mississippi; But that unless measures are taken for forming the magazines immediately, it will be difficult, if not impossible to form them at all.

By order of the board
Tim. Pickering.

On the last page of the foregoing document appears the following brief statement:

“War Office Sep^t 17, 1778.

“The Board have further considered the subject of the foregoing report, & consulted Gen^l Hand who has lately returned from fort Pitt; and are of opinion that the whole sum asked for by Col. Morgan, viz. two hundred & four thousand dollars, will be necessary to enable him to lay in the provisions requisite for the troops kept up on the western frontiers & which must be maintained to prevent the inhabitants abandoning their extensive settlements. This

sum is the more certainly necessary as flour has been raised to an enormous price since the estimate was made.

By order of y^e board

Tim. Pickering."

The first of the two papers mentioned as accompanying the preceding report, was a list of the frontier posts as they were during the summer of 1778, and an estimate of the supplies necessary to maintain the garrisons. It was prepared by Col. George Morgan, and is given below:

"Forces maintained in the Western Department in con-
Pay-Viz^t

At Fort Randolph(7)—An Out Post to defend the Fron-
tiers of Virginia & from whence the Indians may be
annoy'd if a Garrison of 500 Men were to be kept up. Men
This Post is 200 Miles distant from the Settlements 150

At Fort Henry(8) & other Posts in Ohio County.....150
These Posts form, or are intended to form, a Barrier
against the Indians for the West Side of that & Yough-
iogane County.

At Fort Pitt—the most important Post in the Western
Country.....200

At the several Posts in Westmoreland County in Penn-
sylvania.....200

This is a frontier County & much exposed to the Sene-
cas & other Indians from the Northward who may
descend the Allegany to within 25 Miles of the County
Town(9). For these Reasons the Militia of the
County are kept in Pay—They garrison 10 or 12 small
Posts in the County to protect the Inhabitants.

7—Fort Randolph, on the left bank of the Ohio, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, was the scene of the treacherous murder of Cornstalk, November 10, 1777. The fort had been erected soon after the battle of Point Pleasant during "Lord Dunmore's War."

8—Fort Henry stood on the left bank of the Ohio, within the limits of the present city of Wheeling, West Virginia.

9—Hannah's-Town, or as it was later designated Hannastown, was the seat of government of Westmoreland county. It stood between three and four miles northeast of the present Greensburg. The town was destroyed July 13, 1782, by a party of Canadians and Iroquois warriors.

At the several Posts in Youghiogane County.....100

These Posts are intended to cover the County on the
North West Side bordering on the Ohio 70 Miles.

At the Posts in Monongahela County whose Inhabitants
are much exposed.....200

At Sandusky, General M^cIntosh may find it expedient to
erect & establish a new Post this Fall, to awe the Indians
& facilitate the Reduction of Detroit next Year.....200

The Artificers, Pack Horsemen, Drovers &c.....100

Total.....1300

Estimate of Provisions necessary for 1300 Men from Nov^r
1st 1778 to August 31st 1779, is 10 months or 304 days=
395,200 Rations

Equal	494,000 Flour &	494,000 Beef or	395,200 Pork
Accidents &	123,500	123,500	98,800"
Waste $\frac{1}{4}$			
	617,500	617,500	494,000

Cost & Expences Viz^t

6175 W^t of Flour.....at 5 dollars p. c. 30,875

7000 Kegs for d^o..... $\frac{3}{4}$ " 4,666

4940 W^t of Pork16 dollars 79,040

2470 Casks.....3 " 7,410

Pay of Commissaries, Drovers, Butchers &c 9,120

Occasional Carriages & other Expenses which may be more or less-tis impossible to ascertain them as they depend on Acci- dents.....	}	18,889

150,000

Provisions laid in at Skipton(10), Fort Cum-

10—"Skipton, a village on the north side of Patowmac river, about 11 miles southeast of Fort Cumberland, and 28 southerly of Beford in Pennsylvania." (Morse, Jedidiah, The American Gazetteer, Boston, 1797.) Fort Cumberland stood at the west side of the mouth of Will's creek, on the left bank of the Potomac; the site of the present town of Cumberland, Allegany county, Maryland. Berkeley was probably the village of Bath, better known as Berkeley Springs, then in Berkeley County; but now the county seat of Morgan Co., W. Va. Frederick was probably the Maryland town of the name. Conacocheague Valley now in Franklin County, Pa. was the seat of a trading settlement. The creek flows into the Potomac at Williamsport, Md.

berland, Berkley, Frederick & Connecoch- eague & others to be laid in for the Militia, Pack Horse Men, Waggoners &c between those Places & Fort Pitt.....	50,000
1500 Gallons Wiskey for extra Occasions, 2¾ Doll ^s	4,000
Total Dollars.....	204,000

Philadelphia July 31st 1778

Geo: Morgan.

The two documents presented on the preceding pages enable us to picture the frontier posts as they were during the summer of 1778. Small groups of militia, at widely separated spots in the vast primeval forests. Nearby were the clearings and log cabins of the settlers. Supplies were scarce, and consequently difficult to obtain and of high price: a condition which resulted in more than one expedition being either postponed or abandoned. Scouts were ever on the alert for the approach of warriors from beyond the Ohio; the accepted boundary between the white settlements and the Indian Country, later to become the Territory Northwest of the Ohio.

During the same year a census of the tribes occupying the Indian Country, was prepared by William Wilson and at the request of the War Office it was secured by Col. George Morgan for the use of that board.

The document, in full, is given below:

An Acc't of the Indian Towns & Nations in the Western Department—Their Numbers & present Disposition.

Indian Towns	Miles distant from Fort Pitt	Hostile Friendly or Neutral	Fighting Men	Total Hostile	Total Neuter	Total Friendly
I Delawares—Viz.: Several on Beaver Creek now removed to Coochocking Guyahaga do Several on Muskingham & Hockhocking now removed to Coochocking. Coochocking Ouabache	45 to 70 120 110 to 180 140 1100	Friendly ditto ditto ditto ditto	400 100			400 100
II Munies & Mohickons Viz.: Removed to the Seneca Country Joined with the Delawares Dispersed in Western Tribes		Hostile Friendly Hostile	30 20 40	30 40		20
III Christianized Indians, Viz.: Delawares & Munseys, Walehaketopae & Kenhanderhead removed to Lict-naue	143	Friendly	100			100
IV Shawnese, Viz.: Removed at Colo. Morgan's Desire to Coochocking Several Towns on Scioto removed to Miami	140 280	Friendly Neutral	50 250		250	50

Indian Towns	Miles distant from Fort Pitt	Hostile Friendly or Neutral	Fighting Men	Total Hostile	Total Neutral	Total Friendly
V Wiandots, Viz.: Several little Villages on Sandusky if not removed to Detroit On Detroit River both sides	180 300	Hostile Hostile	80 120	80 120		
VI Ottawas & Pottawatamies Several Villages on Miami & on Lake Erie At Detroit & Lake Huron	250 300 4 & 500	Neutral straglers excepted ditto Neutral	250 30 Unknown, said to be		250 30 300	
VII Chipwas, Viz.: Lake Huron, Lake Michiagn & North Side of Lake Erie	300 & 600	Neutral	Unknown, said to be		5000	
VIII Twixtees & Picts on Miami River	400	Neutral	800		800	
IX Oubache Indians, Viz.: Kickapoos, Muscootons, Wi-tonaus & Piankashas	600	Neutral	1500		1500	
X Mingoes of Scioto including the Refugee Shawnee, Delawares—internarrried, Heads of Scioto & Detroit	200 & 300	Hostile	60	60		
Nations more distant, Numerous but little known, all Neutral				330	8130	670

The foregoing is as near the Truth as I have had it in my power to arrive at.
Philadelphia, August 4th, 1778.

Wm. Wilson.

This document is of the greatest interest, not only for the information which it contains, but for the reason that it was the first census of the tribes beyond the Ohio made after the beginning of the Revolution. Ever since the peace of 1763 the commanding officer of the British post at Detroit had possessed great influence among the surrounding tribes, and it is quite evident the majority of the attacks on the frontiers of Virginia had been planned by British agents. The tribes were widely separated, and the number of hostile warriors was given as three hundred and thirty, certainly a very conservative figure; but, nevertheless, they were sufficiently numerous to spread terror over many hundreds of miles of the frontier.

The tribes mentioned in the census may be considered briefly, in the order in which they appear:

I. Delawares. Beaver creek enters the right bank of the Ohio about twenty-six miles below Pittsburg, and during the autumn of the year 1778 Fort McIntosh was erected at the mouth of the creek. Kishkush Town was a Delaware settlement about twenty-two miles up the creek, while another village known as Mahoning Town was thirty-four miles higher up the stream. The former stood in the present Lawrence county, Pennsylvania; the latter in Trumbull county, Ohio.

Coochocking, or Coshocton, on the site of the present Coshocton, Ohio, was formerly the chief town of the Turtle tribe of the Delaware. At this time the Delaware towns were friendly to the Americans, but later, after the death of White Eyes and the elevation of Killbuck, they were gradually won over to the British interests. Three years later, on April 20, 1781, the settlement was attacked and destroyed by an American force of about three hundred regulars, under command of Col. Daniel Brodhead.

Guyahaga may be another name for Custaloga's Town, a Delaware village which stood on Walhonding river, near Killbucks creek, in the present Coshocton county, Ohio.

The Muskingum and Hocking rivers. On the d'Anville map of 1755 a village, designated Muskingom, is indicated on the right bank of the river of that name, probably at some point

within the present Tuscarawas county. The village of Hoken is given on the same map, on the right bank of a stream entering the Muskingom, evidently the Hocking river. This was probably in either Fairfield or Hocking county. Both villages belonged to the Delaware.

Ouabache, the present Wabash river.

II. Munsies & Mohickons. The Munsee formed one of the three great divisions of the Delawares. Soon after the year 1740 "they removed to Allegheny river, Pennsylvania, where some of them had settled as early as 1724. The Moravian missionaries had already begun their work among them, and a considerable number under their teaching drew off from the tribe and became a separate organization. The others moved west with the Delawares into Indiana, where most of them were incorporated with that tribe, while others joined the Chippewa, Shawnee, and other tribes, so that the Munsee practically ceased to exist as an organized body. Many removed to Canada and settled near their relatives, the Moravian Indians." (Handbook of American Indians, Bulletin 30, Bureau of American Ethnology.)

The Mahican, when first encountered by the Europeans, occupied both banks of the upper Hudson. They were closely associated with other Algonquian tribes to the south and east. The Mahican, Munsee, and Delawares were classed by the French under the general term *Loups*. A part of the Mahican moved westward early in the eighteenth century, and in 1721 occupied a village on the Kankakee river, in the present state of Indiana. The term "Seneca Country" was often used when referring to the entire territory of the Iroquois.

III. Christianized Indians. Many of the Munsee and Delawares had been under the influence of Moravian missionaries, and to these was applied the name "Christianized Indians." *Walehaketopae* and *Kenhanderhead* have not been identified. The names were undoubtedly of Moravian origin, and the tribe, or tribes, to whom they refer are probably well known under another name.

Lictenaue, or Lichtenau, to which point they are said to have removed, was a village of Moravian Delawares. It stood on the east side of the Muskingum, three miles below Coshocton, and was established in 1776. Later the Moravians were forced to abandon the settlement on account of the hostility of the Hurons and others. The town was then reoccupied by enemies of the Moravians and became known as Indaochaie. It was destroyed in 1781 by the American troops.

IV. Shawnese. For many years prior to the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, the Shawnee had been the avowed enemies of the frontier settlements. Cornstalk was chief of that branch of the tribe living in the vicinity of the Scioto, and between the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, and the death of the chief, November 10, 1777, there was a period of comparative quiet on the frontier. But with the treacherous murder of Cornstalk his people on the Scioto again became the enemies of the Americans. Some of these moved westward to the villages near the Miami, but they did not relinquish their claim to the Scioto until the signing of the treaty of Greenville.

V. Wiandots. Huron. When first known to the French, in 1615, the four Iroquoian tribes, later known as the Huron, occupied the territory in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe, and south and east of Georgian bay. They were early under the influence of the French, later to become the allies of the British. They appear to have arrived in the neighborhood of Detroit about the year 1700. In 1745 a large party went southward from the Detroit river, and, under the leadership of Orontony, or Nicholas, formed a conspiracy with many tribes to attempt the destruction of the French. But the conspiracy failed. Soon the Huron returned to the country about Detroit and Sandusky, and probably from this time began the settlements of Upper and Lower Sandusky. The Huron were now known as Wyandots. The Wyandots, one of whose villages stood on the east bank of Detroit river opposite the post, became allies of the British. It was to this village that William Wilson made his remarkable journey during the late summer of 1776, bearing an invitation to the Wyandot to attend a treaty at Fort Pitt.

VI. Ottawas & Pottawatamies. Ottawas, Potawatomi, and Chippewa were, according to tradition, one people whose early home was some point north of the great lakes. In 1615 Champlain met a party of Ottawa warriors, three-hundred in number, near the shore of Georgian bay. Their villages were scattered, and they often removed from place to place.

VII. Chipwas. The Chippewa, or Ojibway, was one of the most important tribes in America north of Mexico. At this time, 1778, the population of the entire tribe could not have been far from twenty thousand. They claimed both sides of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and their villages extended across the northern part of Minnesota.

VIII. Twixtwees & Picts. The first refers to the Miami, "An Algonquian tribe, usually designated by early English writers as Twightwees (*twanh twanh*, the cry of a crane,—Hewitt), from their own name." (Handbook, *op. cit.*) They were known to the Jesuits as early as 1658, in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin. The second name, Picts, probably refers to one of the six bands of the Miami.

IX. Oubache Indians. *i. e.* Wabash. "In 1682 La Salle mentioned the Ouabachi as one of the tribes defeated by the Iroquois a few years previously. It is impossible to determine whether it was really the name of a tribe or only a collective term for the Indians living on Wabash river in Indiana and Illinois. In the 18th century the Wea, Piankashaw, Eel River Miami, and perhaps also the Kickapoo, were commonly known as the Wabash confederates." (Handbook, *op. cit.*)

X. Mingoes. "A name applied in various forms by the Delawares and affiliated tribes to the Iroquois and cognate tribes, and more particularly used during the late colonial period by the Americans to designate a detached band of Iroquois who had left the villages of the main body before 1750 and formed new settlements in Pennsylvania, on upper Ohio river, in the neighborhood of the Shawnee, Delaware, and neighboring

tribes. They gradually moved down the Ohio, and just previous to the Revolution were living in the vicinity of Steubenville, Ohio. From the Ohio they crossed over to the headwaters of the Scioto and Sandusky rivers, where they began to be known as the Senecas of Sandusky, either because the majority were Seneca or because all the western Iroquois were supposed to be Seneca." (Handbook, op. cit.)

Such was the heterogeneous population of the Indian Country beyond the Ohio. Tribes whose early homes had been in the North, in the East, and in the South, had gradually gathered here, beyond the western settlements of the British colonies. First under the influence of the French, later to be dominated by the British at Detroit, whose agents instigated many attacks on the border settlements from Fort Pitt to the distant posts in Kentucky. But all was not peace within the Indian Country: tribes were divided against themselves, and conspired one against another. A more chaotic condition would be difficult to conceive.

In the endeavor to gain peace for the Virginia frontier, and the friendship of the Indians beyond the Ohio, Congress planned a treaty to be held at Fort Pitt, July 23, 1778, to be attended by commissioners of the government and representatives of the different tribes. This was destined to be the first treaty negotiated between the United States and an Indian nation, and was signed September 17. The correspondence and acts, which preceded the treaty, will form the subject of the next section of this series.

LETTERS AND OTHER PAPERS, 1705-1829.

(From the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society)

MRS. AMBLER TO MRS. MASSIE.

Bottetourt Springs

November 13 [1824]

My dear Sally

Your letter was received about five weeks ago and you will scarcely believe me when I tell you that I have been so busy since that time that I have not had time to write a line. I did not wish to have any work to bring with me as I despise plain work of every kind and I was unable to bring Cinthia as she took it into her head to get married about a year ago and it kept her and myself pretty busy making the childrens aprons and the rest of their clothes. I have with me a girl about eleven years old and she is my sole dependance. However she takes as good care of the children as any old woman and my youngest requires very little nursing as she walks and says everything.

I had a most fatiguing journey shut up in the carriage and we were nine days on the road. Betsy was very sick for two or three days after my arrival in consequence of fatigue I suppose. She has recovered her usual health now.

Poor Mrs. Nat Burwell died a day or two after my arrival here of bilious fever leaving a family of young children. The girls went to hear the funeral sermon and returned yesterday. I could not leave Betsy or carry her as she was too unwell. I was afraid to undertake the road by your house as it is much worse than the one through the valley. However if nothing should happen to prevent it I am going down to visit grandpapa and will go on from there to see you. Fanny and Mary I think are uncommonly sweet girls I am distressed to find them situated as they are. I wish papa could be prevailed upon to have a separate house for his family to live in. I suppose papa will let them go down with me as I am anxious to have them

with me as much as possible and it will afford them great pleasure to visit their grandpapa and aunts. Papa went to Richmond a few days before my arrival and has not returned yet but is expected back every day. I hope papa will be compensated for all the trouble and expence he has been at in fitting up this place for company. I think the cabins are delightfully planed. They are so much more private than those at the others springs. You must excuse my not writing a longer letter as John has a very sore foot and I am knitting a course sock for him to wear over his other one and wish to finish it to day.

With my love to Mr. Massie and Tom I must bid you farewell and believe me to be yours affectionately

L. H. Ambler

[Addressed] Mrs Sarah T. Massie
Care of Mr William Massie
Nelson County

Roses Mills, Va

[Post Mark] Clover Dale Va 15th Nov. 1824

MRS. AMBLER TO MRS. MASSIE.

Oakly December 11th 1829

My dear Sally

We arrived at grandpapa's on the last of november and the day after Poor Fanny was taken very sick and it turned out that she had the scarlet fever which is very infectious. I was in hopes that we would escape but last night Mary and James were both seized with the symptoms of the disease and this morning James is very ill but Mary thank heaven is much better and broke out all over which always produces relief. Frances Langhorne and myself had both intended to have set off to day to pay you a visit but the sickness of James and Mary puts it entirely out of my power to visit you at all. I am in expectations of my children taking it and it is a most dangerous disorder for children of the age of mine. Another thing is I should give

it to all the children under your care. You cannot think what uneasiness it gives me to think of my children having it. The first symptom is violent sorethroat which you know is always dangerous for children. Fanny has not been down here yet as she still has fever so that their visit to their grand papa and aunts will give them but little satisfaction. I am afraid we will have a complete hospital at poor Frances's.

I am very sorry that I shall not be able to visit you as it would be most unreasonable in me to carry my family to your house to be sick. Mr. Ambler has returned home and I do not expect him untill January.

With my love to Mr. Massie and Tom I must bid you farewell and believe me to be yours most affectionately

L. H. Ambler

[Addressed] Mrs. Sarah T. Massie

Care of Mr. William Massie

Nelson County

Roses Mills Va.

[Post mark] Lynchg. Va. Dec. 18

NATHANIEL BLAKISTON TO PHILIP LUDWELL(1)

London ye 28 Jan'y 1705

Dear Sir,

I have ye favour of yrs of ye 10 of Sepr: and you much over

(1) Nathaniel Blakiston, agent for Virginia and Maryland in England, who had been governor of Maryland 1698-1701. Several of his letters have been published in this Magazine IV, 15, 23; XIX, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21. His correspondent, Philip Ludwell (the 2d) of "Greenspring," James City county, was born at "Carters Creek," Gloucester Co., Feb. 4, 1672, married Nov. 11, 1697, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Harrison, of "Wakefield," and died Jan. 11, 1726-7. He was appointed to the Council in 1702, and belonged to the party opposed to Governor Nicholson.

Edward Nott, born 1634, died Aug. 23, 1706, was appointed Governor of Virginia Aug. 15, 1705. He was buried in Bruton Churchyard, Williamsburg, and the inscription on the tomb erected by the General Assembly is printed in Vol. XI, p. 73, *Collections of the Va. Historical Society*.

Col. Robert Hunter was commissioned Governor of Virginia Aug. 14, 1707; but on his way to the colony was captured by a French ship and never assumed office. Later he was Governor of New York.

The references of sending trees from Virginia to England are of interest.

rate my small endeavours wch was only to doe you service to Col: Nott and I am not without hope after x x x have had some month's experience of his justice and good natural disposition he will merit all you x x x to say of him. x x have inclosed a long letter to your selfe or the gentlemen that were so kinde to come x x x Compliments to me wch I crave leave to refer. You must confess as far as a man can Judge of things at a distance I am of your opinion that is if Nicho[lson] had but raigned a few months longer he would have put all in a convulsion but I hope were rescued in a lucky minute

I would not have you and those Gentlemen that wrote me the joynt letter be under any apprehensions of Nicho: haveing any power to get you called home for by all I converse with it seems to be repugnant to all law and justice, besides Mr Fouace advised wth Mr [?] Dodd who is looked upon a Post Lower than it was in his power to offset [The last sentence apparently reads as printed; but it makes no sense]

I have been to wait upon yr Father with Mr Fouace and gave him a full accot of what has occurred to me hitherto and shall continue it as occasion offers for yr service

I am not without hopes ere this ye Country of Virginia x x x undecided that all Nicho: notions were x x x and that he has no more x x x to Virginia x x x

I hope yr Assembly in Virginia met with all good desire to settle an everlasting peace amongst you

S^r I am to returne you my thanks amongst Freinds & Gentlemen of ye Councill that were soe kind to have that good opinion of me to be more x x x concerned for Virginia but I desire you will x x x yr selfe in what ever Capacity I am I will x x x approve my selfe

Dear Sir x x x x

N. Blakiston

NATHANIEL BLAKISTON TO PHILIP LUDWELL

London ye 20 April 1705

S^r

I haveing so faire an opportunity as this I could not omitt returning my gratefull acknowledgm'ts to Coll: Ludwell for ye

many favours he conferred on me I was in Virginia, this you will receive by ye hands of Mr Blaire who has effected his Conquest at last, I hope yr new Gov'r Coll: Nott who is my neare relation will get all things ready to goe by this fleet if possible. I have not been wanting to make him sensible how happy he will to y'r good conversation. I hope his goeing over will heale all animositys. I am sure he will make it his study to oblige all Mankinde and you will find him in all respect an intire honest Gentleman, whom everybody heare speaks well of.

If you have any services for me in England I should be very proud and industrious to serve you or any Friend of y'rs for I am wth all obligation

D'r S'r

Y'r Faith'll h'e Ser'vt

N. Blakiston

[Addressed] For The Hon'ble Phillip Ludwell Esqr, junior In Virginia.

NATHANIEL BLAKISTON TO PHILIP LUDWELL.

London 22th Sepr 1707

Dear Sr

I am to acknowledge ye favour of y'rs to me ye 25 of June by wch I finde I have been ye Instrument of entaileing a trouble upon you about ye negro. Since you had him not y'r selfe and that he had a desire to be with Mr Clayton, you have been soe kinde to sell him beyond what I would have expected from Coll: Ludwell, 36 l. is a good price and I am sensible good bills a[re] very scarce, but when y'r leisure will give you leave to get a bill satisfactory to me, If you will be soe kinde but to pardon ye trouble.

Coll: Hunter has been gone from London above 15[?] weeks and has been on board ye Ruby and has meet with soe many illnated disapointm'ts to recount them would be very tedious to you, but I am not without hopes ere this reaches you he will have an opportunity to be ye messenger him selfe, I have already

writ my sentiments of that worthy Gentleman whose merit deserves better than only a share of that Go:vernment] and I am confident you will be of my oppinion when you are soe happy as to be acquainted wth him. I shall not trouble you farther but beg you will upon all occations command him who is with great truth

Dr Sr
Yr most obliged h'l Ser't
N. Blakiston

NATHANIEL BLAKISTON TO PHILIP LUDWELL.

London 12th March 1708

Dear Sr

I have by this convoyance sent you a Dep'n as made by me ye 13 of Decr; about a week agoe I rec'd Copy of yrs to me dated ye 18 of Sepr and in ye postscript of yr Duplicate you sende me enclosed letter to Mr Southwell to intreat his favour about y'r conserne you desire and since you leave me a Latitude to keep or deliver ye letter as I shall judge fit I think it will be more suitable to keep it till such time as twil be occasion to move in this matter otherwise it will be forgot, besides I think it not advisable that anybody should suggest you have any veiews of this kinde so long before hand, but when Coll: Hunter comes and Mr Perry and my selfe will be sure to take most prudent steps we are capable of to get this matter upon the best Foot of success.

We have had ye ill tydings of ye imprudent conduct of a Gentleman who commanded at St Johns in Newfoundland w'ch misfortune will put us upon a great charge to regaine that place and in order to it there are severall Regm'ts to goe there and after they have done there are designed its said for some place else[?] it will not be prudent even for a man to conjecture where they are bound least he should gues right and his letter miscarry, but a little will not let it be a secret. I am told y'r late Gov'r Collo: Nic: is gone or goeing over with them but what

distinguishing character may have or intended to give him is not yet known, but this I will be confident to affirm he will be cloathed with noe power to have any right to subject Virginia againe under his indescret and irregular conduct, if he had employed his time this last twenty years as other wise men has done he might have been in such circumstances as not to have gone any more abroad. Mr Blaire and ye rest of our Friends will be surprised to hear of this his expedition. I am told he took leave of Mr Perry on munday last but he like a polition consumate for wisdom told him when it was a proper time should heare of him. I am confident those at ye Helme will not advance their wisdom much in ye Choice they have made let ye affaire be what it will he is going upon. I am obliged to you for your kind overture[?] of sending me some trees. I know you send some over to ye Bishop of London and if you will be soe kinde to remember me with few I can place them where they will be very acceptable and it will be a very great obligation to him who is De Sr

Y'r most Faith'll Ser't

N. Blakiston

I am apt to beleive ye most proper time to deliver y'r letter to Mr Southwell be after we have discoursed Coll: Hunter in ye matter for I am noe stranger to Mr Southwell my selfe and can at any time waite upon him

Since you are soe Franke to send me a few trees I am informed amongst ye rest ye popler tree is very acceptable here
[Addressed] To The Hon'ble Coll: Phill: Ludwell In Virginia

WILLIAM BASSETT(2) TO PHILIP LUDWELL.

Virginia Sept y^e 22th 1713

I should thinke myself guilty of very ill manners if I did not acknowledge the Respect I have for you by a line, having an opportunity by a ship sayling from West poynt. I hope these will find you in a good state of health, & yo^r thoughts upon returning to us again w^{ch} you resolved when you left us, should be as speedy as possible. I have heard yo^r Lady & Daughters have been indisposed, but they & all friends, y^t I hear of are well. We had last month such a gust of wind & Raine y^t Broak & Spoyled all y^e Tobacco y^t was growing. It has done much damage to the Indian Corn & I am mistaken if it does not much lessen y^e Quantity of Tobacco, but y^e great mischeif is, what we shall make will be good for nothing, we have had soe much raine y^t has washed it soe thin, & even y^t in the houses is moulded wth y^e continual giving, that great part hanging is thought to be Rotten, the Ships going often hence, I know you cant miss of frequent advices, but yett I could not Omitt giving you this short accott of affaires.

I suppose you are informed Doct^r Cocke is made one of the Councill, if you rememb^r when I tooke my leave of you, I

(2) William Bassett, of "Elkham," New Kent County, was appointed to the Council in 1702; but resigned some years afterwards. Governor Spotswood, writing March 6, 1710-11 to the Council of Trade, says "I beg leave in the first place to recommend [to fill a vacancy in Council] Collo. William Bassett, a Gentleman who has served formerly in that Station with General applause, and has established a good Character in the Country, the occasion of his quitting that station was (as he confessed to me) to avoid being in publick business in case a Governor should come hither with whom he could not live in that ease and quiett he so much desires, but I have had the good fortune to cure him of that jealousy." On May 8, 1712, Spotswood wrote that Col. Bassett had received the announcement of his appointment to the Council; but as it did not mention his restoration to his former place on the board he had declined to be sworn. The Governor did what he could for him and writing on Sept. 14, 1713 to the Lords of Trade said that Col. Bassett was "a Gent of as fine a Character and as plentiful Estate as any in this Country." Like Bassett, Spotswood thought that the opposition to Bassett's restoration to his former precedence was due to the opposition of Edmund Jenings. This opposition, arising no doubt from local politics, was successful and Bassett never again sat in Council. John Robinson, afterwards President of that body, being finally appointed to fill the vacant place.

showed you M^r Perry's Lett^{rs} where in he writt of the interest he was making wth the Councill, of Trade for me to take place in the Councill of Virg'a. as before; & y^t he had hopes to Effect it, I have lately Received a Letter from him in w^{ch} he tells me, vict that he singly & wth Coll'd Blaxston, & gott Coll'd Blaxston to speak to y^e Lord Orkney, & he did speak to y^e Board relating to me, & they seemed to be resolved not to be concern'd in my affair at all, what reason may be in the way he knows not, but they seem not willing to doe anything, & y^t he must have my farther advyce, having done y^e utmost wth y^e Councill of Trade, & can gett noe manner of answer from them, save if not answer'd he may goe to y^e Queen & she may doe wth she pleases; This is what M^r Perry writes me, what favour I desire of you is, that if it lyes in your way before y^e Councill of Trade, you will doe me Justice to take of what reflections has beene lay'd on me that Board, I am apt to thinke, if their Lord Ship's has not beene mis informed to my prejudice they would never have been soe harsh in their answer,—I am not Conscious of any crime y^t I ever committed, & I should have beene much better satisfiyed, if I had not beene put into y^e Councill, y^r to have it in this manner, & had it not beene usual in y^e like case, I should have beene ashamed to have desired any friend to have moved it in my be halfe I never had any thoughts of being concerned had not Gov^r Spotswood desired me, & told me he should Recommend it to the Councill of Trade y^t might take place as had beene usual, & you know y^r is hardly any Instance in this Country to y^e Contrary, all I have to say is, if I am not to take my place as others have, Ill not serve at all, what chiefly troubles me is y^t I should be wronged in my Character before y^e Lords of Trade, I have heard, under y^e rose y^t Coll'o Jennings should say before he went hence, the Gov^r should find himself mistaken, if he thought to have me Right placed, I guess from that, he must have Represented if the Councill here, would have beene affronted for certainly nothing but such a thing as that, could have made y^e Lords agst—a thing so indifferent having already sent an ord'r for my being one of y^e Councill,—thus you see how free I am to trouble you, but I hope you will excuse me, & Believe I am

S^r yor most assured & Oblig'dg
& humble servant

Wm Bassett

All my Family Salutes you with our most Humble & we all pray
you will present them to yo^r Father.

[Addressed] To The Honorble Coll'd Philip Ludwell Junr,
To be left at Mr Michjah Perry's Merchant In London.

ELIZABETH BEVERLEY TO A BROTHER. (3)

Dear Bro^r

I am very sorry we should be deprived of your company for
want of Cloaths & I wish it ware in my power to give you some
& I am shore if Mr Beverley had mony at command you would
not want them or anything in reason for I doo assure you are a
very perticular favorite of his (for which reason I should be very
glad you could spend some of your time with him) when I see
you I will give you my reasons for my beleaf & I hope your be-
haviour will be always such as to deserve his esteem & to doo
it more effectually I would have you keep a Corryspondence
with him by Letter which I am shore he would be very pleased
with & am

Dear Bro^r
Youre aff't Sis'r

E. Beverley

(3) Elizabeth, wife of William Beverley, of "Blandfield," Essex Co.,
was daughter of Richard Bland, of "Jordans," Prince George Co. Her
brothers were Richard, of "Jordans" (afterwards the distinguished
statesman of the Revolutionary period) and Theoderick, of "Kippax."
Her sisters were Mary who married Henry Lee of "Lee Hall," and Anne,
who married Robert Munford. The latter died in 1744, leaving his
estate much involved. The financial troubles were evidently overcome
in the end, for Mrs. Munford's son Robert Munford was a man of consider-
able estate. His son William Munford was the well-known translator
of Homer.

Mrs. Beverley's writing is characterized by the eccentricities common
to ladies at that time—the second letter, filled as it is with sympathy
for her sister and righteous indignation, being especially liberal in the
matter of spelling. The reference to "grate relations" shows how the
Beverleys, Blands and their circle were regarded in Virginia.

In the *William and Mary Quarterly*, III, 233, and 239, are references
to Mrs. Munford's affairs in letters from Wm. Beverley. The latter
is a letter dated Feb. 12, 1741, to Richard Bennett of Wye River, Mary-
land (who was regarded the wealthiest man in the Southern Colonies)
asking him to buy the mortgage on Mrs. Munford's estate in order to give
the family time to save the land.

MRS BEVERLEY TO CAPTAIN BLAND, 1745.

Dear Bro^r

As my poor Sis^r Monford has had repeated Instances of your Bro^y affection I make no doubt you will stick by her in her necessity by helping to pay of the Mortgage; without any expectation of being repayed which is what her Friends hear doos not expect which are Mr. Lee who makes her a Present of £50 & Mr Mills of the Money in your hands but I am deprived of the pleasure, both of doing a deed of Charity which is to me a much greater Satisfaction then wollowing in all the pride of Luxury, as well as being Instrumental in Releaving a Sis^r in her distress by Mr Beverley's not assisting her which I am sure you will Judge is a great concern to me for had I been a Bro^r I must tell you I should have been more active in the affair then I believe either of you have been or the affair would have been concluded before now, which the sooner it is you know the more to her advantage considering it goes upon interest & without the assistance of her friends you know it is not possible for her to pay it & unless they stand by her in this her need they have the name without the substance & are not worthy of the title of friends & I am sure ware she to apply to strangers the sum would soon be raised, but what a scandal would that be to her grate relations, which is all but my love attend all of you & am Dear Bro^r Your Aff^t Sis^r

Eliza Beverley

I fear you never will see my poor Sis^r Lee more

July the 4th 1745

[Addressed] Cap. Bland

at Buck Skin

in Prince George

JOHN BARNES TO THOMAS ADAMS.

[Extract]

American hemp some little time past would sell here at 26£ 7^d Ton. And I dont know that it is lower. Russia from 30 to

32—No doubt the Russia Merchts will do everything in their power to prevent its introduction, on y'r parts, therefore it is highly necessary that it be well handled before Shipping—if this be well observed, nothing can prevent the success of this valuable article, but I am very fearful it is not so well handled as it should be, and it will be some yrs before they will have due regard to this principal—to the want of drawing paper sizes of their Bar Iron from the Jerseys is the sole cause of their not finding a ready Sale, the Metal is exceeding good & approved of by every one. I hope you left all friends in Virginia well, I am D^r Sir with sincere Regard—fond to the friendly compliments of Mrs B., Mr Watson, Mr & Mrs Gresley (with whom we are again boarding) and where we should be very glad to see you

Your mst Ob'dt Hble Servt
John Barnes

Bristol 18 Octr 1767

[Addressed] To Mr Thos Adams at the Virginia Coffee House (4)
London.

ELIZABETH ADAMS TO A BROTHER.

Richmond Hill June 3^d

Dear Brother

I received your kind invitation and am exceedingly disappointed that it is not in my power to be a witness to your initiation into the married state but be assured you with your amiable Partner have my most sincere congratulations, by orr's Letter youll find you are disappointed in your wedding Garment however if you give proper directions you may have them to appear in on Sunday. I am sorry I could not procure any fruit, the

(4) Throughout the Eighteenth Century there is frequent mention of the Virginia Coffee House in letters to and from Virginians. It was evidently the favorite gathering place in London of Virginians and persons having business with them. Can any one state where it was and how long it existed?

Stockens & Gloves are sent: May every Blessing attend this happy union is the earnest wish of

Y'r most affect Sister

E. Adams

N. B. Dont forget my Love to ye [or yr] venerable old Father & I give him joy of his Daughter & Sister.

JERMAN BAKER(5) TO THOMAS ADAMS.

Bristol 8th January 1769

Dear Sir,

I suppose you have ere this rec'd Letters from our Country, and have learnt that the Forge at Rocky Ridge is the property of Mr Henry Morse, who was Clerk to Thompson & came home to Bristol about 3 months since. Colo. Byrd, who drew prizes himself to the Value of £18,000, has offer'd Thompson £5000 for the Forge, which I shall endeavor to persuade Morse to accept, its the Value of it, and yet well worth the money to any one who could improve it to its Capability—The new Crop was coming in fast, the price 22s. 6, it would be equal in quantity to the last, of which you have an account annexed—many ships loading on purchase. Bills so plenty, & Cash so scarce that even the Glasgow people found it difficult to dispose of theirs—much rejoicing on the arrival of Lord Botetourt from whom the Country have great expectations, God grant they may not be mistaken—I shall be much obliged by your procuring me from Seyer, who youl find at the New England Coffee house, the Copy of the Patent to the Commissiarcy of the Customs which he promised me, I find I can make good use of it here, and if you can furnish me with Copys of the Remonstrance from the Assembly etc. I will use it *in confidence* in such manner as not to disapoint the purpose for which it was intended. Lord

(5) Jerman Baker, who was first a merchant in Petersburg or Blandford, became afterwards a distinguished lawyer. Though his name has now been almost forgotten he was, in the last decades of the Eighteenth Century, one of the leaders of the Virginia Bar. He was one of counsel for the plaintiffs in the famous British Debt Cases.

Clare is the oracle here & I was to convert some obstinate ones who talk as idly as the Treasurer of the Temple—Remember me kindly to Tabb, the Doctor and Miller. I wrote Blair a Letter for which he will laugh at me, desire his answer to it. I have not yet determined when I shall see you, depend on it as soon as possible, in the meantime write me as often as you can & News if any. I congratulate you on your new Alderman, if his Book could be bought I should be glad to have it—farewell, not an ounce of Female flesh here worth a thought, I shall part neither with money or time, nor wear out Shoe Leather in their Service

I am

Dear Tom

Your affect. Servt

Jerman Baker

Tobacco exported from	
the Upper district James River	15860 (9600 from Appomattox) .
Lower Do	1504
York River	5668
Rappahannock	9105
South Potowmack	5112
Free Bottoms	1974

39623 from 1 October 1767

to 1st October 1768.

[Addressed] To Mr Thomas Adams, Mercht. No. 3 Amen Corner, London.

JERMAN BAKER TO THOMAS ADAMS.

Petersburg 24th December 1771

Dear Sir

I wrote you some little time since chiefly relating to J. Randolph's proposals to Mess. Perkins Buchanan & Brown. I hope they will be accepted as it will be to their mutual advantage and you may depend Jack will fulfil his engagements punctually, indeed he gives proof of it this year, as part of the Tobacco which

he now ships is purchased to replace that he lost in the Fresh. I bought it for him & for that, & some other moneys advanced him he has given me his bills on the House which I hope will be paid as I have remitted them for a very particular purpose. Will you let me know if you are benefitted by a correspondence in London as I should be pleased to forward anything to you which came in my way. I have already told you that I am much pleased with my own situation. I have a full share of the business of the Country where I practise, and my emoluments as an attorney in fact are not inconsiderable, this latter is a business which may be transplanted from Williamsburg higher up the Country, and I can (if it be necessary) give any security can be asked in this Country. My acquaintance with the business of a mercht. induces to an opinion that I can do the duty of an attorney in Fact with advantage and I am already much obliged to the Scotch merchts. of my acquaintance in that way. Perhaps I am the only man in Virginia, the Treasurer excepted, to whom the Calamity of last year will be beneficial.

Altho I speculate deeply in Politicks, I can say little on the Subject. I find the Government are determined to lay the Colonys under as few obligations as possible, is it just? is it good policy? to grant the Lands on the Western Waters to unknown people in Britain, when this Colony alone, has paid £500,000 to secure that Country from our natural enemy? Nay more, the very line that is to describe that same Country is now running at the expense of the people of Virginia. The establishment of a distinct government on the other side of the mountains, is necessary but what sort of people must those be, who will hold hands under these grants, not such I am sure, as should compose a British settlement. We have a successor to Lord Botetourt in his Government. When I can find out what sort of man he is, I will tell you. The knowledge we have of him at present is negative, he bears no similitude to his Predecessor. I desired you in my last, if any good Law Books fell in your way to secure them for me. I have lately received from Bristol the stock in Trade of a deceased attorney so that I want but few. I could use Croke's reports, Eli., Charles & James Trials per pais and above all "Saunders reports, 2 Vols. in one Volume French & English"

I suppose you take Snuff & Coffee at Crando's, as usual; pray present my Compliments to the old Lady & Miss Polly—I could wish to have the latter on Mount Ephraim, where I live, the most pleasant Spot, and healthful too, in Virginia. When you see Mr Jennings mention me as one who has the highest respect for him. farewell

I am truly

Dear Tom

Your affec't & Obed. Serv.

Jerman Baker

[Addressed] To Thomas Adams Esq

in

London.

JERMAN BAKER TO THOMAS ADAMS, 1775

Dear Sir

There is in Petersburg, one still of 80 gallons, price £44,2 Ditto, 40 Gall's each price £26, pr. each & two smaller wch belong to Mr Ross, the price of which I cannot learn as he is from home. all these Still's have heads & worms. You'l observe the prices are much higher than you expected. The Gent. who has the large one is from home but expected to return in a day or two. I shall endeavor to secure it for you if possible—as there is no great difference between its value & the price you mention:—let me know your inclination as to the others at your leisure. There has been very little business done among the trading people here for sometime past but for ready money However I expect to make the purchase for you without any demand of security from you or any other person, as I am possessed of some paper wch I believe will be current among them if the prices be to your liking you shall not be disapointed.

I sincerely wish you success in your undertaking and will own myself so much a friend to America as to hope, we shall be so far obliged to make trials of our internal resourses, that we shall be less fond of the Onions & Garlic we have so long submitted

to eat, my meaning however relates only to our commercial evils.

Dont you remember one Langrishe, who spoke at the Robin hood on the American question? he sat next to Dr. Lee & had on a queer kind of wig & a great coat calculated to conceal him from the knowledge of his acquaintance—We thought him an honest fellow, from the sentiments he delivered at that time—The Rascal is now a stout advocate in the Parliament of Ireland for sending a sufficient force to reduce the Rebels in America. I believe the three Kingdoms are filled with such reptiles. We must work out our own Salvation. I beg my best compliments to Mrs Adams, in which spouse joins with me.

I am your affect. humb. servt.

Jerman Baker

21 of March. 1775

[Addressed] To Thomas Adams Esq.

LUCY GAINES TO —, 1776.

Sr

my mother desires that I should come up to morrow if possible. I should be very glad if you will go to Mr butzs this evening and ask Mrs beck if she pleases to lend me her side saddle to ride up to my mother and you will greatly oblige

Your most humble Servt

Lucy Gaines.

The above is the first that ever Miss Lucy wrote by herself or without a Coppy, and I thcnk it extremly well put together for her first performance of the kind March 9, 1776. By practice she will Improve, Being naturally very smart. J. H(6)
[Address in the child's hand] To Mr J. h.

Belvidera

(From Corbin Papers)

(6) The writer of this letter, which is in quite a legible hand, was the housekeeper at "Belvidera" near Fredericksburg, the home of Col. William Dangerfield. J. H. was John Harrower, the Scotch indented servant tutor, whose diary has been printed in the *American Historical Review* VI, 65-107. Entries in the diary show that the housekeeper and Anthony Frazer, the overseer studied with Harrower in the evenings.

PETER BELLENGER(7) TO

Fort Dayton July 16, 1780

Sir,

Agreeable to General Orders received from Your Excellence, I have Classed the inhabitants, and can raise Eleven Men out of my Regiment. Yesterday about Noon a party of the Enemy, about 200 strong mostly Tories, fell in at a Place called New Petersburg, about 6 miles to the Westward of this place, and kill'd one Man and a Woman and have wounded another woman, and four men is missing who is prisoners as we suppose. They have Burn'd most of the houses and Barns, and have killed a number of Cattle. There was 22 Men in the Fort, Viz 12 of the Levies and 10 of the inhabitants, who fought them about 4 hours. As soon as we heard the firing I sent a party of 25 Men, but the Enemy fired upon them, and drove them through the River. They took a Woman prisoner and sent her to the Fort, to tell Him to Deliver the Fort up, or else they would storm the Fort in the night with 500 Men and put all to the Sword. The enemy has lost some men, as our People saw them fall, but how many we cannot tell

I am Ever Your Excellencies
Most Obedient Humble Servt
Peter Bellenger Colo.

MRS PARADISE(8) TO MRS HODGSON.

London No 29 Howland Street, Fitzroy Square.

My Dear Niece,

I hope you will have received my last letter. It is a long time I have not received a letter from you. If Mr Hodgson

(7) The name of Peter Bellinger does not appear in any Virginia Revolutionary record nor in Heitman.

(8) Mrs. Paradise was daughter of Philip Ludwell of "Greenspring," Va., and widow of John Paradise of London (see this Magazine XXII, 271.) Mrs. Paradise evidently considered that the widow of a President should receive the same honors as royalty. Besides this she had probably been well acquainted with Mrs. Washington in her younger days when the latter had lived at "The Six Chimney House," the Custis town home in Williamsburg.

would write to me and send a Letter to his nearest relations to pay me a visit that would get us acquainted. It would make me happy [words obliterated] United well always prosper. My affectionate [regards to] Cornelia and tell her she should write me and tell me the news of all our Relations and who is Married, Born and Died. I have altered my intention of going home for some time and for that reason I have taken the house No 29 Howland Street Fitzroy Square London. I read in the newspapers of June the 30th that Mrs Martha Washington the Wife of our great and Good General and President Washington was Dead. let me know if it is true and tell me the month and her age and what was the illness which was the cause of her Death. I went directly into Mourning and I shall continue in Mourning 6 months. If you and all my numerous Relations and acquaintance was to get into a habit of Writing it would make me happy. I hope Mr Hodgson and yourself and children are well. Present my affectionate compliments to Mr Hodgson and all my relations. In your answer to this Letter please tell me if the City of Washington is finished. Accept my blessings and my best wishes attend you all

Your Affectionate Aunt

Lucy Ludwell Paradise

July 31, 1802

P.S.—Please to tell me if the Congress is held in the City of Washington. Send me an answer soon. I love the three children of my dear sister.

TITHABLES OF PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, 1767.

(Contributed by Mrs. N. E. Clement, Chatham, Va.)

(Continued from p 80)

Elijah Farris.....	1	
Richard Keezee & John Keezee.....	2	130
Joseph Bags & negro Silfox.....	2	350
Tully Choice & negro Sarah.....	2	1570
William Hall.....	1	200
Robt. Large.....	1	200
John King, Malachi King, negro Phillis.....	3	278
William King.....	1	
Benjamin Lawless.....	1	200
John Sargent.....	1	
Moses Swinney.....	1	
John Swinney.....	1	
Josiah Maples.....	1	
Reuben Payne.....	1	150

A List of Tithables for Pittsylvania County taken by John Wilson, (3) Gent., in year 1767.

		acres
John Stone & son John.....	2	85

(3.) John Wilson was appointed a Justice of Peace for Pittsylvania in 1767. In 1779 took the oath of Vestryman of Camden Parish. In 1775 was appointed Major of the Militia of the County, and when Col. John Donelson resigned his Commission as County Lieutenant in 1777, John Wilson was appointed in his stead. Gen. "Light Horse Harry Lee" says in his memoirs that "General Stevens conducted his Militia to Pittsylvania Court House for the purpose of laying up their arms and hearing that General Green and his Army were likely to be crippled before he crossed the Dan, Stevens, instead of going home, returned to camp, taking with him some of the Militia of Pittsylvania, collected by the exertion of the County Lieutenant, determined to share the fate of Green and his Army."

George Lumpkin, son Robert & son George, John Lewis, negroes Jack & Betty.....	6	150
Absolom Bostick, negro Pato	2	77
Nathan Bostick.....	1	90
Thomas Garner, negroes Harry, Lillis, Cate & Peg.....	5	
William Shelton.....	1	80
John MacMillion.....	1	
William Munkers.....	1	
Richard Andin.....	1	
Daniel Sallahah.....	1	
John Yates & son John, negroes Bob. & Cate.....	4	358
Charles Little.....	1	
Barsheba Beverly (Mulato).....	1	
Moses Ridle (Indian).....	1	
William Ridle.....	1	
John Wynne.....	1	
Robt Worsham.....	1	
John Ferrol.....	1	
David Lay.....	1	150
Robert Macconoway.....	1	
John Simmons.....	1	
Zachariah Scags.....	1	
Henry Stone and Son William, Mason Combs, negro Sarah.....	4	150
Henry Greens Land.....	3	323
John Owen & Sons William & John, negro Sam.....	4	208
George Holms Gwin, negroes Lill, Lucy, Fillis & Gwin.....	5	
Dexrous Musick.....	1	
William Nelson.....	1	
James Sartain.....	1	
Peter Grimsted.....	1	
John Owen(Cain Cr).....	1	
Small Wood Owen.....	1	
Timothy Stamps, John Stamps & Thomas Stamps.....	3	

Benjamin Thrasher & negro Luck.....	2	
Wm. W. Hodges.....	1	240
Goram Brown.....	1	
William Wotson.....		
William Rice.....		
Isiah Watkins & Edward Lester (Miller).....	2	250
Peter Perkins and James, son, negroes Lownon & Hannah.....	4	550
John Wilson, negroes, viz: Roger, Will, Charles, Isaac, Betty, Lin & Doll.....	8	2009
Isaac Sartain.....	1	
Richard Adams.....	1	
Valentine Hatcher & negroes Matt, Beck and Charles.....	4	120
David Stephins.....	1	

A list of Tithes taken by Theop'l Lacy (4) 10th of June 1767.

John Madding, John Madding, Jr. & William Ingram.....	3	316
Peter Terry.....	1	
Thomas Woters, negro Lucy.....	2	200
John Hall.....	1	
Robt. Worters & Wm. Worters.....	2	400
Richard Colyer.....	1	
Christopher Sneed.....	1	
Thom. Cole.....	1	
James Connor.....	1	
Wm. Lynch.....		
Bob. Terrys List of Tithes himself and son Jo ^s Terry.....	2	300

Robt Terry's List.

Rob. Terry, negroes Sammy, Jack, Harry, Gregory, Abram, Jenney, Abby & Phillis.....	11	300
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(4.) Theophilus Lacy, one of the Justices appointed for Pittsylvania 1767. Also appointed Vestryman for Camden Parish in 1767. When the town of Peytonsburg was established in 1759, while Pittsylvania was still a part of Halifax County, Theophilus Lacy was one of the trustees appointed for the town. Peytonsburg was one of the 9 Posts established in 1781 in Virginia, for collecting supplies for the use of the Southern Continental Army. Sheriff of Pittsylvania in 1773.

Daniel Coleman (Cumberland).....	1	300
The Rev ^d Alexander Gordon's (5) List, Thom Riddle, overseer, Davis & Harry.....	3	
Capt John Quarles List, Jopp'h Ferguson, overseer, negr crozier Eljah King.....	3	
Capt. Jo ^s Terry's List, Jo ^s Terry Jun, negroes Savoey, Abraham, Cupid, Betsey & Sarah.....	7	1580
Thos. Straton.....	1	
David Terry's List, negroes Cate, Matthew, Dourkkin & Sal of Champ Terry.....	5	465
John Fitzgerald.....	1	
Thos. Dodson's List, negroes Peter, Adam, Joseph, Dinah, Sall, Winny, Lucy, & Nora.....	9	
John Creel.....	1	
Lazarus Dodson.....	1	
John Piggs (6) List, negroes Harry, Bob., Sam, Sary, Beck.....	6	886
Griff Dickenson, Jun'r.....	1	
Rich. Murphy & Bob. Scott.....	2	200
Geo. Dodson.....	1	
James Thompson & Jno. Terry.....	2	
Jas. Roberts (7) Jim & negro Isbell.....	2	200
Ambrose Haley & Ben. Haley.....	2	278

(5.) The Rev. Alexander Gordon, in 1769, was engaged by the Vestry of Pittsylvania to fill its appointment, for 16,000 lb. Tobacco, which he did, till the Rev. James Stephenson was engaged in 1770. From Hening 8, Page 610, we find the Rev. Alexander Gordon, rector of Antrim Parish, Halifax County, petitioning for the same salary that other ministers receive.

(6.) John Pigg was member of the first Vestry appointed for Pittsylvania. In the Parish Levy for 1771, we find "To John Pigg for boarding Rev. Lewis Gwillham for one year, 3200 lbs. Tobacco." 1768 John Pigg was appointed Captain of Militia of Pittsylvania County. He was the son of Paul Pigg.

(7.) James Roberts, jun'r, was one of the first Commissioners of Peace for Pittsylvania County. He was also one of the trustees for Peytonsburg town, when established in 1759. It was "Jas. Roberts, the younger," who laid off 100 acres of land, adjoining the Court-house, into streets and lots for the town. In 1769, James Roberts gives 50 more acres for the establishment of another town, "where the Court-house of the said County now stands" "to be known by the name of Chatham. (Pittsylvania was now a separate County, but Patrick & Henry were yet within the boundaries, & the Court house was then in the Western part of the County, at what is now called the little village of Callands).

Richard Persons for his son John.....	1	1186
James Panley.....	1	
Tho ^s Fee.....	1	35
Isaac Jones.....	1	
Masses Poor.....	1	
Tho ^s Townsend.....	1	
Joseph Austin.....	1	600
Jacob Chaney, Jas. Chaney & Ezekiel Chaney..	3	
Wm. Astin & John Astin.....	2	545
Wm. Compton.....	1	344
Andrew Pokson.....	1	
Thom. Hill.....	1	
John Pedler.....	1	
Wm. Davin & Son Ja ^s Davin.....	2	
John Bulard.....	1	
Nich Baker.....	1	
Theop. Lacey's List Mark, Hardin Overseer, negroes Dove, Abraham, Rachell and Bess....	6	1100

List of Tithables taken by Thomas Dilliard, (8) Jr., in June 1767.

Joshua Ahston, Edm ^d Turner, negro Lucy.....	3	250
John Ahston.....		300
John Bolinger.....	1	
Thomas Boulding.....	0	Land
Benjamin Clement, (9) James Clement (negroes)		
Yourk, Robert & Tamor.....	5	529
Benjamin Clement Jr.....	1	

(8.) Thomas Dilliard, jun, was one of the first Commissioners of Peace for Pittsylvania in 1767. Also one of the first Vestrymen for Camden Parish. Also appointed Lieut-Col. of Pittsylvania Militia in 1767. In 1776 he commanded a company of Minute Men from Pittsylvania, which marched to Gwinn's Island and assisted in driving off Lord Dunmore (from David Irby's Declaration). In 1778 he commanded a Company of Pittsylvania Men on the Illinois Expedition. Marched to Boonesboro, Ky. (Pittsylvania Pensions).

(9.) Benjamin Clement was one of the earliest settlers of Pittsylvania County. In 1741 he patents land on both sides of Sycamore Creek, on South side of Staunton River. Here he built his home. At Court held for Fairfax County September 1752, Benjamin Clement is recommended for one of the Justices of the Peace. At Court held for Fairfax County Aug. 1755, Benj. Clement is appointed Captain of the Rangers. His will is probated in Pittsylvania C. H. in 1780.

Isaac Clement (10).....	1	266
Benjamin Cadle.....	1	100
Adam Clement.....	0	200
William Collins & negro Dick.....	2	
John Chisom (Chisom).....	1	200
James Chisom.....	1	150
Wm. Check, Joseph Luck, overseer (negroes)		
Peter & Jane.....	3	400
Francis Caloway.....	0	013
Thomas Dilliard Sn.....	3	650
Thomas Dillard, Sn, negro Will & Sarah.....	3	650
Thomas Dillard Jr., Wm. Gregory, negroes		
Hinory & Race.....	4	370
James Doss & John Dicker.....	2	370
Richard Deakens.....	1	400
Zacheriah Doss & John Doss.....	2	
Jacob Farris.....	1	320
Jonadab George.....	1	
Edward Hubbard.....	1	550
John Harness.....	1	
Thomas Henderson.....	1	
Edmond Hodges.....	1	100
Jonathan Jones.....	1	367
James Jones.....		
Edmond King (negro) Juday.....	2	150
Francis Luck (negro) Isom.....	2	730
James Lyle.....	0	420
Benjamin Lankford (11) (negro) Moll.....	2	632

(10.) Isaac Clement & Adam Clement were executors for their father, Benjamin Clement's estate. Adam Clement lived in Campbell County and was one of the original Trustees of the Town of Lynchburg when established 1786 (Howe's Virginia). Isaac Clement commanded a Company of Pittsylvania Militia under General Stephens in the Southern Campaign, first under Gates and then General Green. Also member of Committee of Safety for Pittsylvania in 1775.

(11.) Benamine Lankford was the first Sheriff of Pitts County. Also a member of her first Commission of Peace. He was chosen a member of the Co. Committee of Safety of 1775. Also Captain of the Militia when County was put in state of defense in 1775. Member of House of Burgess for 1774 & 1775, and of the Conventions of March & December 1775 & 1776. Was clerk of the Vestry for Camden Parish for many years.

Richard Morton.....	0	800
Wm. Owen, Thomas Owen.....	2	
John Smith (12) (negroes) Dick, Daniel, Jack, Cyrus, Breachey, Vall, Chloe, Kate, Lucy, Edy, Delsey.....	12	700

(12.) John Smith owned a plantation in Pittsylvania which he called "the Pockett," for it lies in a rounding bend of Staunton River. He died in 1776 and was buried on his plantation, and I have an old trunk filled with his letters & business papers, from which I have learned that in 1749-50 he was serving as Sub-Sheriff of Albemarle under Col. Peter Jefferson. Among his papers are many fat rolls of Sheriff tickets, signed by Col. Jefferson. In 1760 we find him the Surveyor of Goochland County. In 1750 he purchased the Pockett Plantation from Col. Peter Jefferson, and his Account Books show that he kept an overseer and several negroes there & raised tobacco, they also show that he moved up to his Pockett Plantation in October 1762. "Oct. 1762. Riding chear bought of Capt. Thom. Starke £16. to John Hammond.....£5. By going to Goochland after my cattle, 11 Days gone." The memorandum Booke shows that he built a new Dwelling in 1765. "To Stephen Woods for building Dwelling House £45.00. To Stephen Lowmes for building two chimneys to New House £6.10. Also for building chimney to old house £2.0.0." John Smith raised much tobacco which he rolled & waggoned to Rocky Ridge, Chesterfield, where Mr. Alexander Stewart, a merchant seemed to look after the tobacco. Many letters from Mr. Stewart reveal much concerning the customs of the times. There were tailors and dress-makers at Rocky Ridge, & Mr. Stewart looked after these matters for John Smith. In May '66, Stewart writes, "your clothes I have at last got out of the Taylor's Shop, have sent them by this opportunity. They are packed up in a light cask where I hope they will not get wet. As to any news of the Stamp Act we have not received any certain account of its being repealed, but by the last accounts from home it was the opinion of everybody there that it would be repealed in a few days after the last ship came away, have sent you the last Newspaper wherein you'll find the acco't brought by her." Accompanying this letter was the men'd of articles sent back by the wagons in which we find

1 pr. Wm. Kid Gloves.....	£0.1.9
1 pr. Wm. Thread Stockings.....	0.2.4
4 yds White Sattin Ribbon.....	2.6
1 pr. Men Shoes.....	3.2
1 pr. Men's brown thread Hose.....	3.2
2 Ivory Combes.....	1.10
4 yds. Irish Linnen.....	4.4
6 yds. Holland.....	14.3

and etc. In Sept. '66, he writes that he should have sent the Gown and Stays but Mrs. Young had not done them. Letters received from Dr. James Hopkins, of Albemarle, reveal the fact that John Smith's health is very poor, and in 1769 he goes to "the Warm Springs" in Augusta. Dr. Hopkins recommends "the Sovereign Remedy of Riding" for a Consumption, showing in that early day fresh air was recognized as a great healer of bad lungs. However he died in 1776, & his will is probated in Pitts. C. H. He left following children: Ralph Smith, Sam'l Smith, John Smith, Bowker Smith, Elizabeth, wife of Sam'l Calland, and Anna B, wife of William Calloway.

John Owen.....	1	600
John Pemberton, Constable.....	0	260
Byrd Prewet.....	1	360
Jessy Pattey & Chas. Pattey.....	2	
Phileman Payne.....	1	100
Benjamin Potter.....	1	200
John Short.....	1	400
To. Micajah Terrell, George Hearden, overseer (negroes) Toby, Daniel, Leason, Sarah, Diner.....	6	
George Thomas.....	0	216
John Vaughn.....	0	390
Mathew Vance.....	1	
George Wilcox.....	1	340
Geo. Wilcox Jr. negro Philis.....	2	
Col. Richard Whitton for Land.....		5716
Thomas Robertson.....	1	200
George Evans (negro) Cate.....	2	
John Ward (13) for John Lynch.....	0	585
Christopher Gorman & Son Wm.....	2	
Richard Farthing.....	1	
George Parsons.....	1	100
Joseph Parsons.....	1	100
Jesse Ahston (negro) Casar & Nann.....	3	

A List of Tithables taken by Robert Chandler for 1767.

Elisha Walling (14) & negro Jake in all.....	2
Francis Kinton.....	1
John Blevins (son of Daniel).....	1
Benj. Hubbard.....	1

(13.) John Ward married the 2nd time Mrs. Sarah Lynch, widow of Major Charles Lynch, of whom John Lynch was the son. Thus Major John Ward was step-father of John Lynch.

(14.) Elisha Walling (Walden). In 1767 Elisha Walden was elected Captain of a Company of Militia for Pittsylvania County. Major John Redd in his "Reminiscences" (see Va. Mag. of Hist. Vol. 7, 249) that Walden lived in Pittsylvania County on Smith's River, and that he had been a long hunter for many years. "Walden always returned home with his horses heavily laden with skins and furs."

Richard White.....	1	
Thomas Hubbard.....	1	
James Sams.....	1	
Geo. Daniel.....	1	
William Rice.....	1	570
William Sams.....	2	
James Wilson and Moses his son.....	2	70
Merry Webb, Jr.....	1	
Henry Bates, Isaac Bates, Henry Bates, Jr., Mathew Steed & negro Samson.....	5	
Jas. Blevins, Jr.....	1	
John Ray.....	1	40
Abnon Harber.....	1	296
John Bolling.....	1	100
John Bowman.....	1	
John Blevins, Sr.....	1	
Geo. Rowland, negros Samson, Winey, Hannah Mimsey, Luck.....	6	
John McGuffey.....	1	
Wm. Dugger.....	1	
Jas. Guinn.....	1	
Shockley F. Simmons.....	1	
Martin Webb.....	1	
Chas. Burns.....	1	
Alex. Burns.....	1	
Thomas Baby.....	1	
Pyerce Guinn.....	1	
Sam'l Hall.....	1	162
Arch. Boling.....	1	
Sam'l Burns.....	1	
Merry Webb Sen., Bartley O'Neal, negroes Robert, Brinter, Judy, Jeanx, Jas. Webb the son of Merry.....	7	150
Dillion Blevins.....	1	
Benj. Bullington.....	1	
Jno. Acoff.....	1	
Thomas Wilson.....	1	70

A List of Tithes taken by John Wimbish, (29) Gent., for the year 1767.

Robert Adams (15).....	1	100
Mrs Sarah Piggs (16) Tithes, Richard Pigg, Phillis, Jim, Lucas, Dorcas & Peter.....	6	500
James Pigg.....	1	200
Henry McDaniel.....	1	700
Jeremiah Worsham.....	1	
Joseph Gorman.....	1	
Thomas Hardy.....		200
Jonathan Jenings.....	1	
Thomas Hardy, Jr., & Jno. Bailey.....	2	200
Richard Thurman.....	1	250
Nathaniel Christian.....	1	200
Adam Clement.....		200

(15.) Robert Adams was the son of Robert and Mourning Adams of Louisa County. He married Penelope Lynch, daughter of Major Charles Lynch and his wife Sarah Clark, daughter of Col. Christopher Clark of Louisa County. His home was on Staunton River in Northern part of Pittsylvania County. In 1776, Robert Adams served as Lieutenant in expedition to guard the Lead Mines on New River. In 1787, he commanded a company of Militia, under Col. Chas. Lynch, his brother-in-Law. (From Pension Papers of John West.)

(16.) Mrs Sarah Pigg was the widow of Paul Pigg who came to Pittsylvania from Amelia County in 1756. His will is the first to be recorded in Pittsylvania County, bearing date 1766.

(To be continued)

VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by the late Lothrop Withington, London, England.

WILLIAM CATTLETT of Sittingbourne, County Kent, gent. Will 15 March 1646-7; proved 2 November 1647. I give to the poor of Sittingbourne £5, to the poor of Cong, Baptheile [sic], and Radmersham, to each parish 40s. To Edward Garland of Sittingbourne, clerk, £5. To Mr. Lane of Bredcar, clerk, £5. To Mr. Wood of Lenham, clerk, £5. To Mr. Pidcard, clerk, of Bapchild, 40s. To my neece Dickenson of Feversham, widow, £20. To my neeces Kennet and Simpson £20 apiece. To my cosen John Dix of Bapchild, esq., and to his son William and daughter Katherine, £10 apiece. To my cousin Nicholas Adye £20. To Elizabeth Adye alias Smith, his sister, £40. To my cousins George Hickes, Adye Hickes, Jane Adye, alias Jeffery, and Elizabeth Frind, £10 apiece. To my cousin Anne Bradley alias Brockhull, £20. To my cousin Allen of Sittingbourne, taylor, £5. To my cousin Edward Tomlyn of Sittingbourne £10. To my cousin Thomas Allen of Bredger £10. To my cousin Thomas Currall of Rochester Boteson £20. To his sons Robert and Thomas £10 apiece, and to his daughter Elizabeth Currall £20. To John Pawson of Sittingbourne £30. To my servant Elizabeth Medler £20. To Henry Lawrence £10. To Solomon Howell £10. To my cousin William Catlett of Cong £20. To his son Richard £20. To my cousin Susan Allen alias Lambert, £10. To John Lambert of Blackwall, husband of the said Susan, 40s. To my cousin George Catlett of Blackwalle £20. To my cousin Grace Catlett of Sittingbourne £20. To John Clench of Stafford £5. To Jane Burgis alias Sharpe £5. A declaration or codicil nuncupative to be added to the last will of the said William, spoken in

the time of his last sickness, about twelve of the clock in the night time of or after Tuesday the nyneteenth day of October 1647, he being then in good memory and understanding. The said William Catlett being putt in mind by Samuella Packer, one that that very night attended upon him, of some that had done him service, and that if he did not or had not remembered them the world would condemne him, whereto the said William answered that he had given something to the poor, but not much. And then demand being further made of him, who shall be his executor, he thereto (sic) and very readily and cheerfully answered that his cousin John Bix of Bapchild, esq. (sic). Witnesses: Samuella Packer and John Pawson, both of Sittingbourne. Proved by the executor names. *Fines*, 218.

[William Catlett, the testator, was probably a brother of John Catlett, the elder, of Sittingbourne, Kent, gent., who appears to have been grandfather of Jno. Catlett of Virginia. George Catlett, of Blackwall, named in the will, was a son of John Catlett, the elder. John Catlett, who emigrated to Virginia, owned lands at Sittingbourne and Radmer-sham, which were sold by his son John about 1701. Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Stubbs of New Orleans, have, it is understood, a genealogy of the Virginia Catletts nearly ready for publication.]

WILLIAM CODD, of Pellicans in the parish of Watringbury, county Kent, esquire. Will 16 December 1652; proved 25 July 1653. My body (my soul being thence departed) I commend to the earth, whereof it was made, desiring that the interring thereof may be in decent and Christian like manner, agreeable to the usage of the protestant church of England, in some convenient place in the body of the church or chancel of Waterbury aforesaid. I give to the poor of the parish 40s. To my sister Anne Ayhurst, 20s, to buy her a ring. I forgive my sister Elizabeth Polhill, widow, £20, parcel of a greater debt which she oweth unto me upon several bonds, upon condition she shall within 2 months after request made pay the remaining part thereof. I give to Mary, my beloved wife (she taking upon her the execution of this my will), one moiety of all my plate and household stuff. The rest of all my goods I bequeath to my six daughters, viz., Mary, Barbara, Deborah, Katherine, Elizabeth and Anne, and to such daughter as may hereafter be born to me, towards the raising and increasing their portions, their shares being paid to each at their several

ages of 18 or days of marriage. I desire my loving kinsman William Dixon, esquire, to be overseer of this my will, and I set over to him all my interest in the lands or estate of James Perry, gentleman, my deceased kinsman, under the will of the same James Perry, and I commend unto the said William Dixon the education and bringing up of Katherine Perrey and Mary Perry, two of the daughters of the same James Perry, and of Katherine Perry, niece of the same James Perry. As touching the disposing and settling of all my lands and tenements, I give unto my said daughters all my messuages and lands in East Malling, and my messuage and lands at or a place called Redhill in Watringbury, aforesaid, and in Teston in the said county now in the tenure of Thomas Rolfe, to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies in equal parts and portions. I give to my eldest son Seintleger Codd all my lands called Parke Lands and Churchgate Feild alias East Feild [later called West Feild] in Watringbury, and my lands in Lenham and Witchling, commonly called Evells Landes, late the lands of John Parkhurst, gent., deceased, in tail; with remainder, in default of issue to him, to my sons Anthony and Rowland, and my right heirs for ever. To my second son Anthony, my messuage and lands, which I lately purchased of John Pattenden, in Nettlestead, county Kent. My wife and overseer aforesaid shall have the letting of the said lands, and take the profits thereof, till each of my daughters shall have received towards their portions two years' rent of the premises. In witness whereof I have written these with my own hand, and set my seal and subscribed my name unto each sheet hereof, being two in number. (signed)William Codd. Witnesses: Alexander Culpeper, Hen: Wood, John Leversidge. Proved by the executrix named. (In the margin is a receipt by Chr. Crispe for the original will to the use of the executrix, 10 August 1653.) *Brent*, 120.

[William Codd, the testator, was father of St. Leger Codd, who emigrated to Virginia and afterward to Maryland. St. Leger Codd, in his will proved in Lancaster Co., Va., April 18, 1708, bequeathes his lands in Watringbury, Lenham, and Witchling, Kent. William Codd, his father, married in 1632, Mary, daughter Sir Warham St. Leger, of Ulcombe, Kent. See this Magazine X, 373-376. The Londoners whose wills follow, were no doubt relations.]

SAMUEL CODD, Citizen and Grocer of London, St. Anne and Agnes parish Aldersgate. Will 9 March 1622; proved 26 May 1623. Body to parish church. To my brother Anthony Codd £40. To my daughter Anne Codd £300. If my daughter decease before 21 or marriage then said £300 to my wife Suzanna Codd, sole executrix. Witnesses: Martha Rand, Elizab. Bayllye, Peter Hughes. *Swann*, 104.

ANTHONY CODD, Citizen and haberdasher of London. Will 8 January 1635; proved 21 August 1637. To my son George Codd a house in Gainsburie county Lincoln for ever. To him also one tenement in St. Michaels Querne the sign of the Queen's Arms in occupation ofBullard. Mris Joane Tichborne my son's godmother shall take the rents or dispose of said tenement for said son's benefit. To said son George Codd £26. To my daughter Susan Harvy widow £155. 5s. 0d. in hands of Mris Ann Browne. To my daughter Ellen Codd £108 in hands of Mr. John Lidiat. To Mris Hill wife of Mr. Hill linendraper, apparel. To my daughter Lidia 2s. 6d. To my daughter Button 2s. 6d. To Christian Adkinson 20s. for a ring. To Anne Gase my goddaughter £3. to buy her a Cowe. To the poore of St. Buttolph without Aldersgate 20s. My son George sole executor. Mr. Hill and Mr. John Browne of London, Merchants supervisors. All my household stuff to my daughters Susan and Ellen. Witness: Jacob Crowder, scrivener. *Goare*, 114.

COUNCIL PAPERS, 1698-1701

(From the Originals in the Virginia State Library)

(CONTINUED)

THE EARL OF NOTTINGHAM TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON.

Whitehall 20th October 1702

Sir

The Queen commands me to acquaint you that she would have you assist the Naval or Victualling Agents in the ports or places under yo^r command or the Captains or other proper Officers if there be no such Agents in procuring Credit for such Stores & provisions as they may want from time to time for the use of her Matys Ships of war w^{ch} shall arrive there, and in such case the s^d Agents or Officers are directed to draw Bills on the Navy Board for making good the said Credit, which bills the Navy Board are Ordered to accept and pay I am

Yo^r most humble Servant

Nottingham

To Francis Nicholson Esq^r
her Matys Lieu^t &c. of Virginia
or to the Governor or Commander
in Chief of the s^d Colony &
Dominion for the time being.

J. BURCHETT TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON

Admiralty office 19 November 1702

S^r

I take this opportunity of owning the receipt of the last Letter you did me the favour to write, me, and hope this will find you in health.

The ship w^{ch} brings you this carrys orders to the Cap^t of the Southampton to returne to England with the Trade ready to sail from Virginia, and you will also receive from the Captain a letter from the Earl of Nottingham to give him Credit for Stores & provisions to enable him to performe his voyage.

I doubt not but before this arrives you will have heard of our general great & good Success, both in Flanders, Newfoundland, Vego in Gallicia &c at the last of which places we have taken or destroyed all Mons^r Chateau Renaulls Squadron and the Galileons that came with him from Mexico, and Cap^t Leake besides taking 30 prizes has ruined all the ffrench Southern plantacons in Newfoundland. Another year like Success will Sufficently humble the French King w^{ch} God grant

I desire you will forward the inclosed pacquets to Maryland, New York and New Engl^d w^{ch} are about giving Credit to her Matys Ships & believe me to be

Dear Sir

Yo^r most faithfull humble servant

J. Burchett

Matters are not yet adjusted
concerning what you proposed
of the Virginia Fleets sailing
from hence & leaving that
Country

To his Ex'cy Gov^r Nicholson Virginia

THE QUEEN TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON

Anne R.

Trusty and welbeloved We greet you well Whereas a petition has been presented to Us by Wm Byrd Esq^r (stiling himself Agent appointed by the people of Virginia) together with a petition in the name of the Council and Burgesses of that our Colony and Dominion relating to a Contribution of money and a Quota of men (or money in lieu thereof) towards the defence of our Province of New York And whereas we have caused the

same to be examined by our Commissioners for Trade & plantacons who have represented to us

“That our Dearest Brother the late King having judged it
“requisite for the general security of the Plantations upon the
“Continent of America that they should upon occasion assist
“each other in proportion to their respective abilities And sig-
“nification having accordingly been made to the Governors of
“several Plantacons of the Quota of assistance judged requisite
“for the security and defence of the said province of New York:
“Our said Dearest Brother was pleased by his Letters of the
“19th of January 1700-1 to require you to recommend to the
“Council and Assembly of Virginia the furnishing their Share
“of a Contribution for that service That you did accordingly
“communicate to them the s^d Letters & press them to a Com-
“pliance, but found them unwilling to furnish what was ex-
“pected from them That upon this occasion they constituted
“an Agent of their own directing him to present their petition
“to our s^d Dearest Brother, & to sollicite an Approbation of
“their proceedings

“That they (our s^d Commissioners) do humbly conceive it
“would prove of very ill consequence in the Governm^t of our
“plantacon if countenance should be given to this manner of
“Application. And that the Councils and Assemblies should
“thereby be encouraged to make Representacons to us by par-
“ticular Agents of their own Appointment without the consent
“of our Governors, except only when those Representacons
“contain matter of Complaint ag^t the Governor for male admin-
“istration or that he refuse to transmitt or represent what they
“desire.

“That in the present case no application was made to you,
“nor is the said petition presented to us in the name of the
“Council and Burgesses of Virginia signed by any more than
“four members of the said Council

“And that besides the objections against the manner of pre-
“senting the s^d petition, They (our s^d Comm^{rs}) are humbly of
“opinion that the reasons therein offered by the Petitioners
“for excusing themselves from the foresaid Contribution are
“insufficient for that the Forts at New York are so far advanced

"towards Canada as to be a common security as well to Virginia as to New York, Both those provinces (tho they ly distant from each other) having no other Barrier against the French."

Our Will and pleasure therefore is, that you represent to our said Council, and the Assembly of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia the irregularity of this proceeding; That you further recommend to them in our name what has been already proposed by our late Dearest Brother for our assistance to be given by our plantacons on the Continent of America to each other, and particularly by Virginia to New York, and that you continue to use yo^r best persuasion to incline them to a voluntary compliance. So we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's the day of 1702 in the first year of our Reign.

By her Majestys command
Nottingham

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON

New York 9th November 1702

Sir

When I went to visite the Northern ffrontiers of this province I found them in a most miserable condition, in no manner capable of making any defence in case they should be attacked by the French of Canada. I have already begun a ffort at Albany with the assistance of the 2000 pounds given by his late Majesty towards the erecting such fforts & ffortifications as should be necessary towards the defence of the Frontiers, and finding by my instructions that I am comanded to apply myself to the Governors of the sev'll Colonys upon this Continent for the sev'll Sums appointed to be furnished by the said Colonys respectively towards the s^d fortifications, I therefore trouble yo^r Excellency with this Letter, earnestly to intreat you that upon this exigency the sum appointed to be furnished by the Colony under yo^r Governm^t w^{ch} I find to be 900 pounds Sterl: may be remitted hither by the very beginning of the

Spring: and I do not question but by the help of that & the Quota's to be furnished by the other Colonies I shall put the frontiers into such a posture as not to fear any attempt the french can be able to make, but that on the Contrary we may be able if requisite to attack them, but if not timely supplied our frontiers must still remain exposed to y^e insults & invasions of the french w^{ch} may prove of fatal consequence not only to this Colony but to the whole Continent. I am

S^r

Yo^r very faithfull humble Servant
Cornbury.

THE QUEEN TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON

Anne R.

Trusty and welbeloved We greet you well Whereas we have thought fitt to order several Stores and provisions of war to be sent from the Office of our Ordinance in the Tower of London to that our Colony of Virginia for our Service there, w^{ch} with the freight and incident charges thereof according to our Estimate made by the Master General of our Ordinance a Copy whereof you will receive herewith amounts to y^e Sum of three thousand three hundred eighty eight pounds three shillings & four pence Which our intention is shall be defrayed out of our Revenue of Quittrents within our said Colony. Our will and pleasure therefore is that you forthwith cause the said Sum of three thousand three hundred eighty eight pounds three shillings & four pence being the cost & charges of the said Stores to be paid & satisfied out of our said Revenue of Quittrents arising within our said Colony of Virginia by transmitting Bills of Exchange for the like sum payable to the Treasurer or paymaster of the Office of our Ordinance here for the time being, And for so doing this being first entered with the Auditors of our Imprest here to the end of the said Treasurers of our Ordinance may be duly charged for the said moneys shall be yo^r Sufficient Warrant. And our further will and pleasure is that in case you

shall find it requisite for our service to direct the delivery of any of the said Stores for the Ordinary Service of our militia. You take care that we be reimbursed for the same according to the said Estimate by such persons to whom the s^d Stores shall be delivered, And that the money arising thereby be put into the hands of our Receiver General of our said Colony to be disposed of in such manner as we shall think fitt to direct for our service in that our Colony And so we bid you very heartily farewell. From our Court at Windsor this 20th day of August 1702 in the first year of our Reign.

By her Ma^{ties} command
Godolphin.

An Estimate of the cost & charges of the Armes &c under mentioned for one thousand foot & four hundred horse in her Ma'tys Colony of Virginia according to a Memorial on the behalf of Coll. Nicholson Governor thereof referred to my Lord Romney as is signified by the Earl of Nottingham's sister of the 9th present

	£	s	d
Snap Musquets 1000 at 20s each.....	1000.	0.	0
Cartouch Boxes, 1000 at 2s. 4d. each.....	116.	13.	4
Carbines, 400 at 26s. each.....	520.	0.	0
Belts w th.....for Do., 400 at 4s. each.....	80.		
Pistols w th holsters, 400 pr. at 30s. a pair.....	600.		
Swords horse, 400 at 7s. 6d. each.....	150.		
foot, 1000 at 4s. each.....	200.		
Belts for Do. Shoulders, 400 at 4s. each.....	80.		
Wast, 1000 at 2s. each.....	100.		
Cornpowder—80 Barrels at.....	320.		
Musquet—3-4			
Shott Carbines—0-8 at 16 p. Tunn.....	64.		
Pistols—0-8			
Chests for packing Arm 70 at 10s. 6d. each.....	38.	10.	
Freight for 34 Tunns & other incident charges at 3£ 10s. p Tunn.....	119.		
Office of the Ordinance 16 June 1702.	3388.	3.	4

BOARD OF TRADE &C TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

Whitehall November y^e 4th 1702

Sir

We have writt you several letters upon particular occasions w^{ch} we understand have come safe to Yo^r hands; But something remains yet to be said in answer to those we have received from you, the dates whereof are as followes viz three of the 2d of December last, one of the 25th february another of the 21st March, and the last of the 29th July Together with which we also received the several papers therein referred to.

You have a little mistaken the sense of what we ordered our Secretary to desire you to observe in the method of yo^r correspondence. It is not separate Journals of the proceedings of the Council & Assembly upon differrent matters that we desired; Those Journals are more usefull entire, and ought always to contain the daily proceedings of those Courts, whatever they may be according to their dates. But we left it to yo^r discretion to write separate letters upon particular Subjects whenever you found occasion, and we have always desired that yo^r Letters may in all matters of importance explain yo^r Sense in some measure without obliging us to seek into other papers for the meaning of it.

As for the contribution required from the Assembly of Virginia for the defence of New York and their proceedings thereupon on constituting an Agent here to present their Address agst it, and to sollicite an Approbation of their conduct in that matter, We send you here inclosed a copy of Her Majestys Order in Council of the 21st of May last upon our Representacon of the 8th By w^{ch} you will perceive we have been far from countenancing that method And her Majesty having been pleased thereupon to Order Us to prepare a letter to you for her Royal Signature, we accordingly did it And the same having been sent to you in June last by Collonel Quarry We refer you thereunto for the direction of yo^r Conduct in that affair.

We were sorry to observe the account that you give us of the ill State of the Militia in Virginia, and having represented the same to Her Majesty with our opinion for a Supply of Arms

You will perceive the effect thereof by her Majestys Letter to you of the 20th of August last Countersigned by the Lord Treasurer, a copy whereof having been communicated to Us, we herewith send it you, tho' we hope you will have received the Original before this come to yo^r hands.

Upon this Subject of the Militia we will only further offer to yo^r thoughts the example of a late act in Maryland by which all Masters are obliged to furnish their servants with a Gun of 20s. value at the expiration of their time of servitude, w^{ch} seems to us one very good means to keep them armed, and in a condition to defend themselves when there may be occasion. The exercising and Rendevouzing the several Counties, so that they may best assist each other being a matter that lyes plain under yo^r eyes We can only recommend and Leave it to you.

Yo^r Proposal that a Sufficient Squadron of men of war may be sent to cruise upon the Coasts of the Continent from the begining of April to the end of October has also been laid before her Maj^{tie}.

The Bill that was on ffoot the last Sessions of parliament for re-assuming the propriety Governm^{ts} in America to the Crown did not pass for want of time. But you will do well at any time to furnish us with what authentick Memorials and prooffs you are able for the promoting of that service, when opportunity offers.

We well approve of yo^r proposal that all her Matys Governors on the Continent may have a meeting to consult of matters for Her Majestys interest, and tho the Proprietary Governors be not excluded upon occasion, Yet it may be so ordered that her Matys Governors may meet Separately from the Proprietors and confer together.

The Naval Officers accounts w^{ch} you have sent us, notwithstanding the plain directions given you by our Orders in our Secretarys letter of the 21st August 1700 are still very confused. The Totals not added up, and many of them so writt that they cannot be added up, nor scarce any of them fit to be bound up in Bookes as we desired. So that they are of little use to us. We intreat you therefore to take better care that the respective Officers do observe those directions, And to assist them therein

we send you here inclosed the copy of our account of Exportacons received from Jamaica w^{ch} is very regular. The like method must also be observed in Importations, expressing the Quantitys of each particular sort of goods according as you are directed by yo^r instructions relating to Trade and summing up the Total at the foot of each Column.

Since the Revisal of the Laws proves so tedious a work, We desire you would in the mean time send us a complete Collection of those that are at present in force, and since you say one reason of the retardment of the Com^{tees} proceedings in that business is for want of our Assistant, and that there is a General want in the Countrey of persons fitly qualified for Offices, We think it ought to be so much the more yo^r care to encourage the Natives to apply themselves to the acquiring of Qualifications necessary. But if there be absolute need that our Attorney General or any other such considerable Officer be sent from hence, you must in the first place take care that competent provision be made for their Support and advise us of it; ffor it is not to be imagined that any men of Learning and parts fitt for such employments will leave their Native Country without good assurance of such provision made for them in America.

Upon consideration of what you write of the difficulty to gett together a Quorum of Councillors and upon a letter from M^r Burwell desiring because of his age & infirmitys to be excused from that Service, We proposed to her Majesty that he may be excused, and that M^r Philip Ludwell, M^r William Bassett, and M^r Henry Duke be put in to supply the present vacancies. All which having accordingly been done We send you here inclosed the copies of her Majestys Orders in Council thereupon, dated the 14th of May last.

The Charitable disposition of the people towards the French Refugees is very commendable and we have no objection ag^t yo^r conduct in the business of their Settlement.

We have communicated what you write about yo^r conduct in proclaiming the Queen to ye Secretarys Office, and accordingly it has been published in the Gazette.

The Dispatch of the New Seals intended for all her Majestys Plantacons will require some time, But since you have Her

Majestys warrant to make use of the old one till further Order, there will be no inconvenience in it.

We congratulate yo^r recovery from yo^r late sickness, and doubt not of the continuance of yo^r care in all things committed to yo^r charge, So we bid you heartily farewell.

Yo^r very Loving friends

Dartmouth

Rob. Cecil

Ph. Meadows

Wm. Blathwayt

John Pollexfen

Mat Prior.

The several Addresses to her Majesty w^{ch} we receiv'd in yo^r Letter of the 29th July last have been transmitted to the Earl of Nottingham in order to be presented to her Majesty as his Lord'p shal find convenient.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

VIRGINIA IN 1677-1678.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

June 7, 1678

PETITION OF LIEUT. COL. AUGUSTINE WARNER (1) to M^r Secretary Ludwell President and to the Council of Virginia for judgment against Capt. Wm. Bird against whom he has brought his action

(1) Col. Augustine Warner (Jr.) of "Warner Hall," Gloucester County, was born, according to his epitaph July 3d, 1642; but according to the records of Merchant Taylor's School, London, where he was entered as "the eldest son of Augustine Warner, gentleman, of Virginia," was born Oct. 20, 1643. He was Speaker of the House of Burgesses at the Sessions of March 1675-6, and Feb. 1676-7, and was appointed to the Council in 1677. He married Mildred, daughter Col. George Reade, of Gloucester Co. His portrait is now owned by Judge and Mrs. Fielding L. Taylor, of "Rosewell," Gloucester County. His epitaph at "Warner Hall" is as follows:

"Here lyeth the Body of
Coll Augustine Warner
who was borne ye 3d of
June 1642 and Died
ye 19th of June 1681."

Besides two sons who died unmarried, Augustine and Mildred Warner had three daughters: 1. Mildred, married first Lawrence Washington (and was grandmother of George Washington) and 2d George Gale; 2. Elizabeth married Col. John Lewis and inherited "Warner Hall"; 3. Mary married John Smith of "Purton", Gloucester County.

See this Magazine II, 423.

William Byrd, the first of the name, was at the commencement of the movement headed by Bacon, a friend and follower of the popular leader, and was stated to have held a command under him in his expeditions against the Indians; but declined to follow him in armed opposition to the government. After Bacon received his commission as "General" in June 1676, his officers commenced impressing men on horses for a new Indian campaign. It is especially noted that the people of Gloucester were much irritated by these measures. It is no doubt that it was at this time that Wm. Byrd committed the offence charged against him.

Augustine Warner, Jr. had a sister who married Lawrence Townley, and was an ancestress of General R. E. Lee. The John Townley, who was one of the deponents, was probably of the same family as Lawrence.

to this General Court for £1000 sterl'g & costs of suit, for forcibly entering petitioner's dwelling house in Abbington Parish in Gloucester County and taking his goods & merchandize to the value of £845. 2^s sterl'g.

With Depositions of John Townley, Wm. Blackburne, Wm. Sympson, Rich'd Scarlett & Wm Overton—and Minute of General Court that Tho. Grindon, Attorney of said Bird confesseth judgment which is granted to the petitioner—upon the condition that Bird by 3rd of November next have liberty to appear in his own defence against said judgment and that in case he die before such time this judgment to be void & of none effect.

(Colonial Papers, 3 pp.)

June 8, 1678.

TWO ORDERS OF A GENERAL COURT HELD AT JAMES CITY ON 8 JUNE 1678. In reference to Sarah Drummond's suit against Lady Berkeley. That they believe her petition to the King was in many particulars highly false & scandalous. Capt. Thos. Swann, son of Col. Thos. Swann and son-in-law to the said Sarah Drummond appearing in her defence declared that the substance of said petition was not so much her averment as that of his Maj. Commissioners:—also that they were of opinion that the matter doth not lye before them, the Governor by reason of sickness not being present. Certified copies by Hen. Hartwell, Cl. Con:

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Another copy of the above is entered in Colonial Entry Book, No. 81, pp. 531-2.

June 10, 1678.

AN EXACT STATE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT IN VIRGINIA made this 10th day of June 1768 [in the handwriting of Governor Lord Culpeper]—Total amount £6283.16.8. This only slightly differs from the Establishment dated 15 Feb'y 1677-8.—besides are several other persons sent over to reduce the Rebellion &

remaining undischarged by Col. Jeffreys, which Lord Culpeper thinks should be all paid off and discharged.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

June 19, 1678.

ORDER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL referring to Lords Committee for Trade and Plantations for their report. Petition of Thomas Gould, John Jeffreys, Alexander Culpeper, George Richards, Edward Carter, Henry Meese, Thomas Lane, James Tubb, Micajah Perry, and Thomas Sands in reference to the payment of a considerable sum of money in Bills of Exchange out of the public treasury in Virginia—Also

The Petition above referred to.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

Copies of the above are entered in Col. Entry Bk. No. 80, pp. 248-251, with the mem. that they were received and read on 21 June 1678.

Whitehall, June 21, 1678.

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. On an Order of Council of 19 June 1678 referring Petition of Thomas Gold, John Jeffreys and others for the payment of several sums due to them upon Bills of Exchange out of the public Treasury in Virginia—That the Treasurer in whose hands the money lyes should forthwith pay those bills accepted by him & their Lordships will advise his Maj. to revoke the Order of July 13, 1677 directing Garven Corbin to forbear payment of said sums until further order. Their Lordships report being read in Council on 26 July following His Maj. revoked said Order & Corbin is left at liberty to give the petitioners and all others satisfaction according to right.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 105, pp. 259-260.)

GAWIN CORBIN (2) TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL.
(Copy)

Sir

June 22nd, 1678.

I being intrusted with part of the Public Money of Virginia as Deputy Treasurer of Virginia did last Year before the Order in Council for putting any Stop to the payment of those Moneys, accept of several B, drawn on me payable to S^r Thomas Gold, Alderman Jeffreys, Alexander Culpeper, Edward Carter, Thomas Sands, Henry Meese, Micajah Perry and others to the value of thirteen hundred sixty three pounds seven shillings and eight pence. For which Bills so accepted I have been liable to be sued ever since they became due. And that my Credit may no longer be exposed I desire that his Ma'ty will graciously please to take off the restraint laid on the Treasurers of Virginia forbidding the payment of Bills drawn by order of the Assembly by His Ma^{ties} Order in Council bearing date the 13th July 1677 seeing the causes which moved His Ma'ty to lay that restraint are removed by the Address the Assembly of Virginia have made to His Ma'ty to believe that that Information on which His Ma^{ties} Order was granted was a mistake and the Money drawn on the Treasury were for the great ease and peculiar benefit of the Country and I know no reason why they should not be paid which when the restraint laid on me by the said Order of His Ma'ty in Council shall be taken off shall speedily be done by Sir

Your most humble servant
Gawin Corbin.

For S^r Robert Southwell.

ACCOUNT OF YE VIRGINIA MONEYS.

On the 26th of June 1678.

was received from M^r Corbin the Account following

Bills of Exchange drawn by Assembly of Virginia on Thomas

(2) Gawin Corbin, brother of Henry Corbin of Va., was a London merchant. At the outbreak of Bacon's Rebellion the colony of Virginia had a considerable sum in London to be used for the ordinary expenses of the colony, and especially to meet the expense incurred in obtaining a new charter and the abrogation of the extensive grants to Culpeper and others. When the news of the insurrection reached England the government direct that no payments should be made out of the Virginia fund.

Ludwell Esq^r which are paid to several persons by Garven Corbin as following viz^t.

	£	s	d
To Exc'd to Nicholas Spencer by Order of the Assembly.....	100.	0.	0
To Exc'd to Thomas Gardner by Order of ditto.....	100.	0.	0
To Exc'd to John Plough by Order of ditto.....	10.	0.	0
To Exc'd to John Martin by Order of ditto.....	28.	11.	0
To Exc'd to William White by Order of ditto.....	20.	15.	0
To Exc'd Southy Littleton by Order of ditto.....	63.	1.	3
To Exc'd Tabitha Brown by Order of ditto.....	15.	11.	8
To Ex'cd or Daniel Jenifer by Order of ditto.....	24.	2.	0
To Cash paid John Jeffreys Esq. by Order from His Ma'ty.....	160.	0.	0
To bill on Rowland Place sent back protested.....	68.	0.	0
To protest of ditto Bill.....		2.	6
Total	590.	3.	3

A true Copy teste
Wm. Davis

BILLS DRAWN BY THE ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA ON THOMAS LUDWELL Esq^r which are accepted by Garven Corbin but not yet paid by reason of the Restraint.

To Ex'or to George Jordaine.....	36.	0.	0
To Ex'or to Major David Leere.....	97.	3.	6
To Ex'or to S ^r William Berkeley.....	975.	07.	08
To Ex'or to James Tubb.....	16.	0.	0
To Ex'or to John Jeffreys Esq ^r	40.	17.	06
To Ex'or to Capt'n Larramore.....	60.	0.	0
To Ex'or to John Conset.....	05.	05.	0
To Ex'or to Capt'n Laraimer.....	50.	0.	0
To two bills to Wm. Sherwood for £53.18.0 and £28.16.0., in all.....	82.	16.	0
	1363.	7.	8

Bills paid to several persons as per above before the

Restraint amount to.....590. 3. 5

Sum total 1953.11. 1

To Money and Bills left in my hands by Thomas Ludwell Esq^r amount to.....1909.18. 9

So that the bills accepted amount to more by..... 43.12. 4

than the Moneys received, occasioned by the protest of M^r Place's Bill as per above—

Garven Corbin.

A true Copy teste

Wm. Davis.

ORDER FOR TAKING OFF THE STOP LAID ON YE PUBLIC MONEY
OF VIRGINIA

Whereupon their Lordships make Report as is contained in the following Order, viz^t

At the Court at Whitehall

There was this day presented to His Ma'ty in Council from the Right Hon'ble the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations a Report in the words following.

May it please Your Ma'ty

In obedience to Your Ma^{ties} Order of the 19th instant, we have entered into the Examination of the case of Thomas Gould, John Jeffreys, Alexander Culpeper, George Richards, Edward Carter, Henry Meese, Thomas Lane, James Tubb, Micajah Perry and Thomas Sands setting forth that they had received several Bills of Exchange from Your late Governor and Assembly of Virginia which are yet unpaid by reason Your Ma'ty being informed that the said Money for the most part was disposed of by an Illegal Assembly called while the Country was yet remaining under great distractions to uses less agreeable to the good and resettlement of that Colony, was graciously pleased on the 13th July to Order that Thomas Ludwell Esq^r & Col. Daniel Parke Treasurer of Virginia should forbear to

issue out or dispose of any of the Public Money without receiving Your Ma^{ties} further directions for the same least any of that money should happen to be misapplied.

And the said Petitioner having also alleged that the Assembly called by the present Governor did by their Address to Your Ma'ty beseech you to believe that the Information on which the said Order was grounded was mistaken for that the said former Assembly was legally called, and freely elected, and those payments so Ordered by them, were for the great ease and peculiar benefit of the Country, and therefore humbly praying Your Ma'ty to take off the Stop so laid upon those sums of Money as aforesaid. We have made Enquiries and are satisfied with the truth, the Petitioners have alleged touching the said Assembly and it hath also appeared with us by an Account given in, by M^r Garven Corbin Deputy Treasurer here, for Virginia that he had actually received and accepted Bills to the value of One thousand three hundred sixty three pounds seven and eight pence, whereof we have all the particulars lying by us, and that he only forbore to pay the same Bills in obedience to Your Ma^{ties} Order.

So that upon the whole matter we see not any cause why Your Ma'ty should not revoke the said Order and permit the said M^r Corbin to dispose of the said Moneys in discharge of the Bills which have been drawn upon him.

All which is humbly submitted.

Council Chamber
the 21st June 1678.

Present

Lord Privy Seal

Earl of Craven

M^r Vice Chamberlain

Upon which Report his Ma'ty was pleased to revoke the said Order of the 13th July last and M^r Corbin is hereby left at his liberty to give the Petitioners and all others satisfaction according to right.

Phi Lloyd

A true Copy teste

W. Davis.

Virginia June 29, 1678.

CORNELIUS DABNEY, INTERPRETER TO THE QUEEN OF PAMUNKEY TO COLONEL FRANCIS MORYSON, London. Showing that the Indians in peace with the English are in fear of the Foreign Indians that lately attempted against the English which were none of those included in the late Peace.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Virginia June 29, 1678.

COCKACOEROE (3), QUEEN OF PAMUNKEY TO COLONEL FRANCIS MORYSON. Finds by experience the great King of England to be her very good friend. Shall make it her business to possess her neighbour Indians and others to be of the same mind and affection to his Majesty as herself and hopes her example will be a pattern to all those who are concerned in these late Articles of Peace never to be violated. If any insurrection arise it will be contrary to the knowledge of the Queen who will endeavour to put a period to the least of differences. Has vowed perpetual fidelity to his Majesty. Confesses her fault in running away. Her grievances are deferred to the next Assembly. Is very much dissatisfied with the Rappahannocks who are very disobedient to her commands for what she bids them do in behalf of the English; they are a deceitful people. Her son presents his humble service to the great King of England. "This is the interpretation of the Queen of Pamunkey with her mark attested by me Cornelius Dabney."

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

(3) This is the first time that the name of the Queen of Pamunkey appears in our records. She was at the head of what remained of the Indians once ruled by Powhatan and Opecancanough. She had been the wife of Tottopotomoy who was killed as an ally of the settlers in the fight at Bloody Run. The "running away" she refers to occurred during Bacon's Rebellion. Cornelius Dabney, long an Indian interpreter, was also a planter and was ancestor of the well-known Virginia family of the name.

James City, Virginia, July 1, 1678.

[WM. SHERWOOD?] TO [SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON]? Has given an account of his severe usage since his last arrival, occasioned by his preferring the Country's grievances to the King's Commissioners when here. Because of their good Governor's sickness his Maj. commands are slighted and contemned by the Green Spring Faction, who still endeavour to continue their old exactions and abuses. The bearer, Col. Rowland Place, one of the Council here, can give an ample account of matters.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AND GENERAL COURT 1622-1629.

From the Originals in the Library of Congress.

(CONTINUED.)

[ink folio 148.]

Examinations taken the Twentieth of July 1625
before Sr Francis Wyatt knight Governo^r &c,
Capt francis west, Capt Roger Smith,
Capt Raphe Hamer, M^r William Cleybourne.

William Barnes, borne in Fawley in the Count'
of South sworne and Examined sayeth that
Capt' John Powell shipped him at ye Ile
of Wight in y^e good Shipp called y^e black
Bess of Flushing of y^e burthen of one
hundred Tunns and sayeth y^t he was acquainted
that she was A man of warr, But Capt Earsfield
wished this Examine to goe alonge in the
vioage wth Capt Powell for y^t he had seene
and p used this Comissione from y^e States &
found it to be Sufficyent, And sayeth
y^t Capt Powell shipped him for shares and not
for wages, And sayeth that they were fower^r
score and tenn or fowerscore and twelve men
aboarde the shippe when they putt foorth to sea
and y^t the (sic) shaped theyr course for the Western
Ilandes where they beate vp and downe
the space of a fortnight, And from thence
they shaped theire course for the Carib Ilands
to get some p vision to save theire owne
virtualls, And after y^t they coasted to and
agaïne about the west Inges to meete wth

some pryse. And in the baye of Marycaw they took A Friggett wth a shallopp, but this Examine remayned about the shipp and cannott tell precyslie w^t goodes was in her.

[ink folio 149.]

And sayeth y^t Capt Powell putt some of his men into the Friggett to man her and soe kept in Consort together for y^e space of a fortnight, And sayeth y^t divers of the Compeny beinge putt to harde allowance, and bad vsage by Capt Powell and beinge required by him to sett theire hands to Certen Articles y^t they should goe any way he comanded them and to fight against any eyther freende or foe They resolved for to shipp them selves in the Frygett and soe to gett home for theire Countrey, And they desired Capt Jonnes to goe wth them to be theire Capt' & m^r and told him yf he would nott, They would force him vnto it, in regarde he had shipped many of them and was y^e occasione they cam to soe greate misery, And sayeth y^t Capt Powell knew of theire Cominge away and y^t they parted from him in the daye tyme towards y^e eveninge, And sayeth y^t they parted from Capt' Powell about the later ende of January, as he remembreth. And sayeth y^t they did beate vpp and downe y^e coaste some two monethes and at last mett wth this Friggett vppon the coaste of Cooba and y^t those in the friggett forsooke her, & went ashore in they^r boate wth such goodes as they could carry wth them, and y^t they found nothinge in her but some 60 Turtles and certen Rawe hides And sayeth they tooke y^t friggett alongge wth them and y^t theire intent was to have gone for England, but by reasone y^t Capt Jonnes was vnacquainted in those p'tes they could not gett free of the Ilandes, And y^t after this about Cape

Curraibes they mett wth a friggott and hailed to them
and they caim vnder theire lee, wherein were a
bout sixteene men, of whom they had some p'visions
and did pilott them in where they had fresh water.

[Copying these minutes was interrupted by the death of
Mr. Lothrop Withington on the Lusitania; but arrangements
have now been made to continue the work.]

VIRGINIA IN 1785*(1).

(From a letter in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society.)

Caroline County, Portobago Bay on Rappahannock River.

Virginia 24th March 1785

Dr Uncle

As I have written you in a former Letter of the 1st of January of my present situation, I shall say nothing more respecting that in this one, only that I am well, and as happy as any one could be in the like Circumstances. I shall now proceed to give you an imperfect Description of this Country, as far as my Knowledge x x x or information and time of Residence will Admit Of.

Norfolk which was the first place I went on Shore at, has been an Elegant, large Town before it was destroyed, chiefly Built of Brick, but now rebuilding mostly with Wood; such a vast heap of Ruins and Devastation, are almost impossible to have any Idea of unless seen, the Inhabitants before the War were almost all Scotch, and is likewise now, altho as I have been Informed there are not over 30 or 40 in it now, who possessed it before the War. They are very desirous of having a discenting Clergyman plac'd there, as they have [no] Worship of any kind, their Church being destroyed with the Town, which has been a most beautiful Edifice. I have been told by one of the principal Merchants they would subscribe 100 or 150 Guineas to a genteel well behaved Man.

(*1) The letter printed here has some mutilations and a number of words too faded or worn to be entirely legible; but not enough to affect the meaning. It was given to the Society by the eminent lawyer, Hon. Wm. Green, of Richmond, at the request of Governor Letcher. Mr. Green states that he understood Governor Letcher to say that the letter was found in Norfolk during the war of 1812. If this was so it is probable that the recipient of the letter or some of his descendants, settled in that town. The name Dickson has long been well known there. A Rev.

The Rent of ground to build Houses on, if convenient to business and Trade is exceedingly high. 100 G's p annum is not uncommon for a small Lott, such as Merchants could build Store-Houses upon. Tis very hard to purchase Lotts, for the Proprietors altho reduced to extreme poverty, many of them, will not sell out, but w'd choose rather to live miserably in the forests, until they recruit themselves by Letting [?] their Tenements, and such as are untaken [?] sell of the x x x the Old' ruins to pay the Taxes of the Place rather than sell out—such is their resolution to keep their possessions.

The Cause which appears to me of their Rebuilding the Town mostly with Wood, is this, the Proprietors will not let the Ground longer than the duration of Seven Years, the tenant being bound to Build and at the Expiration of that Term to deliver it up, of course anything that will answer the Business, or serve any way Tollerable for that time, is the Houses that are Built. However 'tis thought 'twill be the most flourishing Town in the State for Trade before many years, having the finest Harbour and most Convenient to Europe. Carpenters and Brick-Layers are much wanted in all the Towns, they had in Norfolk £5 p Month and Work bounded [sic] them through the year, and after 30s. p. Week for Jobbs of short standing—but indeed Workmen of all Denominations have most enormous prices for their Work. You have to pay from 18s to 25s for making a Suit of Clothes. They are very fond of Irish Emigration here, and it is Given as a Toast often at their Fairs, it really surprises me to see their inclined to give the preference to ye Irish or English, rather than the Scotch or French, altho the latter their assistants in the War, notwithstanding they seem to dislike them in General, and if there was a Bargain in any of their Merchandize w'd rather that an Englishman should have it than a Frenchman. The Benefits arising from

Robert Dickson was minister of Lynnhaven parish just before the Revolution, but he could hardly have been the person to whom the letter was written as the latter apparently had never been in America.

John Joyce, the writer, seems to have been at the time resident in the family of Thomas Lomax (1746-1811) of "Portobago," Caroline County, probably as a tutor.

Norfolk was burnt at various dates, in 1775 and 1776. It has been commonly stated that a considerable part of the town was burnt by

the Reformation [Revolution] I think are not as great as they expected. They themselves confess that they were better before the War than now, that is with respect to Taxes, which are very heavy upon them; Yet they dont [appear?] to Repent in the least what they have done, I believe they would do the same thing again were they put to the Trial, and much applauded the Irish for their Resolutions, and Spirit of Independance; but think you have let the time pass when it might have been in your power to have gained it, that is by joining them here while at Variance and England engaged but they despair of your gaining it now. We have had various acc'ts of your Disturbances here, we had once a Rumor that You were actually at War with England. But I have heard since that your Troubles are chiefly subsided, & only a few of a factious x x x eaded party & remain, that will be punished & some of your Ring-Leaders, as public examples. I wish sincerely your Troubles were at an end, & that I could be certified of it from Your Hand. They don't expect that the benefits of Reformation will be of much service to the present Generation, but that it will reach to their posterity, & that they perhaps are not paying so much as England would have imposed upon them, and after some time they expect to be better. People of any property suffered in general exceedingly, many of them from Wealth & affluence almost to Beggary.

Their Taxes seem to be increasing and lie very heavy upon Men of property; Besides their Land Tax every thing they have are Tax'd *ad valorem*, every Negro Slave from 16 [years of age] tax'd 20s. & 10s. for Children from the Minute they are Born, which amounts to a very great Sum to such as have 150 or 200 Slaves such as Mr. Lomaxes, his Taxes amount to £350 p^{a} Annum. Cattle and all other Things are tax'd in proportion. The manner in which Land are Tax'd, there are inspectors Appointed to Value their Lands, then they have to pay so

Lord Dunmore; but the official report of the Virginia Commissioners in 1777 shows that he was responsible for a comparatively small part. The rest was done by Va. troops, sometime by order of the Convention and sometimes without.

In the Journal and Documents of the House of Delegates of Virginia 1835, the full report of the Commissioners made in 1777 is printed. It shows that 1331 houses, valued at £164148.8.1 $\frac{3}{4}$ were destroyed, as was

much $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent according to their property. Notwithstanding all this they tell me they are not clearing the Interest of the National Debt, therefore they are making more Taxes & Contributions, & raising their Tax upon Negroes.

In the Colony of Virginia are an accounted 73000 Tithables 55985 [white?] and the Residue consists of Negro Men and Women, the Number of Inhabitants are accounted, White and Black at 448008—a Negro Man or Woman between 15 and 40 are computed at an Average, in Value about £60. But a stout young fellow, particularly one of them who are of any Trade will sell at £100 and £120. I have known 15 sold at a time, some of them women and half of their Children, sell at 1000£. The value of the negroes in the State are accounted at a moderate Computation, worth £6378570. As to the Trade of the Colony its Staple is Tobacco. They export x x x x 60 or 7000 [Probably intended for 70,000] Hogsheads each w't 1000 pounds. The Common price here about Guinea 28 and 30s. Cwt. As to the Drink chiefly used in this Collony it is generally Cyder, every planter having an Orchard and they make from 1000 to 5 or 6000 according to their rank and Fortune.

As to the Soil it is very different in different parts, that which lies upon the Rivers are generally a Black Deep soil, which produces the largest Tobacco and all other Plants. But the land that lies distant from the Rivers are generally of a midling Quality yet produces Indian Corn sufficient for the Inhabitants, without the least manure (indeed the knowing little of manuring) who Chiefly use Bread made from this Grain particularly lower Classes, the very meanest and hilly Land are proper for the Peach Tree, every planter, almost having an Orchard of these Trees. The Brandy made from that Fruit I think is

personal property to the value of £12277.13.8 $\frac{3}{4}$. The names of property owners in the Borough of Norfolk who appear in the list are Francis McKerrell, Hodge Miller, Alexander Love, Wm. Smith, Thomas Drury, Edward Moseley, Phripp, Taylor & Co., James Archdeacon's estate, John Phripp's estate, Matthew Phripp, Phripp & Boudoin, Robert Tucker's estate, John Griffin, Seth Pointer, John Smith, Thomas Matthews, Anne Miller for life & James Taylor's reversion, John Kelsick's estate Samuel Blaws, Dr. James Taylor, Margaret Taylor's estate, Severn Eyre's estate, Jacob Williams, Society of Masons, Norfolk; John Godfrey, Dickerson Pryor, Cornelius Calvert, Hardress Waller, John Moody,

excellent and they [make?] it in general in sufficient quantities.

As to their Manufactures the Consist chiefly of Cotton, for very little Wool or Linnen Cloth is made in this province there being but few Sheep, & of Consequence broad-Cloaths are Extremely dear, I think in General 100 [⁊] Ct dearer than in Ireland, and the most of all Commodities which are Imported from Europe is all wear x x x & hardware. All Land that is clear is taken up with Tobacco and Grain, few of them understand the management of Flax. Most of the men as well as all of the Women of the Lower Classes wear Cotton Cloth of their own Manufacture, both summer & Winter, which grows here in abundance.

I have heard this Province Esteem'd the Richest (that is by its own Inhabitants) But from accounts I can learn, from those who have travelled the other Provinces, it is esteemed the Poorest, as to Household furniture it is thought to excel the other Provinces. They have an excellent Breed of English Horses. The Weather here is very variable particularly in spring and fall, in the mornings & evenings, you're like to freeze and in the middle of the day it is almost burning the soles of ones shoes—even in December, in the middle of the day it is scorchingly to warm, and we have Green Peas, and Flowers in Bloom, its Esteem'd the most sickly Province this Except Georgia & S. Carolina. Fevers and Agues, Plurises, Bilious Fevers rage Terribly—when I first landed The Agues and Fevers were about their last Stages, it appeared to me like a general Plague. There were no less than 7 seized with it in the same House where I was when I lodg'd during my stay there. Yet thank God I never was in the least affected with it altho I was sleeping in the room where they were raging out of their senses with it nor never had any sickness since I left x x x.

John James, Paul Proley [Proby], Richard Ingston, Nicholas Wonycutt, Mary Williamson, Paul Loyall, Loyall Newton & Co., Nathaniel Tatum, John Marnox, Wm. Bevan, Wm. Cornick, Cornelius Calvert son of Saunders, Zacha Hutchings, Henry Cornick, Samuel Tomlinson, John Collins, Wilson Newton's estate, Rebecca Newton and T. Jameson as joint tenants, John Mohun, Philip Carberry, Francis Haynes, Sarah Dyson, Henry Tucker's estate, George Jameson Sr., John Poole, John Wood, John Brodfoot, Ann Winterton, John Johnson, Thos. Thompson, James Bushel, Arthur Denby, Ralph Saunders estate, Wm. Westerhouse,

What accot I have given you is far from being a full or perfect one & it is only the outlines of my own observation & Conversation with others. Or to say even could I describe it fully w'd be giving an accot of America as I have heard some attributing the description of one part or in one Letter as the Description of America in general, which is entirely foolish, for this place and Ireland do not more widely differ in their ways & manner of x x x than this & other Parts of America.

The Gentlemen here particularly since Taxes became high upon Negroes seem to be willing to adopt x x x of Renting their Land to Tenants and dispose of their Slaves—for there is no such Thing as Tenants here as yet nor can they get any, Land is too plenty, there are Thousands of Acres lying uncultivated in one Continued Forrest. Gentlemen owning vast Plantations containing several Thousand Acres, consequently x x x x 8th of it can be of any Present Advantage, or so x x x bring in any money yearly. There being no Tennants, the mode they have is this, they have an overseer or overseers & their slaves Clear and Plant Tobacco, Indian Corn, Wheat & sometimes Cotton. Few Oats are used here & what they have make use of it to feed their Cattle for they would not eat it; the x x x being tended, they carry their Tobacco to their Merchants for which they barter for such Commodities or Goods as they want, they who live 100 Miles and upwards in the back Country, they lay in Goods will serve them untill the following Year—and as to their Indian Corn there are Traders who come from Pennsylvania, New England, the Gersies & part of Maryland in little Vessels fitted for the purpose up the Navigable Rivers with such Commodities as they could want, and Take Corn in Exchange; for they raise no Indian Corn in the above mention'd places—

Howard Poole, Wm. Chisholm, Andrew Martin, Wm. Porter, John Nicholson, Most o'Brien, Thomas Price, County of Norfolk, Borough of Norfolk, Parish of Elizabeth River, William Calvert, Eliza Hansford, Thomas Talbot, John Gilchrist's orphans, John Ramsey, John Woodside, Stephen Wright's estate, Joseph Hutching's, estate, Wm. Aitcheson, John Calvert Joshua Wright, Thos. Claiborne's estate, Robert Waller, Rebecca Newton, Susanna Campbell, Wm. & Thos. Farmer, Edward Archer, John Archer, Hudson Brown, Richard Taylor, Matthias Christian, Charles Thomas, Daniel Hutchings, Nicholas Poole, John Ramsey orphan of James, Ann Wallis, Wm. Skinker, Bayshaw & Burgess, Town Point Company, John Bayne, Jonas Herbert, Elizabeth Ballard, John Williamson, Samuel Boush, John Browness, Thos. Breshaw, Barnaby Lorrain, Richard

therefore for 100£ that an Estate would Bring in by this mode, could they have it rented would bring £1000. They are very indifferent Labourers, I think they never Cultivate any Ground as it [should be?] it must be much superior to our Land, for with any Kind of Cultivation it will carry where I am, 5 and 6 Crops of Wheat and Tobacco, x x x so that I think a man that understood Farming ought [to] make Very handsomely for himself, had he any Capital to begin on so that he would be able to have a parcel Cleared at first, whenever that seems Runout Clear a new peice which is there method here. They seem in this part unacquainted with any plan of making Money but such as I have mention'd, there are a Thousand Ways of making Money in Ireland unknown to them here. Which might grow to much advantage to this place. Since the War there is a Land Office Opened, and the Inhabitants since that have explor'd back upwards 5 or 600 Miles farther than Before to a new Country Called Kaintuckey, which have lowered the purchase of lands here and have made Taxes more severe as it is reckon'd the finest Country in the World, affording almost all the necessities of life Spontaneously and the Emigrations from this and other parts to it, are I dare say as much as and more than what is from Britain and Ireland here, there you may go take up what Quantity you please at 20s. ꝑ. h'd purchase. Lands situated nigh trading Towns on Navigable Rivers and Bays, seems to be advancing as fast in their price here, as in Ireland. They tell me that Land which could 5 years ago could have been purchased for 20s. an ackre now am't to 5£ purchase. mur'd some who attempted to Survey on the West side of the Ohio, but it is now much hush'd & is only said to be reports.

Brown, James Matthews, Andrew Sprowle, Neil Jameson, Alexander Gordon, John Hardy, Wm. Orange, (resident in England), James Parker, John Cramond, Robert Gilmoure, Samuel Farmer, Joseph Calvert, James Campbell & Co., ropewalk & tanyard; Matthew Rothery's estate (resident in England), Henry Rothery's estate, Peter Bezor, Thos. Applewhite (Barbadoes); John Greenwood (in England), Josiah Deane, Christopher Bustin, James Dawson, John Barrett, Benj. Knight (in England), Richard Symes' estate, Dr. Walter McClurg, Josiah Hodges, Talbot Thompson, Andrew Stevenson, New Distillery Company, Archibold Campbell, Willery Morgan, and Thos. Taylor's estate.

An interesting entry is that which states that ten houses belonging to the parish of Elizabeth City (of course including the Church) valued at £3355 were destroyed on Oct. 6, 1775 by order of the Virginia Convention.

But the People by removing Back has enraged the Indians, so that there is a talk of a General Indian War, & that they have

There are no Emigrants in this part of the Country nor much in any part of Virginia Except Merchants & Mechanics, such in a short time may make fortunes—Yet were these people to come & rent farms here I am sure they could have almost any Quantity at a moderate price, in short they w'd not know what to ask $\frac{7}{8}$ acre by way of renting but I am sure 5s. or 4s. 6d. would be thought sufficient & yet [I think?] the same industry in Ireland might x x x as well at 12 and 14s.

This Province sends 76 Members to Assembly Yearly. If Jammey Clouney sets out for America I am really distressed on his x x x considering his family and smallness of his stock x x x not imagine what they w'd do untill they w'd get settled. I assure there would be a great deal of hardship and Difficulty attending it more than he can have any Idea of. I have an instance or two of it. But I wish every thing for the Best.

I am afraid I have tried your patience with x x x circumstantial accounts, I beg D'r Uncle that you x x x write to me by first and inform me of the State of the Nation and that of our Friends. Give my kind Love to Aunt and all my Relations. I again Repeat it, pray write to me. I w'd be glad of advice & Directions how I should Conduct myself in which your experience and knowledge of the World has furnish'd you with.

I am D'r with unfeigned respect and wishes for your Happiness your ever affect. Nephew

John Joyce

[Addressed] Rev'd Robert Dickson

Narrow Water near Newry Ireland.

The Commissioners, Richard Kello, Joseph Prentis, Daniel Fisher and Robert Andrews concluded their report as follows:

"To distinguish the manner and amount of the whole loss as set forth in the schedule, we are to note, that 32 houses valued at £1,948, and personal property to the amount of £180, were destroyed by Lord Dunmore the 30th November, 1775; that 19 houses valued at £1,616, and personal property to the amount of £1,305.2.6 were destroyed by the enemy the 1st January, 1776; that 3 houses valued at £114 were destroyed by the enemy on the 21st January, 1776; that 863 houses valued at £110, 807.2.0 and personal property to the amount of £8,085.3.5¼, were destroyed by the troops of the State before the 15th January, 1776, and 416 houses valued at £49,663.6.1¾, with personal property to the amount of £2,707.7.9 were destroyed by order of Convention, in February, 1776.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSION DECLARATIONS.

FROM THE RECORDS OF PITTSYLVANIA CO., VA.

(Contributed by Mrs. N. E. Clement, Chatham, Va.)

JOSEPH SMITH.

State of Va., Pittsylvania County.

On this 17th day of Sept. 1832, Personally appeared in open court before Stephen Colman, Thom. Shelton, Jno. D. Adams, & Wm. M. Williams, the court of Pitts. now sitting, Joseph Smith a resident of the County of Pitts. & state aforesaid, aged sixty-nine years, who on his oath made the following declaration.

That he entered the service of the United States early in the month of January 1781 as a Substitute for Harmon Miller and marched from the County of Halifax in the State of Virginia in a Company of drafted Militia which was Commanded by Capt. Charles Wall and Lieut. Bates & Ensign Daniel Wilson. Crossed Staunton River at Bibbs Ferry & went thro' the Counties of Charlotte, Lunenburg, Notoway and Dinwiddie by the Long Ordinary and thro' the Town of Petersburg to Cabin Point on the James River, there joined the Regiment under the Command of Major Pennell & Col: Holcombe & was stationed at that place about 6 weeks then marched down the country & joined Genl. Mulenburg's Brigade near Portsmouth, Va. & remained with him until his term of service, being three months, expired. He was discharged by Ensign Wilson about the 1st of April 1781, that his discharge is lost & cannot be found & that he does not know a person living that served with him but has been proved by Capt. John Walters who lived a close neighbor to him.

Soon after he returned home from the above described tour he again entered the service of the U. S. as a substitute for his

Father, James Smith & marched from the said County of Halifax sometime in the month of April 1781, in a Company of drafted Militia which was Commanded by Capt. William Clark to Point of fork on James River at that place He joined the Regiment Commanded by Col. Tucker in Genl. Lawson's Brigade & continued under the Said Officers marching in Various directions until he arrived at Morben Hills below Richmond & remained at that place until his term of service expired, being upwards of three months he was discharged at that place by Colo. Priddy the 28th day of July 1781. That Identical discharge is now in his possession & herewith presented to the Court.

He was born in the State of Maryland he supposes in the year 1763, has no record of his age. He lived in the County of Halifax, State of Va. when he entered the service of the United States. He lived in the County of Halifax five years after the War ended, then moved to the County of Pittsylvania, Virginia & has lived in this County ever since. Sworn to & subscribed this day & year aforesaid.

JOSEPH SMITH.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CORRECTIONS.

P. 61, l. 1 for "Bowles" read "Bowler."

P. 73, l. 20 for "Cal," read "Cav."

P. 186, in title for "Sally Ambler" read "Sally Massie."

P. 359, l. 1 of note for "Ekham" read "Eltham."

P. 375, note for "Fairfax" read "Halifax."

P. 390, l. 17, for "Sister" read "letter."

Pp. 391, 393, top of page, for "Letters and," read "Council."

WILL OF ANTHONY HAYNIE, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the name of God Amen I Anthony Haynie being now sick but through Gods Mercy in perfect sense and memory and I now considering ye present great mortallity it hath pleased God at this present to us with and not knowing but that it may please God to take me out of this life. Do make this my last will and testament. First I bequeathe my soule to Almighty God who gave it me beseeching him of his great Mercy to accept of it in and through the meritts of his blessed son my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and my body to the earth to be buried at the discretion of My Exor. under mentioned and what worldly estate it hath plesed God to bless me with I bequeath as follows to, first I give unto my loving wife Sarah Haynie the daughter of my father-in-law John Harris the hundred acres of land the said Harris gave unto me by deed of sale. To have and to hold to her and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever.

Second. I give unto my loving wife Sarah Haynie and my daughter Grace Ball all the land or lands belonging unto me except one moyety of or one half of the land I have joining on the land of Col. Peter Hack therewith excepted moyety I give unto my brother John Hanie and his heirs forever Provided my said brother John pays a equall part of the charge with my wife and daughter from the date of the deed of the said land to me and of what charge they shall be at until they are greatly possessed of it but if my brother John Haynie shall refuse soe to doe then I give all the said land to my wife and daughter and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten to be equally divided forever.

Thirdly. I give all my personal estate unto my said wife and daughter to be equally divided between them and their heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten forever.

Lastly. I appoint and ordain my loving wife and daughter Grace Ball the Executrix of this my last will. In witness whereof I Have hereunto sett my hand and seale this 31st of Jany. 1709.

Signed and sealed in the
presence of Richard Ball

Antho. Haynie.

Hancock Nucle Francis Sprindle John Harris.

Dis. 20, 1711.

This copy was presented to the court by Mr. George Ball who together with Capt. Richard Ball and Hancock Nuckolls made oath in Court that the same is a true copy to the best of their Knowledge and the original record being burnt the said copy is by the court approved and admitted to record.

Teste,

Tho. Hobson, Clk. Cur.

WILL OF JOHN HARRIS, NORTHUMBERLAND Co.

In the name of God Amen I John Harris etc—I bequeath as followeth first I give unto my Daughter Sarah Haynie anyone slave and any one Bed and furniture I have and that shee please to choose to her and her heirs forever Secondly whereas formerly I was willing my said daughter should live with me and take part of what I had and did promise her husband Anthony Haynie that if he and my daughter his wife would bring what they had and live with me that I would make over to him one hundred acres of the land on which I lived and did so do and that it should please God to take his wife my daughter out of this life before he or mee that their I would give him and his daughter Grace my granddaughter the one halfe of what personall estate I should then have to be equally divided between them and their heirs forever and that if it should please God to take him out of this life before me and his wife my daughter that then I would give his wife and daughter Grace my daughter and granddaughter the same halfe of my personall estate to be equally divided between them and their heirs forever and to fulfil my sd promise. I bequeath all my personall estate except the bed and slave above expressed to be all equally divided between my daughter Sarah Haynie and her daughter Grace Ball My Granddaughter and they and their heirs forever. Thirdly I give unto my daughter Sarah Haynie the land I live on to her and the heirs of her body forever and all other land or lands I have I give unto my sd daughter and her heirs forever. I account negroes part of my personall estate lastly I appoint my daughter Sarah Haynie and my Grandson Geo. Ball executrix and executor of this my will witness whereof I sett my hand and seal this 23rd day of Feb. 1709-10.

John Harris. (seale)

Signed and sealed in presence of us Geo. Dameron, Josiah Dameron, John (his mark) Bently, Geo. (his mark) Mash, Hancock Nickless, Onesph. Harvey

[The daughter, Sarah Haynie, wife of Anthony, married secondly Francis Waddy.]

BATES-ALFORD.

Virginia: Halifax County Court, September Term, 1771.

By the mutual consent of the parties the former Jury sworn in this cause are discharged.-----

BE IT REMEMBERED that heretofore (that is to say) on Thursday the 16th day of February in the ninth year of the Reign of Sovereign Lord King George the third, came John Bates by Paul Carrington Gent his attorney and brought his bill against Thomas Watkins of an action of Detinue and these are pledges of prosecuting the said Bill to-wit: John Doe and Richard Roe which bill follows in these words "Halifax County &c John Bates complains of Thomas Watkins in custody &c of a plea that he render unto him one negro man slave named James of the value of one hundred pounds current money of Virginia which the Defendant unjustly detains from the plaintiff. For that whereas the said plaintiff on the 1st day of February one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven at the Parish of Antrim and County aforesaid was siezed in fee Tail of the aforesaid slave as his own proper slave in Tail...which said slave afterwards, to-wit, on the same day and year at the same parish and County came to the hands and possession of the said defendant. Nevertheless the said Defendant though often requested hath not delivered the said slave to the plaintiff but hitherto hath and still doth refuse so to do to the damage of the plaintiff one hundred pounds and thereon he sues &c. P. Carrington & pet." And afterwards, to-wit, on Thursday the 17th day of March in the year last mentioned comes as well the said Thomas Watkins by Isaac Gent his attorney and craves leave to impart until the third Thursday in April next following and to him it is granted. And afterwards to-wit, at a Court held for the said County on Thursday the eighteenth day of June then next following comes again the said Thomas Watkins by his attorney aforesaid and defends the force and inquiry &c. and saith that he doth not detain the slave in the declaration mentioned and of this he puts himself upon the Country and the said John in like manner, therefore it is ordered that a jury of the By-standers be impannelled here on the 3rd Thursday in July next by whom &c. and who neither &c. to recognize &c. because as well the said John as the said Thomas between whom the matter is in dispute have submitted themselves to the jury. And afterwards, to-wit, on Thursday the twentieth day of July in the Eleventh year of the Reign of our said

Lord the King and in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and seventy one came again the said parties by their attorneys aforesaid and thereupon came a jury to-wit, Mark Milner, Thomas Ferguson, Luke Williams, Francis Arnold, Benjamin Hall, William Black, Jeremiah Keen, Daniel Jones, John Irby, William Hamblet, John Clever and Jeremiah Stevens, who being elected, tried and sworn the truth to speak of and upon the issue joined withdrew to consult of giving their verdict and after some time returned into Court and brought in their verdict in the following words: "We find that on the first day of May one thousand seven hundred and twenty six, John Alford of New Kent County made and executed his last will and testament, and on the ninth day of June following probate of the said will was made and execution thereof taken by Grace Alford Executrix therein appointed, which said will run in these words: "In the name of God Amen I John Alford of New Kent County in St. Peters Parish lying sick and weak in body but in perfect mind and memory I do make and ordain this my last will and testament, but first of all I commit my soul to God that gave it and my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian like and decent manner at the discretion of my Executors hereafter mentioned and as touching such Worldly goods as it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me with all in this life after my funeral charges and debts paid I give and dispose in manner and form following—Imprimis I order that all my just Debts be paid. Item I give and bequeath unto my eldest daughter Elizabeth Alford all my land and plantation which I am possessed with in New Kent County in St. Peters Parish to her and her heirs of her body lawfully begotten and so from heir to heir forever. Item I give and bequeath unto my two daughters Unity and Charity Alford all my land and plantation lying in Henrico County to be equally divided between them to them and their heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten and so from heir to heir forever. Item I give and bequeath unto my three daughters, Elizabeth, Unity and Charity and to be equally divided among them when either of them arrives at the age of eighteen years or marriage my nine negroes and their increase viz. Tom, Jack, Jemmy, Sue, Bess, Lucy, Sam, Charles, Jenny, to them and their heirs lawfully begotten and so from heir to heir to all posterity. Item my will is that if my daughter Elizabeth should die without issue lawfully begotten then her estate is to be equally divided between my two daughters Unity and Charity to them and their heirs lawfully begotten of their own bodies and so from heir to heir forever, and if either of my two daughters Unity and Charity should either of them die without heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, then my will is that their estate should be equally divided between the Survivors of them to them and their heirs lawfully begotten and so from heir to heir to all posterity. Item I give and bequeath to my loving wife Grace all the rest of my estate be it of what nature or quality soever within doors or without moveables or immoveables and I do appoint and ordain my loving wife Grace whole and sole Exex of this my

last will and testament making void and null all other former wills and testaments declaring this to be my last will and testament and no other. In witness whereof I do set my hand and seal this first day of May 1726. John Alford L. S. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us John Scott, George Walton, Rob^r Walton'' to the will hereto annexed is referr'd. We find that a certain John Bates intermarried with Elizabeth Alford a legatee therein named and obtained possession of the estate to said Elizabeth devised, a part of which Sue a negro slave in the will mentioned, was allotted to him as part of the said estate. We find that in the years 1746 and 1747 by two writs of Ad quod Damnum issued from the Secretary's office the intails of two tracts of land were dock'd the one for three hundred fifty acres in the County of Henrico, the other fifty acres in the County of Goochland of which said tracts of land the said John Bates and Elizabeth, his wife were seized as tenants in fee tail in right of the said Elizabeth. We do not find any other lands intailed on the said Elizabeth but such as are comprized in the will aforesaid. We find that about the year of 1757 the said Elizabeth departed this life and about the year 1765 the said John Bates also died intestate, leaving the present Pet. his eldest son by the said Elizabeth. We find that Thomas Watkins and Benjamin Lankford in the County of Halifax obtained letters of administration and did administer on the estate of the said John Bates. We find that the slave James in the declaration mentioned is a descendant of Sue one of the slaves intailed on the said Elizabeth by the will aforesaid. We find that for the purpose of paying the debts of the said John Bates, deceased, the Administrators afterward advertised and sold the said slave James, and Thomas Watkins the defendant became a purchaser and is now possessed of the said slave. We find that there was not sufficient estate of the said John Bates to pay his just debts without a sale of the said slave. We find that a proper demand has been made by the Pet. of the defendant and that a delivery of the said slave hath been refused. We find that the administrators of John Bates and the defendant had notice of the said James being a descendant of Sue Intailed as by the will appears before the sale of the said estate. If thereupon the law be for the Pet. we find for the Plaintiff the slave James in the declaration mentioned if to be had, if not seventy five pounds the value thereof and do assess his damages for the detention to twenty pounds Current money, otherwise we find for the defendant, Jeremiah Keen. But because the Court of our Lord the King now here are not advised of their judgment to be given of and upon the premises Day is therefore given to the parties until the third Thursday in August next for the hearing thereof. At which said day came the parties by their attorneys aforesaid but because the Court of our Lord the King now here are not advised of their judgment to be given of and upon the premises aforesaid Day is therefore given to the said parties until the third Thursday in September next for the hearing thereof. At which said day came the Parties aforesaid by their attorneys aforesaid and thereupon all and singular the prem-

ises being seen and by the Court here fully understood and mature deliberation thereupon had it seems to the Court here that the law is with the Pet. Therefore it is considered that the said John recover against the said Thomas the said slave James in the verdict aforesaid mentioned, if to be had, seventy five pounds the value of the said James, and twenty pounds damages for his detention together with his costs by him about his suit in this behalf expended. From which judgment the said Thomas prays an appeal and to him it is granted to the eighth day of the next General Court, Isaac Read Gent. became his security and they entered into and acknowledged a bond to prosecute the same.

A Copy.

Teste (sgd) Jas. H. Medley, D. Clk.

From Pleas book No. 7 page No. 253

A BOLLING BIBLE RECORD.

(See Note by Mr. Warfield in this Magazine XXII, 309).

There has been in my wife's family for many years an old Bolling Bible, but only recently has it come into my hands for inspection and investigation.

The volume is 16x11x2¾ inches, bound in "marbled" leather.

On the frontis-page it has "London: Printed by Thomas Baskett, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty and by the assigns of Robert Baskett. M.DCC.LIX. Price One Pound Five Shillings Unbound."

It bears on the front page, written in a beautiful hand: "Samuel Davies to Mrs. Susannah Bolling as a small token of gratitude for her kindness."

The Rev. Samuel Davies was the second Presbyterian minister to preach in Virginia, and afterward became president of Princeton College. Samuel Davies went to Hanover County in 1747.

It was in the old Pole Green Church, December 3, 1755, that the Presbytery of Hanover met for the first time, and Samuel Davies was one of the six ministers present.

This old Bible is particularly interesting for the Bolling family data which it contains, and which I give in full:

Alexander Bolling, born March 12, 1721; old style.

Susanna Bolling, born June 16, 1720; old style.

Alexander and Susanna Bolling were married December 23, 1745.

Elizabeth Bolling, daughter of Alexander and Susanna Bolling, born June 24, 1747.

Robert Bolling, son of Alexander and Susan Bolling, born March 24, 1751; O. S.

Stith Bolling, son of Alexander and Susanna Bolling, born May 11, 1753; N. S.

Ann Bolling, daughter of Alexander and Susanna Bolling, born March 31, 1755.

John Bolling, born October 13, 1756; died November 9, 1759.

Alexander Bolling, Jr., born December 2, 1761.

Susanna Bolling, born December 5, 1764.

Sally Bolling, born March 25, 1766.

Alexander Bolling, Sr., died June 11, 1767.

Elizabeth Bolling, married to Peter Jones, April 6, 1769.

Peter Jones died January 10, 1771.

Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Alexander and Susanna Bolling, married to Christopher Manlove, November 24, 1771.

Jane Manlove, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Manlove, born October 8, 1772.

Robert Bolling married to Franky Green, May 10, 1772.

John Bolling, son of Robert and Franky Bolling, born March 10, 1773.

Frances, wife of Robert Bolling, died March 15, 1773.

Sally Bolling, died June 17, 1773.

John Bolling, son of Robert and Franky Bolling, died 1st of May, 1817.

Rebecca Bolling Manlove, born 24th of April, 1774, died July 5, 1817.

Thomas Bolling Manlove, born November 4, 1776.

Elizabeth Manlove, died 2d November, 1776.

Stith Bolling, married to Charlotte Edmunds, October 10, 1776.

Rebecca B. Bolling, daughter of Stith and Charlotte, born February 14, 1778.

Robert Bolling married to Clara Bland, widow, December 18, 1779.

Eliza Yates Bolling, daughter of Robert and Clara Bolling, born——.

Alexander Bolling, son of Stith and Charlotte Bolling, born——.

Several of the above dates are incomplete because the page has been torn.

Rebecca B. Bolling, daughter of Stith and Charlotte Bolling, married Melchijah Spragins. After the early death of her husband, Rebecca Bolling Spragins, with her two sons, Stith Bolling and Melchijah, moved to near Huntsville, Ala.

The undersigned would be very glad to be informed of the date of the marriage of Rebecca Bolling and Melchijah Spragins or any further history of the Spragins family.

Rev. J. Ogle Warfield,
Chestnut Hill,
Philadelphia, Pa.

REV. JOSEPH RHEA to JOHN RHEA.

[The letter of which a translation is given below is still preserved. It is in Latin and was written by Rev. Joseph Rhea, chaplain of Col.

Wm. Christian's Command in the Cherokee Expedition to his son John Rhea in Gen. Washington's Army. The latter was an early congressman from Tennessee and long prominent in that State. Rhea County was named for him. A correspondence in Latin between residents of the western portion of Virginia at that date is a thing worth noting.]

TRANSLATION.

O Son dear to me—I am well in body but anxious in mind. The people on the Holston are afflicted again by the savages. I hear that those below (or on the other side of the hill of) the hills are for the most part inactive within their fortifications. (He probably refers to the people living beyond Edens Ridge near Kingsport where at that time was a fort. I think they are going to have a spring harvest, Faith concerning them will be, they in that section may not be able to live. I have sold my farm, and exactly on the fifth of June I must relinquish (it). If the Holstonians do not send two wagons for my family about that time, I will proceed, God willing, to Virginia and conduct them myself. One year with them; I now have no place in which to put my family; I do not despair, but I now think I sold over hastily. But nothing in this world is done in vain, nothing by chance fortune, but all things by the good omnipotent Ruler. I beg (you) to write to me; counsel and take care of your brother Matthew. The mother and others at home are very well. I wrote you by Captain Thompson. This letter goes by Captain Boyer from Virginia and from the home of Chiliaribi McAllister and most beloved in his name. Live both of you mindful of the future and that it is becoming that you behave yourselves. Flee women and wine, these you know have been the destruction of many. Live sober and secure the love of all, especially of the captains (officers). I hope God will surely guide me. I have done wrong (made a grave mistake) in selling the farm so hastily; but I trust the Governor of the whole world will return me to a good end. That God will be with you and will be to you a defence prays a most loving father. Joseph Rhea 19mo. April 1777.

P. S. Be kind to him who is an enemy, he will give to Samuel Blair, he has been most friendly to me; he left family (his family or my family) in Botetourt.

(Memo by cousin Cornelius. The letter indicates that Jos Rhea's family was not at that time in Maryland, but in Va. perhaps in Botetourt Co. Jos Rhea was in General Washington's army.

THE NEW RIVER COMPANY.

This company, mentioned at p. 312 of the July issue, has nothing to do with Virginia.

The London New River Company was chartered in 1606 to bring water into London from the River Lea, by an open channel called a New River. "The proprietors of this New River were afterwards incorporated, and the whole is divided in to shares which are saleable and transferable to very good advantage." *Anderson's History of Commerce. Revised to the year 1789.* Vol. II, p. 328, year 1609.

GREENSVILLE COUNTY MARRIAGE BONDS.

(Contributed by Mrs. J. O. James, Petersburg, Va.)

Abram Artis and Eliza Artis—Oct.-11th-1785.
 Archer Applewhaite and Patsy Turner—Aug-23rd-1788.
 Wm Atkinson and Martha Cain—Mar-26th-1789.
 Colin Adams and Frances Nicholson—Dec-16th-1790.
 Edward Adams and Eliza McLemore—Feb-5th-1789.
 Wm Andres and Susanna Bass—Dec-27th-1793.
 Jeremiah and Elizabeth E. Grigg—Feb-4th-1789.
 Wm Adams and Elizabeth Clements—April-12-1799.
 Thos Adams and Ann Griffin—May 7th-1799.
 Hamlin Allen and Sylvia Lanier—Dec-22nd-1801.
 Wm Applewhaite and Polly Williamson—Dec-24th-1799.
 Wm Atkinson and Martha Cain—Mar-26th-1789.
 Edmund Adams and Elizabeth Cooksey—Dec-29th-1785.
 John Adams and Elizabeth Williamson—Nov-22nd-1785.
 Archibald Allen and Mary Wall—Dec-27th-1792.
 Wm Andrews and Susanna Bass—Dec-20th-1793.
 Wm Andrews and Sally Grizzard—Nov-25th-1785.
 Henry Avent and Winifred Robinson—Dec-13th-1801.
 Samuel Avent and Jenny Woodruff—Nov-18th-1799.
 John Allen and Fanny Pearson—Jan-11th-1802.
 Thomas Andlton and Dolly Coker—Aug-21st-1802.
 Thos Avent and Lucy Robinson—Jan-14th-1805.

(B)

Beverly Brown and Hannah Parham—Nov-15th-1785.
 Wm Batte Jr, and Mary Ann Berry—May-5th-1785.
 Berriman Bibbs and Diana Charles—Aug-16th-1782.
 Issac Branscomb and Elizabeth Harrison—Oct-25th-1787.
 Williamson Bonner and Mary Rivers—May 21th-1793.
 Robert Branscomb and Elizabeth Ingram—Nov-16th-1795.
 Presley Britt and Mary Womack—May-26th-1796.
 Douglas Bennett and Patsy Branscomb—Jan-6th-1801.

Zachariah Branscomb and Mazy Towns—Nov-6th-1798.
John Bowman and Elizabeth Mabry—Dec-20th-1799.
Buckner Brewer and Susanna Robinson—July 24th-1803.
Burwell Brown and Patience Turner—Feb-10th-1784.
John Barlow and Polly Wrenn—Aug-25th-1788.
Jesse Butts and Nancy L. Parham—Dec-23rd-1784.
Jesse Britt (or Brett) and Ann Davis (widow)—Feb-24th-1786.
Edward Branscomb and Vine Ingram—Oct-6th-1791.
Burgess Bass and Charlotte Sikes—May-28th-1791.
Jesse Berryman and Boice Jackson—July-27-1790.
Allen Bass and Elizabeth Davis—Sep-30-1790.
Sterling Bass and Elizabeth Dupree—May-23-1793.
John Brown and Rebecca Dupree—12-July-1790.
Frederick Batte and Polly Batte—Sep-24-1795.
Wm Butler and Nancy Rawlings—Feb-2-1793.
Fred Boykin-Elizabeth Bynum—Aug-20-1797.
William Barlow-Dolly R. Walpoole—Feb-5-1798.
David Blanks-Elizabeth Spicely—Dec-21-1785.
James Butts-Sarah Simonds—Dec-21-1797.
James Buford-Nancy Walker—Mar-11-1797.
John Buckley-Boice Bass—Feb-3-1797.
Lewis Burnett-Betsy Vaughan—Dec-8-1806.
David Blanks-Rhuamy Sammons—Dec-6-1792.
Sagars Bynum-Sally Parham—Mar-27-1789.
Robert Brooke-Jenny Jeffrie—May-26-1795.

(C)

John Cane and Jane Hobbs—Oct-31-1798.
John Camp and widow Elizabeth Sims—Feb-21-1782.
Richard Crump and Julia Sykes—April-9-1789.
Cordy Clifton and Jennett Turner—May-22-1786.
John Collier and Lucrecy Mitchell—Feb-19-1793.
Wm Collier and Judy Garner—Oct-24-1793.
Miles Cooking and Susanna Lanier—Dec-25-1793.
John Cain and Sealh Mabrey—Nov-24-1794.
John Cowen or Cower and Claramond Sammons—Dce-27-1793.
Jeremiah Clanton and Sally Murrell—July-12-1798.
Phil Claiborne, Sally Sims—Nov-22-1798.
John Cato and Harriett Perry—May-25-1797.
Henry Collier and Mary Shetson—Jan-17-1787.
Walter Cooksey and Lucy Bass—Feb-3-1797.
George Clarke and Mary Reese—Aug-7-1786.
Sam Clifton-Elizabeth Harris—Sept-1-1790.
John Cato and Temperance Webb—May-6-1790.
John Clarke and Nancy Fielding—Sep-12-1797.

James Clarke and Anna Massey—June-13-1798.
 Henry Clark and Polly Clark—Nov-20-1799.
 Mark Chambliss and Judith Johnson—Feb-27-1800.
 Charles Clarke and Nancy Clarke—June-23-1800.
 Sterling Cato and Elizabeth Harris—Dec-8-1800.
 Devereux Garratt Claiborne and Sally Sims—July-11-1808.

(D)

Edward Delridge and Margret Turner—Jan-11-1792.
 James Dancy and Sarah Roper—June-14-1786.
 John Donaldson and Elizabeth Petway—May-7-1798.
 John E. Dawson and Annabella Burwell—Sep-16-1801.
 Robert Dupree and Polly Hines—Aug-4-1797.
 Haley Dupree and Elizabeth Garriss (widow)—Jan-12-1782.
 John Day and Agnes Seaton—May-3-1787.
 Wm Dupree and Jennett Cato—June-25-1786.
 Baxster Davis and Elizabeth Reade—Dec-25-1798.
 John Davis and Nancy Whittington—Sep-27-1792.
 Thomas Davis and Nancy Pritchett—Nov-28-1799.
 Wm Dancy and Priscilla Turner—Dec-13th-1802.
 Capt, Wm Dancy's Co, of Light Infantry, 1st, (Byrnes) Regiment Va,
 Militia, War (1812).
 James Dunn and Elizabeth Woodford—Jan-14th-1799.

(E)

Wm Epps and Hetty Chapman—May-5th-1804.
 James Epps and Susanna Grigg—Jan-21st-1788.
 Henry Evans and Sally Hayes—Sept-21st-1790.
 Michael Ezell and Priscilla Rives.
 Ira Ellis and Mary Mason—Nov-3rd-1795.
 Wm Edwards and Sally Ferguson—Oct-6th-1795.
 John Elliott and Mildred Maclin—Oct-22nd-1788.

(F)

Collier Fisher and Mary Lucas—Dec-17th-1798.
 Edward Freeman and Molly Vaughan—Oct-22nd-1798.
 Allen Freeman and Tempy Snelly—Oct-24th-1798.
 Wm Fox and Sarah Walton—Nov-7th-1798.
 Wm Fergason and Judy Lanier—Dec-21st-1802.
 Wm Faison and Martha Winfield—Jan-12th-1784.
 Cordell Francis and Lethisha Hailey—Mar-10th-1796.
 Peter Freeman and Sarah Jackson—Sept-25th-1795.
 Thomas Avent Fox and Lavinia Smith—Oct-10th-1803.
 John Fisher and Lucy Wall—Feb-22nd-1799.
 Christopher Foster and Mirandy Jordan—Sept-5th-1785.

(G)

Wyche Green and Agnes Chambliss—Jan-29th-1789.
 Myles Green and Elizabeth Hunt—Oct-15-1789.
 John Grizzard and Elizabeth Massey—Feb-20-1788.
 John Gwatney and Mary Cotton—May-24-1787.
 Lewis Grigg and Edith Watson—Nov-22-1785.
 George Graham and Sarah Starke (widow)—Oct-9-1786.
 John Grigg and Rebecca Thweatt—May-27-1783.
 John Goodrich and Rhoda Goodrich—May-9-1798.
 Carrell Grigg and Martha Blanks—Feb-11-1786.
 Drury Grant and Nancy Hines—Dec-30-1795.
 John Green and Judith Mabry—Sept-21-1793.
 Thomas Going and Sarah Jones—July-24-1794.
 Mark Going and Sally Jones—Sept-29-1794.
 John Goodwyn and Abigail Harwell—Oct-25-1799.
 Washington Goodrich and Frances B. Batte—Feb-21-1799.

(H)

John Heath and Lucy Young—Feb-13-1787.

 REVELL

Die Saturny Randall Revell of Somerset County shews that
 5th May, 1688: Katherine Revell late of the same County deceased
 intestate therefore prays Adm'n of the said dece'd estate might be unto
 him committed with commission to swear the said Adm'r & Warr'ts to
 app'rs with warrant to Stephen Luffe of the said County Gent to Adm'r
 the oath of Adm'r and swear app'rs Robert King and John King Appr's
 Test Proceedings Liber No. 14 folio 70.

The Inventory of the personal estate of Katherine Revell shows her
 to be possessed of 30 lbs. 5 shillings and no pence. Inv. & Accts. Liber
 No. 10 folio 16.

As Randall Revell was heir at law all the real estate descended to him.
 Randall Revell, Sr., was possessed of 1160 acres of Double Purchase
 in 1679. He must have bought part of this same tract afterwards as he
 wills 2900 acres of this same tract.

Randall Revell to Christopher, Randall, Mary and William Revell
 1000 acres part of Double Purchase Dec. 17, 1709.

This Deed I presume is recorded in Somerset County.

ROYAL DESCENT OF THE WYATTS, FLEETS AND OTHER VIRGINIA FAMILIES.

(From the beginning down to the marriage of Elizabeth Brooke with Sir Thomas Wyatt the descent is from Foster's *Collectanea Genealogica* I, 20.)

1. William the Conqueror crowned Christmas Day 1066, died Sept. 9, 1087, married Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, a descendant of Charlemagne and Alfred the Great.

2. Henry I, crowned Aug. 6, 1100, died Dec. 1, 1135, married 1100, Maud, daughter of Malcolm Caenmore, King of Scots. She died May 1, 1188.

3. Maud, died Sept. 11, 1167. She married, first the Emperor Henry IV, of Germany, who died without issue; and secondly Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou (son and heir of Fulke, King of Jerusalem and Count of Anjou), who died Sept. 7, 1150.

4. Henry II, crowned Dec. 19, 1154, died July 7, 1187, married Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne, daughter and heir of William, Duke of Aquitaine.

5. John, born Dec. 24, 1167, crowned May 27, 1199, died Oct. 12, 1216. He married Isabel (his 2nd wife), daughter and heiress of Aymer, Count of Angouleme. She died 1246.

6. Henry III, born Oct. 1, 1206, crowned Oct. 28, 1216, died Nov. 16, 1272; married, Jan 14, 1236, Eleanor, 2nd daughter and co-heir of Raymond Beranger, Count of Provence. She died June 25, 1291.

7. Edward I, born June 17, 1239, crowned Aug 19, 1274, died July 7, 1307; married Eleanor (1st wife), daughter of Ferdinand III, King of Castile. She died Nov. 27, 1290.

8. Elizabeth (youngest daughter) died May 5, 1316, age 32; married (2nd husband) Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, who fell at The battle of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, March 16, 1321.

9. Margaret de Bohun, died Dec. 16, 1391, married, August 31, 1338, Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devon, K. G., who was born July 12, 1302, and died May, 1377.

10. Margaret Courtney married John de Cobham, 3d Lord summoned to Parliament 1355 to 1407. He died Jan 10, 1407-8

11. Joan de Cobham, daughter and sole heir; married Sir John de la Pole, Knight, who died May 31, 1379-80.

12. Joan de la Pole, only daughter and heir, died Jan. 13, 1433-34; married (2d husband) Sir Reynold Braybrooke, Knight, who died Sept. 20, 1405.

13. Joan Braybrooke, eventual sole heir of the barony of Cobham, married in 1410, Sir Thomas Brooke, of Holditch, Devon, Knight, who died 1438.

14. Edward Brooke, Lord Cobham, summoned to Parliament 1445-1463, died May 9, 1469; married Elizabeth, daughter of James, Lord Audley.

15. John Brooke, Lord Cobham, summoned to Parliament 1472-1511; age 18 in 1464, died March 9, 1511-12; married Margaret (1st wife) daughter of Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny. She was born at Cobham Sept. 30, 1500.

16. Thomas Brooke, Lord Cobham, summoned to Parliament 1514-1522, died July 19, 1529; married Dorothy (1st wife) daughter of Sir Henry Heydon, Knight.

17. Elizabeth Brooke, married Sir Thomas Wyatt (the Poet), of Allington, Kent, Knight, born 1503, died Oct. 11, 1542.

18. Sir Thomas Wyatt, born 1520, executed for rebellion against Queen Mary April 11, 1554, married Jane, daughter of Sir William Hawte, of Brune, Kent.

(A) George Wyatt, father of Sir Francis Wyatt, and Rev. Hawte Wyatt, of Virginia.

(B) Jane married Charles Scott, of Egerton Kent, and was mother of Deborah Scott who married William Fleet, Gent, of Chartham, Kent, and had a son Henry Fleet, of Virginia.

GRIFFIN FAMILY RECORD.

(COPIED FROM MRS. NANCY CHISWELL LEWIS'S BIBLE.)

Marriages: "Stephen Orren Wright was married to Mary Louisa Griffin, daughter of Dr. Samuel Stuart & Sarah Lewis Griffin, Nov. 23, 1836, in the City of Williamsburg, by Rev. John H. Wingfield, Rector of Trinity Church Portsmouth, Va.

James Lewis Corbin Griffin, married to Jane Hester Denning of St. Johns, New Foundland, 30 June 1842.

J. L. G. married to Fanny Mary Denning of St. Johns New Fd'land, 15 March 1853.

Mottram Dulany Ball, married to Sallie Lewis Wright, daughter of S. O. & M. L. Wright, 17 Oct. 1860.

Samuel Stuart Griffin, married to Sarah Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Tabb, previously Mrs. Lewis & Mrs. Thruston, at Gloucester Town, Va. Nov. 19, 1808.

John Bertrand & Paul, brothers, left France during the persecution of Lewis XIV., came over to London, & from thence to America. They were both clerks in the Church of England. John Bertrand, the elder, settled in Rappahannock Co. Va., after having married in London on the 29th, Sept., 1686, Charlotte Jolly, a French Nobleman's daughter, with whom he escaped from France. J. B. left two children. William the elder, died in 1760, left an only daughter, Mary Ann. She inter-married with Leroy Griffin, the father of Thomas Bertrand Griffin, Corbin Griffin, Cyrus Griffin, &c. Paul Bertrand, the other brother,

settled in Calvert Co., Md., on a farm purchased by him, called Hayes, west of Patuxant river, & died soon after his marriage, leaving a widow & one son, named Paul. The widow went to London, with her son Paul. Paul, married & settled at Bath & died without issue, about the year 1755, leaving a widow—about in 1766. This widow was named Mary, & was the daughter of one Dearling, a very eminent Toyman of London.

J. L. G. was married to G. H. D. in York Co., Va. by Rev. John Curtis, Pastor of the "Campbellits," otherwise called "Disciples" church [Lower Grafton] in York Co. Va.

Births: Stephen Orren Wright, son of Col. Stephen & Abby Wright, was born in Norfolk, Va., Oct 8, 1814. Tas. Parish, La, by Mr. ——— Rouse J. P. to S. B. S. L. W. were married in the William & Mary Col. Chapel by Rev. R. T. Brown, son-in law of Rev. Dr. W. H. Wilmer, formerly Pres. W. & M.—Dr. S. S. G. was living in York Town, Va., when he married Miss Sallie Lewis.—J. L. C. G. [This entry is copied as it apparently was written.]

Mary Louisa wife of S. O. W., was born in Gloucester Co., Va., March 31, 1817. h

Sallie Lewis, daughter of Stephen O. & Mary Louisa Wright, was born in Norfolk, June 2, 1838. rn

Stephen Griffin, son of S. O. and M. L. Wright was born in Norfolk January 4, 1845 and died in Williamsburg May 29, 1845. lk

Nancy Chiswell Brown (an orphan child) was born in York Co. Sep 20, 1838.

Mary Louisa Stuart daughter of M. D. & Sally L. Ball was born "Stony Lonesome," Prince William Co. Va. Aug 9, 1861. at

William Dulany Ball, son of M. D. & S. L. Ball was born June 25, 18 in Williamsburg & died Jan 1866. 65

Sally Lewis Ball daughter of the same was born Dec. 14, 1866 at Fairfax C. H. Va. Mottram Corbin [Ball] was born at Fairfax C. H. March 11, 1868. ch

Caroline Linton Ball, daughter of the same, was born in Baltimore Md. Nov. 23, 1869; James Stuart Ball, son of the same was born in Alexandria, Va. Nov. 5, 1872, Annie Addison [Ball] was born in Alexandria Va. Jan'y 20, 1875.

Cyrus Anstruther son of S. S. & S. Griffin born July 26, 1810, at York-Town, Va.

James Lewis Corbin Griffin, son of S. S. & S. Griffin, born March 17, 1814, at Lewisville, also called "Brew House" on Seven River, Gloucester Co. Va.

Mary Stuart, daughter of S. S. & S. Griffin, born April 31, 1817, at Lewisville, aforesaid.

Thomas Stuart, son of the same, born May 16, 1819 & died Feb. 24, 1822, at Lewisville, Gloucester Co. Va.

John Mercer, son of the same, born at Lewisville, Gloucester Co. Aug. 24, 1822, & died Sept. 3, 1822 at this birth place.

Fayette, son of S. S. & S. Griffin born March 21, 1812 at Williamsburg.
Nancy Chiswell Brown daughter of Mansfield Brown & Sarah his wife, was born Sept. 20, 1838 in York Co., Va.

Mansfield, son of Mansfield & Sarah Brown, was born Dec. 30, 1840.

Julia Ann, daughter of S. S. & S. Griffin born June 3, 1828 and died June 20, of the same year in Williamsburg.

Mary Stuart daughter of the same born June 8, 1830 died June 20, 1830 in Williamsburg.

John Griffin son of Judge Cyrus Griffin and brother of S. S. Griffin, born April 20, 1771 at Traquair, seat of the Earl of Traquair in the County Peebles, Scotland.

His Uncle, Charles, Earl of Traquair died Oct. 17, 1827, leaving his son Charles, Earl after him, & Lady Louisa his issue.

Lady Lucia Stuart, sister of Lady Christina Griffin (the latter the mother of John, Samuel Stuart, Mary and Louisa Griffin) died in London Jan'y 2, 1829. Charles Stuart, 7th Earl of Traquair, died at Traquair, Dec. 1827, being 83 years old. He was the brother of Lady Christina and Lady Lucia Stuart.

John Lewis, husband of Ann Chiswell Griffin died Nov. 28, 1827, in Gloucester Co., Va.

Ann Chiswell Lewis (wife of the last named) daughter of William Griffin & S. G. died in Gloucester Co., Va., Dec. 27, 1843.

Mary, widow of Thomas Griffin of York (who died in York Town Oct. 1836), & eldest daughter of Cyrus & Christina Griffin died at Fauquier Springs, Va. Sept 6, 1851.

Louisa, widow of the late Hugh Mercer, of Fredericksburg, & daughter of Cyrus & Christina Griffin, died at Savannah, Ga, at the residence of her son, Gen. Hugh W. Mercer, Dec 28, 1859.

William Griffin, father of Ann Chiswell Lewis, & uncle of S. S. Griffin, died Feb. 11, 1793 about two o'clock Monday morning.

Mrs. Susanna Griffin, wife of William Griffin, died Feb. 21, 1805, at about 1½ after 6 in the evening.

Stephen Griffin, son of Stephen Orren & Mary Louisa Wright died in Williamsburg, May 29, 1845, age 4 months & 24 days.

Lady Christina Griffin, Consort of Cyrus Griffin and mother of Samuel Stuart Griffin died 8th of October, 1807, in Williamsburg, Va., & was interred in the cemetery of the Prot. Episc. Church.

Cyrus Griffin, father of S. S. Griffin died Dec. 10, 1810, in York-town, Va. aged 62.

Sarah Tabb, mother of Sarah Griffin (the latter being Consort of S. S. Griffin) died in Gloucester Town Va, Dec. 8, 1821, in the 68th year of his age.

Cyrus Anstruther, son of S. S. & S. Griffin died in Williamsburg, Va., Oct. 10, 1834.

Fayette, son of S. S. & S. Griffin died Nov 24, 1850, and was buried in the Episc. Church Yard, Bruton Parish of Williamsburg, near his departed mother Sarah Griffin.

Sarah Griffin (nee Lewis) Consort of S. S. Griffin died in Williamsburg Va. Nov 12, 1846, in the 59th year of her age.

Samuel Stuart Griffin died in Williamsburg, Dec. 19, 1864, in the 83rd year of his age (He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan'y 6, 1782).

Jane Hester, Consort of J. L. C. Griffin, died in Williamsburg, on July 28, 1848.

J. L. C. Griffin Jr. infant son of J. L. C. Griffin, & Jane Hester, his wife, was born June 20, & died June 22, 1848, in Williamsburg, Va.

Henry Stuart, infant son of J. L. C. Griffin & Fannie Mary, his wife, was born 1855 at Frankfort, Ky. & died in that city July of the same year.

Charlie Denning, son of J. L. C. G. & F. M. G., was born at Sharon, Madison Co., Miss., Sept. 28, 1856, & died at the residence of their friend, Mr. Thomas Lewis Gilmer & wife, in the same place, Sept. 3, 1857.

Samuel Stuart Griffin, born at Philadelphia, Pa., January 6, 1782, & died at Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 19, 1864.

Sarah Lewis, wife of S. S. Griffin, born at Gloucester Town, Va., June 24, 1787, & died at Williamsburg, Va., Nov. 12, 1846.

From "Register" in Mrs. A. W. C. Waller's Family Bible.

Marriages: James Lewis & Sarah Thruston were married by Rev. Mr. Fontain, Dec. 18. 1784.

Robert Thruston & Sarah Brown were married at Belle Farm, in Gloucester Co., Va., by Rev. Mr. Smith, Dec. 22nd, 1804.

A. W. C. Catlett, daughter of John W. C. Catlett, of Timber Neck, in Gloucester Co., Va., was married at the residence of her father, on Feb. 22, 1849, to C. C. P. Waller, son of Hetty & Benjamin Waller of Williamsburg, Va.

[In my cousin A. W. C. W's Family Bible "Register," the date of my mother's birth, is set down June 24, 1786, but I think 1787 is right.—J. L. C. G.]

Births: Robert Thruston, son of John & Sarah Thruston was born March 30, 1782, & baptized May 7, 1783.

Sarah Lewis, daughter of James & Sarah Lewis, was born June 24, 1786, at Gloucester Town, Va.

Ann Harwood Lewis Thruston, daughter of Robert & Sarah Thruston, was born Oct. 7, 1805.

Agnes Jane Thruston, daughter of Robert & Sarah Thruston, was born at Gloucester Town, Dec. 30, 1806.

John Benjamin, son of A. W. C. & C. C. P. Waller was born in Williamsburg, Va., Feb. 13, 1850 [on Ash Wednesday].

Hetty C. Waller, daughter of the same was born in Williamsburg Dec. 24, 1851.

Mary Louisa, daughter of the same was born in Williamsburg, March 11, 1852. C.C.P., son of the same was born in Williamsburg, April 14, 1853.

Wilmer Nelson, son of the same was born Feb. 13, 1855, in Williamsburg.

Agnes Thruston, daughter of the same was born in Williamsburg, March 31, 1858. C. C. P. [2nd], son of the same was born in Williamsburg, March 2, 1861.

Ann S., daughter of the same was born in Gloucester Co. (at Valley Front), January 24, 1864.

W. Page, son of the same, born in Gloucester Co., April 21, 1865.

Robert Page, son of A. W. C. & C. C. P. Waller, born in Williamsburg, March 6, 1867.

A. W. C. Waller, daughter of John W. C. Catlett & Agnes Jane, his wife, was born at Lansdowne, Gloucester Co., Va., Nov. 9, 1829.

Sally Brown Brunskin Nelson, daughter of the same was born at Lansdowne, Gloucester Co., Va. March 11, 1828.

Sarah Letitia Thruston, daughter of Robert & Sarah Thruston, was born at Gloucester Town, Nov. 2nd, 1808—Eleanor Thruston, daughter of R. & S. Thruston, was born at Gloucester Town, January, 1810.

William Stevenson Thruston, son of Robert & Sarah Thruston, born at Gloucester Town, Feb. 26, 1813.

Edward Taliaferro Thruston, son of the same, born Aug. 27, 1817.

Sarah Tabb, (previously Mrs. Thruston & Mrs. Lewis) departed this life at Gloucester Town, Dec. 8, 1821, aged 70.

Sarah, Consort of Robert Thruston, departed this life at Lansdowne, Gloucester Co., Dec. 8, 1818.

Robert Thruston of Lansdowne died at Lansdowne, Feb. 22, 1857.

William S. Thruston, M. D., died at Matthews C. H. Va., Feb. 14, 1861.

Charles Carter Page Waller, Consort of A. W. C. Waller departed this life in Williamsburg, Feb. 6, 1867. Perfectly well at dinner, cheerful, & enjoying the society of his devoted family, he was in the evening seized with Gout of the stomach, which was transferred to the brain, & of which he died: a corpse at 7 o'clock, P. M. of that day. Regretted & beloved by all; truly may it be said of him HE HAD NO ENEMIES.

[The paragraph relating to C. C. P. W. son., was written by his widow, A. W. C. W. J. L. C. G.]

Miss Mary Lark, for many years, the close friend of the late Mrs. Hetty Waller, mother of C. C. P. W. son., & now & for many years, also the friend intimate & dear of Mrs. A. W. C. Waller, was born in Oct. 5, 1800.

Benj. Seawell of Gloucester Co., Va., was born Dec. 25, 1800.

The late Rev. Thomas Whittemore, for many years Editor of the "Trumpet & Universalist Magazine—previously, Pastor of the University Society at Cambridge Port, Mass., was born in 1800, & died March 21, 1865.

John W. C. Catlett, father of Mrs. A. W. C. W. & of Mrs. S. B. B. Nelson, was born Dec. 25, 18—.

GENEALOGY.

TAYLOR OF SOUTHAMPTON, &c.

(Continued)

13. JAMES³ TAYLOR (Etheldred²), of Southampton County. On May 11, 1776, James Taylor of Southampton, gent., conveyed to James Ingram 346 acres in Southampton which had been devised to the said James Taylor by his father Col. Etheldred Taylor. His will was dated Nov. 13, 1781 and proved in Southampton Jan. 10, 1782. He left Charles, son of John Taylor three negroes & gave his own wife 8 negroes and all the rest of his estate, making her executrix. James Taylor evidently died without issue, as the records contain no mention of his children. His widow Elizabeth presented his will for probate. Only one James Taylor appears in any of the wills of this family—the one just treated of. A James Taylor who died in Southampton in 1771 leaving a widow Priscilla and sons Samuel and William was evidently of another family. In 1784 Charles Joyner and Priscilla his wife (formerly widow of James Taylor) and her son Samuel Taylor were living in Hertford Co., N. C.

21. ROBERT⁴ TAYLOR (William³) died in 1793 unmarried. His will was dated Jan. 3, 1789, and proved in Southampton Nov. 14, 1793. He gave to his niece Patty Woodlief, daughter of Thomas and Martha Woodlief 6 negroes, and if she died without issue the negroes were to be equally divided between his relations William and Ann Browne, children of William and Ann Browne, deceased, and Samuel Browne, Martha Browne and Mary Browne children of Benjamin Edwards and Mary Mason Browne. To nephew William Browne, son of Wm. and Ann Browne 5 negroes, and if he died without issue to revert to said Wm. Browne's sister Ann Browne and the surviving children of Benj. Edwards and Mary Mason Browne. To niece Ann Browne 5 negroes. To sister Mary Mason Browne the plantation and mill where testator's overseer Wm. Gilbert lived, and 12 negroes. To Aunt Temperence Taylor three horses. Residue of estate to be sold to pay debts and any remainder of proceeds to be divided between the Brownes (as above) and Patty Woodlief. Brother-in-law Benj. Edwards Browne and Cousin Etheldred Taylor executors. Etheldred and John Taylor and Thos. Blew executors.

22. ETHELDRED⁴ TAYLOR (Henry³), was bequeathed by her father a plantation called Ridley's, 10 negroes, £5000 &c. In this case, as in others, there is difficulty of identification on account of duplication of Christian Names. After the death of Col. Etheldred Taylor in 1755,

there remained his son Etheldred who died unmarried in 1777 (p. 105); Etheldred, son of Col. Taylor's son, Col. Henry, to whom Henry, in his will dated March 8, 1781, bequeathed property as above; and Etheldred, minor orphan of Richard Taylor for whom a guardian was appointed in 1776. There appears to be nothing in the records to differentiate the two Etheldreds sons of Henry and Richard. Etheldred, son of Henry, was probably of age at the date of his father's will in 1781, as he was made an executor. By deed dated Jan. 12, 1786, Etheldred Taylor and Rebecca his wife conveyed to John Wright 688½ acres on Three Creeks adjoining Henry Taylors land. On Dec. 20, 1786, Etheldred Taylor (evidently acting as guardian) leased to Jas. McNeal a storehouse &c belonging to Henry Taylor, Jr. This was evidently Etheldred, son of Henry Sr. There is a marriage bond dated June 1782 for Etheldred Taylor and Martha Tyus, and a marriage contract Fe b. 13 1790, between Etheldred Taylor and Elizabeth Ridley. The will of Etheldred Taylor was proved in Southampton Feb 20, 1791. His legatees were his wife Elizabeth, daughter Elizabeth (for whom certain provisions is made when she shall be 18), and his brother Jno. Taylor and relation Charles Taylor are appointed executors. This was certainly Etheldred son of Henry. He may have married several times or the other entries may refer to Etheldred son of Richard. It would appear that the question cannot be settled from the county records examined.

Issue of Etheldred⁴ (Henry³)

38. Elizabeth⁵.

THE BLACKWELL FAMILY.

By MISS STELLA PICKETT HARDY.

(Continued)

- 4-2. Samuel Blackwell, of Northumberland Co., Va., b. 1745, in Prince William Co., Va.; d. 1783, in Northumberland Co., Va. He was educated in England, and for the ministry, but when Virginia declared herself Independent of the British Empire and a Sovereign State, he entered the Army, serving as Captain Virginia State Regiment, 1778 to 1781. He received 4,000 acres for his services; he was a staunch and liberal Churchman. He m. cir. 1773, Elizabeth Tyler, b. cir. 1755; in Va.; d. 1828, in Morgan Co., Ala.; Issue,
- 5-1. William Henry Blackwell, of Morgan Co., Ala., b. 1774 in Va., d. in Morgan Co., Ala.; m. 1820, Eliza Wyatt Collier, b. May 25, 1797, in Charlotte Co., Va.; daughter of Col. James & Elizabeth (Bouldin) Collier, of Madison Co., Ala.; Issue,
- 6-1. Bouldin Blackwell, of Morgan Co., Ala., Martha Slaughter, daughter of William & Martha (Collier) Slaughter, of Madison Co., Ala., and had issue.

- 6-2. Samuel Blackwell, of Madison Co., Ala., b. 1823; m. Sarah Virginia Pickett, b. Nov. 23, 1831; d. 1908; daughter of Steptoe & Sarah Orrick (Chilton) Pickett, of Limestone Co., Ala., no issue.
- 6-3. Wyatt Blackwell, of Morgan Co., Ala., m. Anne Collier, daughter of Dr. James Bouldin Collier, of Morgan Co., Ala., and his wife, a Miss Slaughter, (sister of William Slaughter, she was either the widow Davis, or she married Davis as her second husband, and had a daughter Miss Fannie Davis, of Pilot Point, Texas), Issue.
- 7-1. Frank Blackwell, of Pilot Point, Texas, unm.,
- 7-2. Mattie Blackwell, of Pilot Point, Texas, unm.,
- 6-4. William Henry Blackwell, of Madison Co., Ala., m. Maud Hunley, and had issue.
- 6-5. Lucy Steptoe Blackwell, d. unm.,
- 6-6. Martha Blackwell, b. 1829; m. Dr. John Scott Pickett, C. S. A., b. July 19, 1823; d. 1887; son of Steptoe & Sarah Orrick (Chilton) Pickett, of Limestone Co., Ala., and had issue.
- 6-7. Mary Blackwell, b. 1832; m. Joseph Wiggs, of Little Rock, Ark., and had issue.
- 5-2. Richard Blackwell, of Morgan Co., Ala., m. unknown, and had issue.
- 5-3. Samuel Blackwell, of Limestone Co., Ala., m. Sarah Dent, issue,
- 6-1. William Richard Blackwell, of Madison Co., Ala., m. Martha Collier, daughter of Thomas & Mary (Dent) Collier, and had issue.
- 6-2. Augustus Blackwell, of Morgan Co., Ala., m. Eleanor Collier, daughter of Thomas & Mary (Dent) Collier, and had issue.
- 5-4. Alice Blackwell, m. Judge Samuel Wilkerson, of Alabama, and had issue.
- 5-5. Elizabeth Blackwell, m. a Mr. Slaughter, of Alabama, issue,
- 6-1. Sarah Slaughter, m. Bouldin Collier, of Morgan Co., Ala., b. June 8, 1789; son of Col. James & Elizabeth (Bouldin) Collier, of Madison Co., Ala., and had issue.
- 4-3. Ann Blackwell, b. 1747, in Prince William Co., Va.; d. prior to 1800 in Fauquier Co., Va., m. May 31, 1764, Col. Martin Pickett, of "Paradise," Fauquier Co., Va., b. 1740 in King George Co., Va.; d. 1804, in Fauquier Co., Va. He represented Fauquier in two of the most important Conventions ever held in Virginia, the Convention of 1776, which assembled at Williamsburg, and declared Virginia Independent of the British Empire, and a Sovereign State. (See writings of Hugh Blair Grigsby; Bishop Meade's Old Churches and Families, Vol. I. p. 153; Stanard's Colonial Virginia, p. 208). He was also a delegate to the Convention of 1788, which accepted the Constitution of 1787, under which the Union now is governed. (See Elliott's Debates; Col. John Scott's Lost Principles). He served in the French and Indian War, 1761, as Lieutenant in Capt. William Edmonds Co. of Va. Troops;

(Hening's Statutes). In the Revolutionary War, as Lieutenant-Colonel, Fauquier Militia, Sep. 28, 1778 (Crozier's Virginia County Records, Vol. VI.), Colonel Virginia Militia, 1778-1779, (Heitman's Historical Register), Colonel, 2nd Battalion, Aug. 27, 1781, (McAllister's Virginia Militia, p. 201). He received for his services, 243 acres, 1780; 798 acres, 1788; 183 acres, 1789; $\frac{1}{2}$ of 93 acres, 1790; 139 acres, 1792, (Crozier's Virginia County Records, Vol. VI. p. 90, 91, 92 and 235). He served as Major at the Battle of Monmouth, (Letters of that period). He was Tax Commissioner of Fauquier Co., 1782; Coroner, 1783; and High Sheriff, 1785; (Fauquier County Records). He was a staunch and liberal Churchman, and a Vestryman, of the old Church at Warrenton. His will is dated May 4, 1803, Codicils, Apr. 12, 1804; probated Apr. 24, 1804, in Fauquier Co., (Will Book No. 3, p. 518), in which he names his daughters, Lucy Marshall, Nancy Brooke, Millie Clarkson, Judith Slaughter, and Betsy Pickett; and "representatives of daughter Lettie Johnston," his sons, George Blackwell Pickett and Steptoe Pickett; his sons-in-law, Charles Marshall, Francis Brooke, Charles Johnston, William Clarkson and Stanton Slaughter; Executors, George Blackwell Pickett, Stanton Slaughter and Joseph Blackwell. He was the son of William & Elizabeth (Cooke?) Pickett, of Fauquier Co., Va., Issue.

(To be continued)

THE EMPEROUR FAMILY OF LOWER NORFOLK COUNTY.

(by G. Andrews Moriarty Jr., A. M. Boston, Mass.)

(Concluded from XXI 420.)

Sarah (Oistin) Emperour, the wife of Francis Tully Emperour resided principally with her own relatives in Christ Church Parish, Barbados. Her will on record at Bridgetown is dated 20 March 1701-2 proved 25 Oct. 1709. She bequeathes to her daughter Elizabeth Emperour and if she die without children then the children of her sister, Elizabeth, the wife of Miles James, to wit Elizabeth Ramsden, William Ramsden, Alice James, Miles James and Elizabeth James and to her loving brother Miles James senior.

Francis Tully and Sarah (Oistine) Emperour had issue:

16. Oistine bapt. 7 April 1681 buried 20 Feb. 1682, Christ Church Barbados.
17. Maria bapt. 16 Oct. 1684, buried 20 Feb. 1682, at Christ Church, Barbados.
18. Francis bapt. 28 Aug. 1686 at Christ Church Barbados.
19. Sarah bapt. 17 July 1690 at Christ Church, Barbados.
20. Elizabeth bapt. 8 June 1699 at Christ Church, Barbados, married at Christ Church 18 May 17, 1716 William Phillips.

The rest of the children of Francis Tully and Sarah Emperour appear to have died in childhood.

III. 10. Tully Emperour, gentleman, of Lower Norfolk and Princess Ann Counties, Virginia. He appears to have been born about 1660. He was a planter with large estates in the parish of Lynhaven and in the vicinity of Lambert's Point. Like his father he was also a merchant. He married Ellen ----- and his will on file at Princess Ann Court House dated 12 Sept. 1722 was proved 6 Feb. 1722-3. He describes himself as of the Eastern Branch in Princess Ann County and leaves to his grandson, Thomas Moseley, "son of my daughter Mary Whitehurst" and his sister, Frances Moseley; to his grandson Tully Moseley and his grandson William Ackiss. He also bequeathes to Emperor Moseley, son of his daughter Elizabeth Moseley, "now under 20 years of age" and to Elizabeth and Frances Moseley, daughter of Mary Whitehurst, his grandchildren, and to his grandchildren Sarah Ackiss and Joseph Moseley and to his daughter Ann Wheeler.

From the above it would appear that Tully and Ellenor Emperour had issue:

21. Mary married 1st Edward Moseley (Arthur², William¹) of Lynnhaven. They were the ancestors of William Moseley the first Governor of Florida. She married 2ndly Henry Whitehurst of Princess Ann.
22. Sarah married William Ackiss of Lynnhaven.
23. Ann married ----- Wheeler.
24. Elizabeth married about 1710 Amos Moseley of Princess Ann (Arthur² William¹), under Sheriff of Princess Ann County. Their son Emperour Moseley removed to Nixonton, N. C. He was the father of Capt. Joseph Moseley of Salem, Mass. Capt. Moseley was a distinguished master mariner of Salem and accompanied Benjamin Franklin to the Court of Louis XVI. He was killed by a Dutch privateer in the North Sea. His son, Emperour Moseley, of Salem, died in 1807, while on a voyage to Calcutta.

III. 11. William Emperour of Lower Norfolk. Born about 1658-1662. His inventory was presented on 18 August 1684 by Ann Thelaball, from which it would appear that he was married and that his widow had subsequently remarried a Thelaball, but in this connection it may be well to note that in Volume VII of the Land Patents page 145, a patent was granted to Ann Harding alias Emperour of Lower Norfolk for 249 acres part of a grant to Thomas Harding deceased on 20 Oct. 1661. The grant to Ann Harding alias Emperour was between 1679 and 1689 and it may be that she was a first wife of Tully Emperour. At any rate it seems clear that William Emperour died without issue.

III. 14. Thomas Emperour of St. Michaels Parish Barbados, while there is no absolute proof that he was the son of John Emperour, the fact that he can fit in nowhere else and that he resided in the same parish

in Barbados that John lived in, leads me to believe that he was his on. He was born about 1650 and married at St. Michael's 1 December 1670 Mary Partridge, she married 2ndly at St. Michael's William Bushay on 15 December 1681. Thomas Emperour was a merchant and in the census of 1680 he is recorded as residing in Bridgetown (St. Michael's) with his wife, 2 children one indentured servant and 10 negroes. He was buried at St. Michael's 8 July 1680. (The Ann Emperour who married 29 Nov. 1686 John Walker at St. Michael's may have been a sister of Thomas and the youngest child of John of Bridgetown.) Thomas and Mary (Partridge) Emperour had issue:

25. John bapt. at St. Michael's, 1, July 1672.
26. Margaret bapt. at St. Michael's, 4 Nov. 1673, buried 1 Dec. 1675.
27. Elizabeth married Thomas Farr or Faile of Barbados. They emigrated to Charleston, S. C., where they left descendants. She died at Charleston 15 Nov. 1725.

IV. 25. Capt. John Emperour of St. Michael's Barbados and Charleston, S. C. He was in Barbados as late as "15 Jan. 1693-4, when he witnessed a power of Attorney, but by "Jan. 1694-5 he was at Charleston, S. C. where he" was granted lots 248 & 9. He was a merchant and his removal to Charleston, S. C. at the time when many persons emigrated thither from Barbados was doubtless to establish himself as a merchant in the new settlement. He married Amerinthia, daughter of Bernard Schencking Esq. of Christ Church Parish, Barbados. (See Hotten's Lists for her birth in 1677). Mr. Schencking removed with his son in law and settled at Charleston.

On 9 Sept. 1696 the Lord's Proprietors of Carolina granted land to John Emperour, which upon his death without issue descended to his sister, Elizabeth Farr. The will of Capt. John Emperour is lost but that of his wife, dated 5 Dec. 1744, proved 14 Feb. 1744-5 is on file at Charleston, Capt John Emperour died before 22 July 1711 on which date his sister and her husband entered a caveat to his will.

With Capt. John Emperour of Charleston S. C. the male line of this ancient family of merchants ended. The name survives as a given one among the people of Princess Ann County, Virginia, and in that branch of the Moseley family that removed to Massachusetts at the close of the Revolution. The Colonial history of the family is, I believe, unique, involving as it has an examination of the records of Virginia, Barbados Massachusetts and South Carolina, and in Europe the records of Norwich and of Flanders, the latter now, beyond all doubt, lost forever, must be searched to obtain further facts concerning these early Virginian settlers.

In closing I must acknowledge my obligations to Miss Mabel Webber of the South Carolina Historical Society, who most kindly furnished me with matter regarding the family in Charleston.

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE WITH NOTICES OF SOME
CONNECTED FAMILIES.

THE FLEMING FAMILY.

(Continued)

1. JOHN² FLEMING, "eldest son of Charles Fleming, late of the county of New Kent, Merchant, was born in the Month of Nov. 1697, and was married to Mary Bolling, second daughter of Major John Bolling (and great granddaughter of Pocahontas) late of Cobbs in the County of Henrico (Now Chesterfield) on the 20th day of January 1727, and had issue by her six sons and two daughters. She died the 10th of August 1744, and he never married again, although he lived 'till the 6th day of Nov. 1756." (From a family Bible in the possession of Mr. Wm. Fleming Eggleston. The entries were probably made by Judge Wm. Fleming, and the additions in parentheses, made at a later date.) Colonel John Fleming lived at "Mt Pleasant" on James River, in what was first Goochland, later in Cumberland, and is now in Powhatan. He was one of the leading men of that section from the formation of Goochland County; was one of the first justices of that county in 1728, and in 1730, on the death of his brother-in-law Col. Thomas Randolph, of "Tuckahoe," succeeded him in the offices of County-lieutenant and presiding justice of Goochland. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, 1732, (*Goochland Records cited in "Cabells and their Kin,"*) Col. Fleming probably held the same county offices in Cumberland when it was formed. His will, dated Nov. 20, 1756, and proved in Cumberland, Dec. 27, 1756, is in substance, as follows: to my son John, my whole tract of land on James River, in Cumberland Co., [now Powhatan] called Maiden's Adventure, on condition, that he convey to my son Charles, a tract on Willis Creek, Cumberland, containing 1092½ acres, being the land John lately purchased of Wm Bernard, and in case John does not do so, I give Charles one half of Maiden's Adventure. To my son Thomas a tract of land on James River, in Goochland Co., called Little Creek. To my son William a tract in Cumberland, called Mt. Pleasant, where I now dwell. To son Richard, a tract in Goochland called Dover. My negro slaves to be divided as nearly as may be into seven parts, and sons John, Thomas, William, Richard and Charles, to have each one seventh. To my daughter Mary Bernard one seventh of my slaves for her life, and afterwards to be divided between such children as she may leave. To my daughter Caroline Fleming, one seventh of my slaves for her life, and, if she marries, after her death to be divided between her children; but if she dies unmarried, her share is to be divided between my other children. My personal estate to be divided into seven equal portions. My slaves to be divided by my friends George Carrington, Archibald

Cary and Wade Netherland. Sons John, Thomas, and William executors. Robt Furlong, Tarlton Fleming and Bathrust Skelton, witnesses.

Children:

*9. I. John³, b. —; d. April 21, 1767, in Susanna—.

*10. II. Thomas³, b. —; d. 1739.

*11. Charles³, b. —; d. 1793 ?

*12. IV. William³, b. July 6, 1736; d. Feb. 15, 1824; m. Oct. 5, 1766, Elizabeth Champe.

13. V. Richard³, was left by his father, a tract of land called Dover in Goochland; was named in the will of his brother John, in 1763; but probably died soon after, without issue.

14. VI. —³, son died before his father.

*15. VII. Mary³, (born before Wm); d. —; m. in 1748, Wm Bernard.

*16. VIII. Caroline³, b. —; d. —; m (I) James Deans, of Chesterfield Co.; Merchant; (II) 1764, James Fyrie, of Blandford, Prince George Co.

The will of James Deans, Merchant, was dated April 20, 1762, and recorded in Chesterfield Co. He left his wife Caroline £1500 current money of Virginia and all of his household furniture, stock of horses and cattle, chair and horses, and all of his negroes, except two women who were left to his daughter Mary; to his sisters Katherine and Christian Deans an annuity of £30 sterling; rest of estate to his daughter Mary Deans. If she died unmarried he gave £200 to Anne and Margaret, daughters of his friend James Murray; to the Infirmary of Aberdeen £200, and the remainder to his wife. Gave £30 annually for the board and education of his daughter. Appointed his friends Richard Bland, of Jordans, James Murray, of Athol Braes, Prince George Co. and William Fleming, of Cumberland Co. executors.

There is recorded in Chesterfield, a marriage contract, dated March 30, 1764, between Caroline, widow of James Deans, and James Fyrie, of Blandford, Prince George Co., John Fleming of Cumberland Co. was her trustee.

Mary, daughter of James and Caroline (Fleming) Deans married (?)

The following letter written by Mary Deans has been preserved.

"Athol November the 11, 1779

With pleasure I take up my pen to write My D'r Uncle to let you see yor Niece has not forgotten you. I should have wrote long before this, but no safe Opportunity has offered, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to hear from you for I have not had that happiness since you left Virginia, the last was a letter from my Uncle William who is kind enough to inclose this in one of his. he informed me that you were just getting the better of a tedious [torn here] by your being so much exposed and I was very uneasy to hear it but it is what all in your situation are subject to more or less. O how happy should I be My D'r Uncle to see you once more at old Athol but alas I suppose I must not think of such a

thing until this unhappy dispute is in some measure settled which god grant may be in a short time. I am in hopes the taking of Burgoyne and army will soon put an end to it. I make no doubt that you have heard of the distressing situation of my poor Aunt Murray [Her great aunt] by the death of her two eldest daughters, my Cousin Buchanan died the 25 [torn] husband the 6th of April they left behind them three fine girls. My Cousin Margaret Gordon died the 12th of October after an illness nearly fourteen Months, she died in three weeks after she heard of her sisters Death and left a nice little girl about 15 months old. I am afraid my poor Aunt will not have her son Tom [?] with her much longer as the poor Fellow is very subject to fits and am afraid they will carry him of very soon 'tho I think they do not follow him up so closely for the few months past as they have done for [torn] I have no news to entertain you with as this dull place affords none. Athol you know was once a happy merry place but is now a most dejected one, There has been and is to be several marriages [torn] but not in the sphere of my acquaintance. Pray My D'r Uncle if time will permit you let me have a few lines from you as I am very anxious to hear [torn] from you what you are all about, and now My D'r Uncle with wishing you success health and happiness I bid you adieu and am your sincere [torn] Mary Deans."

Captain Charles Fleming.

(To be continued.)

HARRISON OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

(Continued)

7. CUTHBERT⁴ HARRISON (Thomas³), of Prince William County, born —, died about 1771. He was colonel of Militia in Prince William County. He married Nov 19, 1738, Frances Osborne, daughter of Matthew and Frances (Osborne) Barnes. He died about 1771, and if he made a will it does not appear in the fragmentary records of Prince Wm Co. There is of record in that county, under date Feb 1, 1771, a division of the estate of Col. Cuthbert Harrison, deceased, between his widow Frances and his children Seth, Cuthbert, Frances, Ann and Mrs Elizabeth Scott. He had issue: 30. Elizabeth, born Feb. 16, 1740, married James Scott and died Nov. 9, 1823; 31. Seth, born May 14, 1742, died unmarried 1783; 32. John⁵, born August 18, 1744; no farther information; 33. Cuthbert⁵, born Aug. 28, 1747, died in 1783, unmarried. He is stated to have removed to Kentucky & a copy of his will proved there in 1787. His will was dated Oct. 28, 1778, and proved in Prince William Feb 7, 1780. He gave his sister Seth Harrison the land taken up by his grandfather, Thomas Harrison; made bequests to his sisters Frances and Ann, and Sarah Harrison, and Elizabeth Scott, and directed

his land in the branches of Chappawamsic, Stafford County, to be sold; 34. Frances, born Aug. 11, 1749, married — Short; 35. Ann, born Jan. 12, 1752, died unmarried 1783. Her will was proved in Prince William Dec. 1, 1783. Legacies: to sister Seth Harrison, sister Elizabeth, sister Frances Short, Nephew Thomas Harrison, Nephew James Scott, Frances Barnes Harrison, Mary Ann daughter of Col. Burr Harrison, Mary Stuart Alexander, daughter of Col. Wm Alexander, James and Nancy, children of her sister Elizabeth Scott, and refers to her deceased brother Cuthbert Harrison; 36. Sarah born July 26, 1754, died Dec. 16, 1742, married on Dec. 9, 1775, her cousin Rev. Thomas Harrison.

13. THOMAS⁵ HARRISON (Burr⁴), of Stafford County; born March 3, 1723 (Family Bible), died —. He married July 2, 1747, Anne Waye, daughter of John Peyton (**Overwharton Register**). If he made a will it was in the portion of the Stafford records destroyed during the Civil War. There is some variation in the lists of his children. Among them were certainly John Peyton and Valentine, named in their grandfather Peyton's will, and Thomas, whose birth is given in a family record. Mr. Hayden also gives Daniel, but does not state his authority. An account, evidently by one who was well informed, also gives Elizabeth, Seth, Cuthbert and Frances. All of these will be given tentatively; but it is only claimed that there is positive proof as to John Peyton, Valentine and Thomas.

Issue: 37. John Peyton⁶; 38. Valentine⁶, served in the Revolution as 2d Lieutenant, 2d Virginia, Dec. 28, 1776 retired Sept 14, 1778. Among the Revolutionary records in the Va. State Library is the following certificate: "I do certify that Capt Val'e Harrison served in the Virginia Continental Line for upwards of three years successively. He resigned sometime early in the year 1781. Given under my hand August 11, 1783

Samuel Hawes, Lt. Col."

The land bounty warrant is as follows:

"Council Chamber, August 18, 1783.

I do certify That Capt. Valentine Harrison is entitled to the proportion of land allowed a Captain of the Continental line for three years service.

Benjamin Harrison [Governor]"

A warrant for 4000 acres issued to Valentine Harrison, Aug. 16, 1783;

39. Thomas⁶, 40. Dr. Daniel⁶, married twice, removed to the south and had issue (a) Peyton⁷, married — Conway; (b) William⁷, removed to the west; 41. Elizabeth, born 1753. 42. Seth; 43. Cuthbert, born Dec 25, 1757; 44. Frances, born 1759, died 1775; 45. Anna.

14. CUTHBERT⁵ HARRISON (Burr⁴), born Aug. 11, 1749 at 10 o'clock in the morning (**Family Bible**). Baptized Sep 17, 1749; died 1824. He

was married (1st) on Jan. 7, 1773, by Rev. Peter Muhlenberg, Minister of Dunmore parish, to Anne (born March 31, 1754) daughter of Taverner and Frances Beale of Orange County. Cuthbert Harrison removed to Kentucky when he married secondly Frances Holt (who died within a year leaving no surviving issue), and thirdly Anne Tannehill.

Issue (1st m.) 46. Taverner⁶, born March 20, 1774, baptized by Rev. Peter Muhlenberg, died Jan. 24, 1789; 47. Burr⁶, born Feb. 15, 1776, baptized by Matthias Manning; 48. Ann Frances, born June 15, 1778, baptized by Rev. David Griffith of Loudoun County, died June 9, 1779; 49. Elizabeth Beale, born April 10, 1780, baptized by John Scott, of Fauquier Co., married Robert Brastere; 50. Ann Baines, born Jan. 17, 1782, baptized by Rev. Thomas Thompson, of Fauquier Co., married Aug. 15, 1810, Nathaniel Cox; 51. Frances Madison, born Oct. 17, 1784, died Jan. 17, 1860; (2d M.); Charlotte married — Blankenbauer; 53. Martha, married Jacob Colfres; 54. Rebecca, married Thomas Cox and died May 11, 1882; 55. Sarah, died unmarried Feb. 10, 1860.

(To be continued.)

BOOK REVIEWS.

HISTORIC HOMES AND CHURCHES OF VIRGINIA. BY ROBERT A. LANCASTER, NEW YORK AND LONDON. J. B. Lippincott Co., 1915: pp. (text) 498, and index, with 315 illustrations.

Many magazine articles have appeared treating (sometimes for the ninth and tenth time) of a small number of well-known Virginia houses, and there have been a few excellent books describing either a limited number of colonial homes or colonial churches. But no attempt has been made before the inception of Mr. Lancaster's book to make an antiquarian and architectural survey of the whole state. The field was too extensive for such a work to be made to order. With our present author it was a matter of long and gradual growth. When quite a young man he, already a very expert amateur photographer and with a keen interest in Virginia's past, began to use his camera and note book during numerous social visits to a wide circle of friends in various parts of the State, and during frequent business trips. His collection of pictures grew until it became locally quite well-known and he was urged to carry out his idea of preparing a work which should not merely give a few great houses, but would with a fair degree of completeness cover the whole State.

Mr. Lancaster realized that no busy man could do such a work entirely by himself and he was fortunate in obtaining as collaborators Mrs. Mary Newton Stanard, author of "The Story of Bacon's Rebellion," and "The Dreamer" (life story of Poe), and of Mr. W. Clayton-Torrence, Curator of the Valentine Museum, and one of the most skilled genealogists in Virginia. Others who were interested in seeing such a book made as complete and accurate as possible, gave what aid they could. In a work which is encyclopaedic in its character and treats of so great a number of families and places there must be some errors; but it is believed that in accuracy this book is as far above any of its predecessors as it is in size and scope.

It, of course, does not include all the interesting homes in Virginia. That would be practically impossible. Though it probably contains all of what may be called the "great" houses, there must be many of the smaller less striking homes which would interest many readers as much as some of those described in this work. As has been said, however, only a portion could be included and when it is stated that three hundred and six residences, churches, &c., are noticed, and illustrated by three

hundred and fifteen pictures, it will be seen what a wide field Mr. Lancaster has covered

The text is very readable and contains just enough family history to interest and not to tire, very many anecdotes, and quaint bits of family and local history. The pictures are excellent. With very few exceptions they were made by the author, and even where they give buildings that have been illustrated in other publications, they show new and attractive views. The great majority of the illustrations have never been before published.

The book, as has already been said, is a very encyclopaedia of Virginia family and local history, and this makes any attempt at detailed reviewing a difficult task. There is so much of interest that one does not know what to select for special notice.

The work is divided into sections corresponding approximately with certain geographical divisions of the State.

The first treats of the alpha and omega of colonial Virginia, "James-town-Williamsburg-Yorktown." Next comes "Hampton Roads and the Lower James," which includes the old homes and churches about Norfolk and Hampton and follows the James to Richmond, taking in the counties on either side. In this section are the lower Appomattox and Petersburg. Part III covers "Richmond, Manchester and the Upper James." The portion treating of Richmond alone, which is profusely illustrated, would make quite a booklet in itself if separately printed. The "Upper James" includes a portion of Chesterfield, together with Powhatan, Goochland, Cumberland, Buckingham, Fluvanna, Nelson, Bedford and Louisa.

"Gloucester and the York River Country" treats of the county named (including Mathews formerly a part of it) and New Kent, Hanover, King William and King and Queen. After finishing the counties on the rivers forming the York, Mr. Lancaster crosses the Dragon Swamp and beginning with Middlesex takes up in order the counties on the south side of the Rappahannock up to and including Fredericksburg. Then he turns eastward again and tells of (really for the first time in any satisfactory way) the very interesting but almost undescribed, homes and churches in the Northern Neck; the counties of Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Richmond, Stafford, &c., &c., until he reaches Alexandria and Arlington

"Piedmont and the Southside," Part VI, treats of the counties lying just east of the Blue Ridge from the Potomac to the North Carolina line, while "Beyond the Mountains," includes Southwestern Virginia, which appropriately fall in one section. The last section (No. VIII) is an admirably illustrated chapter on the Eastern Shore.

No book about Virginia ever had its 500 pages so packed with matter of popular interest as "Historic Homes and Churches in Virginia." Its variety is as notable as its extent. Not only does it describe old homes,

which have interest for vast numbers of people throughout the entire United States, but gives good accounts of colonial churches, and of the old court-houses and taverns, but has pictures of old colored servants, of primitive modes of transportation, of fox-hunting and other subjects illustrating the life of the Virginia people.

It is a book which every Virginian and descendant of Virginians will prize, and it will be almost equally esteemed by many who have no connection with this State, and though it is wonderfully illustrated the subject is so rich that the extra-illustrator could find pleasant occupation for a long time in enlarging and adding new views

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE TREZVANT FAMILY OF THE UNITED STATES. BY JOHN T. TREZVANT (DALLAS, TEX.), COLUMBIA, S. C. 1914.

CHRONICLES OF THE CAPE FEAR. BEING SOME ACCOUNT OF HISTORIC EVENTS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER. By James Sprunt, Wilmington, N. C. Raleigh, 1914.

THE EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO PRIOR TO 1861. A History OF THE EDUCATION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE BEGINNING OF SLAVERY TO THE CIVIL WAR. By C. S. Woodson, Ph. D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1915.

ADDRESS OF WM. A. ANDERSON ON THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF STONEWALL JACKSON, JUNE 3, 1915. Richmond, Va., 1915.

LETTERS OF WOODFORD [&c.] 1775-6, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF R. H. LEE [&c.] RICHMOND COLLEGE HISTORICAL PAPERS, Vol. I., No. 1, Richmond, 1915.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE HARRISONS OF VIRGINIA OF THE CUTHBERT HARRISON LINE. By Henry Tazewell Harrison (Leesburg, Va), 1915.

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